

# Raptors MOU National Report Form

This is the National Report form for the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MOU).

The purpose of the National Report is to provide information on your country's implementation of the Raptors MOU including the Action Plan (Annex 3). The MOU's Technical Advisory Group (TAG) was tasked with developing a suitable format for reports, covering implementation of the MOU and its Action Plan as a whole. The proposed format provided here has been designed to generate information that can be synthesised in a comparable way for each future Meeting of Signatories; to give a meaningful picture of progress and reflect the achievements of Signatories and other stakeholders, but also to be as streamlined as possible to keep the work involved in reporting to a necessary minimum.

A formal proposal to adopt the format will be considered by the third Meeting of Signatories (MOS3) in 2022. In the meantime we are taking the opportunity to launch it in its provisional form, so that up to date information on national implementation can be available for MOS3. The Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MOU will compile and analyse the reports for this purpose.

## Reporting period

To enable proper analysis, it is important that all respondents relate their answers (throughout this form) to the same reporting period. On this occasion we are asking you to report on the period between **July 2019 and the present**. (July 2019 was the date of the previous implementation survey, the results of which can be found in the first Review of the Action Plan). Future reporting cycles are likely to cover periods between one Meeting of Signatories and the next.

## Instructions

Please answer all questions as fully and as accurately as you can. Wherever possible, please indicate the source of information used to answer the question, particularly if a published reference or report is available. For each question there are blue icons that can be used to attach a document and/or provide a weblink.

When working on the online version of the report, save your information by clicking on the "Save all" button inside each section. An auto-save feature also saves any changed responses every 30 seconds, and whenever you move between sections.

Guidance notes are provided throughout the format to assist you in answering the questions.

**Please Note:** Before clicking on any hyperlink contained within this form, please press and hold the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

**Deadline for submission: 31 October 2021**

## I. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Name of Signatory State:

> Hungary

Date of entry into effect of the MOU in your country (DD/MM/YY):

> 01/11/08

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the MOU:

> None

## Report Compiler

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## II. HIGH-LEVEL SUMMARY OF KEY MESSAGES

This section invites you to summarise briefly the most important positive aspects of Raptors MOU/Action Plan implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into some very brief and simple “high level” messages for decision-makers and for wider audiences.

Although keeping it brief, please try also to be specific where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2020 doubled penalties for poisoning birds of prey” is more informative than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on vultures” is more informative than “lack of funding”. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only. For this present round of reporting, the period is from **July 2019 to the present**.

### **In your country, in the reporting period, what does this report reveal about: The most successful aspects of implementation of the MOU and/or Action Plan?**

(List up to five items)

> EU-funded projects for habitat restoration, site management and species-specific measures (see, for example, the PannonEagle LIFE project);

Measures against bird mortality along powerlines, in collaboration with electricity distribution companies and the grid operator in Hungary;

Regular meetings/conferences held for raptor experts;

Regular monitoring of the most important breeding and wintering raptor populations;

Annual publication specifically on raptor conservation, monitoring and research (Heliaca)

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

[PannonEagle Life project homepage](#) - Project homepage describing actions for raptor conservation, including awareness-raising

### **The greatest difficulties in implementing the MOU and/or Action Plan?**

(List up to five items)

> Slow progress with retrofitting dangerous sections of powerlines, despite some successes, due to difficulty in reaching responsible technicians of electricity distribution companies and to the enormous “heritage” of poorly designed powerlines across the country;

Habitat loss and degradation due to all kinds of human activities, including agriculture, forestry, water management and infrastructure development;

Continuation of targeted illegal poisoning (and even shooting) of raptors, despite successes in some regions of the country, due to difficulty in changing the minds of “old school” stakeholders and difficulties in revealing evidence belying the perpetrators of this type of crime, and even difficulty in reaching exemplary penalties, partly due to lack of objective form of liability in Hungarian legislation;

### **The main priorities for future implementation of the MOU and/or Action Plan?**

(List up to five items)

> A new project (NEST) launched in 2021 will bring together experts from state nature conservation, police and environmental authorities to fight against environmental crime, including illegal killing of raptors, by improving collaboration in forensic work and by training police, rangers, prosecutors and judges. Improvement of legislation to introduce the objective form of liability in such cases (e.g. liability tied to land ownership etc.). Introduction of bird-friendly measures in the new implementation period of the Common Agricultural Policy in Hungary.

Continuation of retrofitting of powerlines.

### III. RAPTOR CONSERVATION STRATEGIES AND EQUIVALENT DOCUMENTS

A central provision of the MOU (paragraph 12) is for Signatories to prepare national or regional (e.g. EU) strategies or equivalent documents (e.g. Single Species Action Plans) for category 1 and, where appropriate, category 2 species in Table 1 in the Action Plan. The Action Plan itself foresees its listed actions being addressed by these strategies / equivalent documents.

#### **Does a national and/or regional Raptor Conservation Strategy or equivalent document exist in relation to your country?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- In preparation
- No

Please state the title and scope of the strategy or equivalent document, and summarise the current status of its implementation:

Please use the icons below to provide a copy of the document(s) concerned, and/or provide a website link that will give access to the relevant text.

> The EU's Strategic Approach to Raptor Conservation

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

[the EU's Strategic Approach to Raptor Conservation](#) - General description of legislative basis of and activities for raptor conservation in the European Union.

Does the strategy or equivalent document address all of the activities listed in Table 2 of the Action Plan?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly
- No

Please state the reasons why all of the Table 2 activities are not addressed:

> The EU's Strategic Approach to Raptor Conservation document can address actions at EU level, but some actions can in practice only be implemented at national level.

Please state the reasons why all of the Table 2 activities are not addressed:

>

Please state the title and scope of the strategy or equivalent document, and summarise the current status of its preparation:

>

Does the strategy or equivalent document address all of the activities listed in Table 2 of the Action Plan?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly
- No

Please state the reasons why all of the Table 2 activities are not addressed:

>

Please state the reasons why all of the Table 2 activities are not addressed:

>

Please state the reasons why a national and/or regional Raptor Conservation Strategy or equivalent document has not been developed:

>

## IV. LEGAL PROTECTION OF SPECIES AGAINST KILLING AND UNSUSTAINABLE EXPLOITATION

### Are all species of migratory birds of prey (present in your country) listed in Annex I of the Raptors MOU granted full legal protection from deliberate killing and taking from the wild?

Follow this link to see the species listed in Annex 1.

If you are answering "yes, please make sure the statute(s) concerned is/are clearly identified by giving details of title, date, etc.

If you are answering "only partly", please be clear whether this is because legal protection only applies to some aspects, or because only some species are covered (please identify the species) or because only some areas are covered - (or any combination of these types of partial coverage); and give the reasons for this.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 Partly  
 No  
 Not known

Please indicate the statute(s) concerned, and summarise the provision:

> Act No. 53 of 1996 on Nature Conservation; Decree No. 13 of 2001 of the Minister of Environment on the list of protected species; The Act says:

Article 43

(1) It shall be prohibited to disturb, harm, torture or destroy protected animal species, or to threaten the success of their breeding or any other vital functions as well as to destroy or damage their habitats, sites of occurrence, shelters, feeding, nesting, resting or roosting places.

(2) The authorisation of the nature conservation authority shall be required for-

- a) any population control;
- b) the collection, capture, killing, possession and training of any individual;
- c) the breeding in captivity of any individual;
- d) the taxidermal preparation and preservation or the possession of such preparations of any individual;
- e) the keeping of any individual in live animal collections;
- f) the supplementing of any population with individuals from foreign populations;
- g) the artificial exchange of genetic matter between populations;
- h) the exchange or sale and purchase of any individual;
- i) the exportation from, importation to or transportation through Hungary of any individual;
- j) the reintroduction or introduction of any individual;
- k) the application of alarming methods in order to prevent any damage caused by them;
- l) the translocation of the nest of any individual;
- m) the domestication of any individual;

The Ministerial Decree lists all species of raptor and owl that occur in Hungary as protected or strictly protected.

Please state why all species are not (yet) fully covered:

>

Please state why all species are not (yet) fully covered:

>

### Is there legislation in place which bans the use of exposed poison baits and other toxic chemical methods of predator or pest control?

The CMS Guidelines to prevent the risk of poisoning to migratory birds provide further background on legislative (and other) means of reducing harm to migratory birds (including raptors) from toxic chemicals.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please indicate the statute(s) concerned, and summarise the provision:

> Decree of the Minister of Agriculture No. 43/2010. (IV.23.) on plant protection activities provides in Article 5

(1) that pesticides may only be used in line with their licence prescriptions. No rodenticide is licenced to be applied in an exposed situation outdoors. Hunting legislation does not allow poisoning of predators.

Please state why not:

>

## V. SPECIES POPULATION MANAGEMENT AND RECOVERY PROGRAMMES

### Have any Single or Multi-species Action Plans been published for any species of migratory bird of prey in your country?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 In preparation  
 No  
 Not known

Please list the species involved and the status of each Plan:

Please use the icons below to provide a copy of the document(s) concerned, and/or provide a website link that will give access to the relevant text.

> The two most relevant species action plans have been listed below. Additional EU action plans relevant in Hungary also exist.

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

[National Action Plan for the Red-footed Falcon \(\*Falco vespertinus\*\)](#) - National Action Plan updated in 2019, with site-specific recommendations for action.

[Saker Falcon \*Falco cherrug\* Global Action Plan \(SakerGAP\)](#) - Global action plan for the Saker Falcon

Please list the species involved and the status of each Plan:

Please use the icons below to provide a copy of the document(s) concerned, and/or provide a website link that will give access to the relevant text.

>

Please state why not:

>

### Have any reintroduction or restocking projects been implemented involving migratory birds of prey in accordance with prevailing international guidelines?

One of the most relevant international guidelines documents for this question is the IUCN publication "Guidelines for reintroductions and other conservation translocations".

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary, and indicate whether or not captive breeding is involved:

>

Please state why not:

> A LIFE project was proposed by Hungarian and Slovak proponents to save the local population of the Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Aquila pomarina*), but unfortunately, the proposal was not supported by the European Commission.

### Have any supplementary feeding initiatives been established and maintained for necrophagous birds of prey?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

> Several feeding sites are maintained, especially in the winter season, by the national park directorates in Hungary.

Please state why not:

>

## VI. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HABITATS AND SITES

### Have any measures been implemented to improve or restore the habitats of species of birds of prey?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

Please indicate what habitat type, where, and (broadly) what type of measures were involved. Comments on success (or otherwise) would also be valuable.

> In the EU budgetary period 2014-2020, Hungary implemented development projects that comprised of habitat restorations and/or investments into habitat management facilities, affecting a total of 130 thousand hectares of near-natural habitat in the country. Of course, these habitats are also used by migratory birds of prey and owls. Habitat restoration measures included wetland and grassland restorations, elimination of invasive alien species etc. Habitat management measures included increasing capacity for habitat management (e.g. installation of animal husbandry facilities to improve grazing) as well as actual habitat management, such as regular removal of invasive alien species etc.

Please state why not:

>

### Which sites in your country listed in Table 3 of the Action Plan are designated as protected areas, or are otherwise appropriately managed taking into account the conservation requirements of migratory birds of prey?

Please indicate in **this online excel file (link)** for each of the relevant sites listed in Table 3 of Annex 3 of the MOU whether the site is (a) fully designated as a protected area or covered by an instrument ensuring proper management, (b) partially so designated/covered, or (c) not so designated/covered.

**NOTE:** It is acknowledged that Table 3 is currently incomplete. A revised Table 3, following the inputs received at the 2nd Meeting of Signatories, is being finalised, and following comments by the Technical Advisory Group it will be circulated alongside the 'Form to propose internationally important sites for addition to Table 3 of the Raptors MoU'. Signatories will be asked to comment on the list and invited to propose new sites of international importance. The list, including any comments received as per the Rules of Procedure, will be reviewed by the Technical Advisory Group and circulated for the 3rd Meeting of Signatories to consider.

In the meantime, if your country is covered in the current Table, please answer this question in relation to the sites that are listed there. Please provide your answers in the excel file on google drive by following the link above. The file will automatically save your answers.

*Please select only one option*

- I have added the relevant information for my country's sites

>

- My country does not have sites listed

>

## VII. ASSESSING AND RESPONDING TO THREATS AND PRESSURES

### Have any assessments been made of the nature, likelihood, severity or potential consequences of threats facing birds of prey, and measures identified to maintain their Favourable Conservation Status?

“Favourable Conservation Status” should be interpreted for this question in accordance with the definition provided in Article I (1) (c) of the Convention on Migratory Species. (Link to text here).

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No
- Not known

Please give a brief summary:

> The most important, present pressures and future threats to all Natura 2000 trigger bird species, including most raptor and owl species, have been listed in the national report of Hungary under Article 12 of the EU Birds Directive for the period 2013-2018, submitted to the European Commission in 2019.

Please state why not:

>

Based on the assessment referred to above (or if none, on your own knowledge and judgement) please identify (tick) the **three most important** categories of threat affecting birds of prey in your country:

This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on migratory birds of prey at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

- Direct killing and taking
- Collisions and electrocution
- Other mortality
- Alien and/or invasive species
- Disturbance and disruption
- Habitat destruction/degradation
- Climate change
- Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.
- Other (please specify)

>

Add comments here on any particular actions in response to these threats:

You may find it helpful here to refer to actions assisted by relevant existing response tools and initiatives in the framework of mechanisms such as the CMS. Examples could include the Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT), the CMS Energy Task Force, and the adopted Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds.

> Measures have been implemented to prevent electrocution and collision of birds in Hungary on a national scale since 2008, in the frame of institutionalised collaboration with electricity distribution companies and the grid operator of the country. Nevertheless, the task is enormous, and only some sections of powerlines have been retrofitted safely in the most important bird areas (including the most important raptor sites). Direct killing and taking have been addressed in several EU co-financed LIFE projects. A new project (NEST) launched in 2021 will bring together experts from state nature conservation, police and environmental authorities to fight against environmental crime, including illegal killing of raptors, by improving collaboration in forensic work and by training police, rangers, prosecutors and judges. Habitat destruction is probably the most important threat, ongoing since the industrial revolution (or earlier).

### Are requirements in place to ensure that proposals for activities that may have significant effects on birds of prey or their habitats are subject to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) or Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA)?

Helpful pointers on this subject (and reference to sources of further guidance) are given in CMS Resolution 7.2 (Rev.COP12) on “Impact assessment and migratory species”. Comments on the general standard and quality of EIAs/SEAs that are undertaken would be valuable. Any use that has been made of “sensitivity mapping” techniques in this context should be mentioned here.

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No
- Not known

Please give a brief summary of the requirements and their implementation, including the extent to which the results of these assessments are used to inform relevant consent decisions and associated mitigation measures:

> Under EU legislation, an environmental impact assessment is obligatory for all major projects (and for plans, an SEA is compulsory). Thresholds for the size of the project are lower in nationally protected and in Natura 2000 sites, triggering EIAs for smaller projects, too. EISs not only inform authorities but their results must be taken into account when issuing a licence/permit.

Please state why not:

>

## VIII. ACTION / INTEGRATION ACROSS SECTORS

**Is the conservation of migratory birds of prey integrated within the policies of sectors such as agriculture, forestry, energy, transport, waste, tourism and others?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly
- No
- Not known

Please give a brief summary:

>

Please state why not:

>

Please give a brief summary:

> The EU Common Agricultural Policy integrates a number of "green" elements, but still contributes to habitat loss and deterioration. In the course of forest management planning, nature conservation aspects, including raptor conservation, have to be taken into account, but conflicts often remain. As for energy, transport, waste and tourism see the replies about EIAs and SEAs, the main tools for policy integration.

**Have any programmes been implemented during the reporting period among government departments (other than the department that has lead responsibility for the Raptors MOU) to inform decision makers of the conservation needs of migratory birds of prey?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No
- Not known

Please give a brief summary:

>

Please state why not:

> Conservation of migratory birds of prey is a very specific topic for an information campaign, but broader nature conservation awareness-raising projects have been launched in collaboration with other government departments, too.

## IX. RESEARCH, MONITORING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Please use the icons below each question to provide a copy of any relevant documents, and/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material.

### Have any overall assessments been made of the status and trends of any populations of migratory birds of prey in your country, during the reporting period?

Please select only one option

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary, and highlight any particularly significant declines or increases that have been revealed for relevant species:

> The red list of all Hungarian breeding birds was published in 2019 in Aquila: NAGY, G. G. PHD, CZIRÁK, Z., SCHMIDT, A.: Hungarian Red List of Breeding Birds. Aquila, 126: 45-71.

The Montagu's Harrier (*Circus pygargus*) showed a very serious decline in the past two decades, due to habitat loss and degradation. The Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*) started to increase since its minimum in the 1970s-1980s, but this increase has recently halted and went to a slight decline again (which has also seemed to reverse most recently). The Short-toed Eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*) and the Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Aquila pomarina*) seem to have stabilised after a serious decline at a lower population level. Success stories include the White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), the Eastern Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*), the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) and the Red-footed Falcon (*Falco vespertinus*).

Please state why no such assessments have been made:

>

### Are any systematic and coordinated monitoring programmes operated in your country in relation to breeding populations, reproductive success or migration counts of birds of prey?

Please select only one option

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

> The national park directorates, in collaboration with BirdLife Hungary, monitor the breeding populations and reproductive success of the most important bird of prey and owl species annually. The results are published in Heliaca, also available online: <https://www.mme.hu/heliaca-evkonyv>

BirdLife Hungary, in collaboration with the national park directorates and involving a large number of volunteers, organises a synchronised winter count for raptors annually. See some results of the January 2021 winter count published online here (in Hungarian): <https://parlagisas.hu/hu/content/18-orszagos-sasszinkron-2021-januar-15-17>

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

[Report on the 18th National Eagle count in January 2021](#) - January 2021 winter count of raptors summary  
[Heliaca annuals](#) - results of monitoring

Please state why not:

>

### Have any guidelines or protocols been published concerning systematic or coordinated monitoring programmes for migratory birds of prey?

Please select only one option

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give the source reference(s) and a brief summary:

> The protocol is not public, it has been distributed to national park directorates implementing the breeding bird census as described above. The programme has been running systematically since 2015 and covers the following species under the MoU: *Pernis apivorus*, *Milvus migrans*, *Milvus milvus*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Circaetus gallicus*, *Circus pygargus*, *Accipiter brevipes*, *Buteo rufinus*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Aquila heliaca*, *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Aquila pennata*, *Falco cherrug*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Falco vespertinus*, *Bubo bubo*, *Strix uralensis*, *Asio flammeus*

Please state why not:

>

**Does any process exist for establishing multi-stakeholder agreement about priorities for research on issues of relevance to the conservation of birds of prey?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

>

Please state why not:

> There is no multi-stakeholder forum to discuss research priorities in a coordinated way, but raptor experts have regular meetings (twice a year), where, among others, research topics are also discussed in an informal way.

**Are suitable platforms in place in your country to exchange knowledge, experience and information about the conservation of birds of prey?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please identify the relevant platform(s) and summarise its/their scope and function:

> Two meetings/conferences annually for exchange of information, plus the Heliaca annual publication summarising the results of raptor research and monitoring. Se link above.

Please state why not:

>

## X. RAISING AWARENESS

**Have any public awareness programmes been implemented during the reporting period to promote the importance of birds of prey, their migrations and their conservation needs?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary including comments on the impact and success (or otherwise) of these programmes:

> PannonEagle LIFE project (see link);  
Heliaca publication (see link in earlier chapter on research)  
Winter raptor count involving volunteers (see link in earlier chapter on monitoring)  
Annual meeting/conference of raptor conservation experts.

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

[PannonEagle Life project homepage](#) - Project homepage describing actions for raptor conservation, including awareness-raising

Please state why not:

>

**Have any education programmes or teaching resources been provided during the reporting period to inform young people and students about migratory birds of prey and their conservation needs?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

> MME BirdLife Hungary has started to organise regular training to inform interested citizens about raptor conservation, covering species identification, research, habitat management issues etc.

Please state why not:

>

## XI. STRENGTHENING CAPACITY

**Have any training or other support programmes been implemented during the reporting period to strengthen the capacity of agencies responsible for the application of relevant laws and regulations?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

> Annual conferences are organised for the ranger service of national parks. The conference in September 2021 specifically focussed on measures against bird poisoning, one of the major threats to raptors in Hungary. Annual meetings are also held with representatives of national parks to discuss measures against bird mortality along powerlines, and separate annual meetings where representatives of electricity distribution companies and the grid operator are present.

Please state why not:

>

**Have any training or other initiatives been implemented during the reporting period to support activities undertaken by local communities or voluntary groups in relation to birds of prey surveys, monitoring, site protection work or related outreach?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

> MME/BirdLife Hungary has organised a course on raptor conservation for volunteers, covering species identification, rescue of injured specimens, site management and monitoring issues.

Please state why not:

>

**During the reporting period, has your country provided any new financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory birds of prey?**

“Other resources” in this context could include, for example, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure, loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities or technology transfer. (Do not include training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building however, as these are covered separately in the preceding two questions).

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please state the beneficiary/ies concerned and the activities supported:

>

Please state why not:

> A small grant was considered to help save the Red-footed Falcons wintering in Angola, but this fund had been withdrawn due to the pandemic.

**During the reporting period, has your country received any new financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory birds of prey?**

See guidance on interpretation of “other resources” provided in relation to the preceding question.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please state the source(s) concerned and the activities supported:

> EU funding for various projects, including the PannonEagle LIFE project, whose major focus is on raptor conservation, but also site management and habitat restoration projects.

Please state why not:

>

## XII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

**During the reporting period, has your country participated in any international cooperation activities as provided by paragraph 8 of the MOU?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please give a brief summary:

> BirdLife Hungary team explored the previously unknown wintering site of *Falco vespertinus* in Angola.

Please state why not:

>

**During the reporting period, has your country taken any steps to support or encourage any other Range State(s) to sign the Raptors MOU?**

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 Not known

Please identify the Range State(s) concerned, and the nature of the support or encouragement given:

>

Please state why not:

> No capacity. Most countries Hungary is in contact with on raptor conservation are EU Members and thus signatories to the Raptors MoU.