



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

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

Introductory remarks

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 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.

The format was tested ahead of the third Meeting of Signatories (MOS3) and formally was approved by MOS3 in 2023. The Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MOU will compile and analyze the National Reports and present a summary on the implementation of the Raptors MOU Action Plan to MOS4.

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 November 2021 and April 2026.

The previous implementation survey covered the period July 2019 - October 2021, the results of which can be found in the Synthesis of national reports submitted by [Signatories and Cooperating Partners on their implementation of the MOU](#).

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 relevant question there are icons that can be used to attach a document and/or provide a web link.

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.

Deadline for submission: 30 June 2026

I. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

* Name of Signatory State:

Belgium

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

none

Report Compiler

* Name and title:

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Designated Contact Point for the MOU

(if different from Report Compiler)

Name and title of designated Contact Point:

Full name of institution:

Mailing address:

Telephone:

Email:

II. HIGH-LEVEL SUMMARY OF KEY MESSAGES

GUIDANCE:

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".

GUIDANCE:

Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only. For this present round of reporting, the period is from 1 November 2021 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)

1. Integration of agri-environmental measures in the Belgian plan of the EU Common Agricultural Policy to improve the habitat for harriers in the agricultural landscape.
2. Improvement of the knowledge on habitat use, site fidelity, migration routes and hibernation sites through telemetry (esp. harriers and short-eared owl).

- * The greatest difficulties in implementing the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)

1. Securing structural funding for the long-term coordination of habitat improvement actions, stakeholder management/involvement and nest prospection (and if necessary nest protection) for species breeding in the agricultural area. These actions are usually identified in species action plans, but for the integrated and effective implementation of these actions, together with different groups of stakeholders (farmers, hunters, local birders, ...), having boots on the ground is essential.

- * The main priorities for future implementation of the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)

1. Structural habitat improvement and continued nest protection for harriers breeding in agricultural areas.
2. Improving knowledge for better design and more efficient implementation of habitat improvement measures in agricultural areas.

III. RAPTOR CONSERVATION STRATEGIES AND EQUIVALENT DOCUMENTS

GUIDANCE:

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?

- Yes
 In preparation
 No

- * Please state the title and scope of the strategy or equivalent document, and summarise the current status of its implementation or preparation (as appropriate):

Single Species Action Plans and Multi-species Action Plans for threatened raptors i.c. *Circus aeruginosus*, *C. cyaneus* (Cat 2) and *C. pygargus* (Cat 2). These plans analyze the opportunities and challenges for the recovery of different species of harriers in Belgium. They form the framework for actions including habitat restoration and nest protection, with focus on actions in the agricultural area.

- In Flanders there was a Single Species Action Plan for *C. aeruginosus* (<https://natuurenbos.vlaanderen.be/dieren-en-planten/soortenbescherming/lijst-van-alle-sbps#toc-bruine-kiekendief>) and one for *C. pygargus* (<https://natuurenbos.vlaanderen.be/dieren-en-planten/soortenbescherming/lijst-van-alle-sbps#toc-grauwe-kiekendief>).

- In Wallonia a Multi-species Action Plan has been made for *C. aeruginosus*, *C. cyaneus* and *C. pygargus* (https://biodiversite.wallonie.be/files/eDocsBiodiversite/Agir/Actions%20en%20faveur%20des%20esp%C3%A8ces/A081-A082-A084_busards.pdf).

Provide a copy of the document(s) concerned:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to the relevant text:

<https://natuurenbos.vlaanderen.be/dieren-en-planten/soortenbescherming/lijst-van-alle-sbps#toc-bruine-kiekendief>; <https://natuurenbos.vlaanderen.be/dieren-en-planten/soortenbescherming/lijst-van-alle-sbps#toc-grauwe-kiekendief>; https://biodiversite.wallonie.be/files/eDocsBiodiversite/Agir/Actions%20en%20faveur%20des%20esp%C3%A8ces/A081-A082-A084_busards.pdf.

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

- Yes
 Partly
 No

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

With regards to Activity 7 Raising awareness: the species concerned occur in a limited number of areas. Consequently, communication and awareness-raising are aimed a priori at the local level and the stakeholders concerned, not at the general public.

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?

GUIDANCE:

Follow this [link](#) to see the species listed in Annex 1.

If you are answering "yes", please make sure that 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.

- Yes
- Parly
- No
- Not known

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

Different legislation per region, but consistent full legal protection to all birds of prey through the whole of the country:

- FLANDERS: Decree on species protection and species management d.d. 15/05/2009.
- BELGIAN PART OF THE NORTH SEA: Royal Decree concerning the species protection in the maritime regions under the jurisdiction of Belgium d.d. 21 December 2001.
- WALLONIA: Loi du 12 juillet 1973 sur la conservation de la nature.
- BRUSSELS CAPITAL REGION: Ordinance on Nature Conservation, 1/03/2012.

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

GUIDANCE:

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.

- Yes
- No
- Not known

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

Different legislation per region, but consistent through the whole of the country:

- FLANDERS: The Decree on species protection and species management (15/05/2009) Annex 2 - A.15° bans the use of exposed poison baits for legally allowed pest control substances; Annex 2 - C.6° bans the

possession of all not legally allowed toxic substances that could be used to poison wildlife.

- BELGIAN PART OF THE NORTH SEA: Royal Decree concerning the species protection in the maritime regions under the jurisdiction of Belgium d.d. 21 December 2001.

- WALLONIA: Loi du 12 juillet 1973 sur la conservation de la nature.

- BRUSSELS CAPITAL REGION: Ordinance on Nature Conservation, 1/03/2012.

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?

- Yes
 No
 In preparation

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

- FLANDERS: Species protection plan for *Circus pygargus* and *Circus aeruginosus* - both plans (approved in 2015 and 2018 respectively) are retired at this moment, but actions that were initiated through these plans are being continued.

- WALLONIA: Multi-species Action Plan has been made for *C. aeruginosus*, *C. cyaneus* and *C. pygargus* (v1.03 in 2024).

Provide a copy of the document(s) concerned:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to the relevant text:

<https://natuurenbos.vlaanderen.be/dieren-en-planten/soortenbescherming/lijt-van-alle-sbps#toc-bruine-kiekendief>; <https://natuurenbos.vlaanderen.be/dieren-en-planten/soortenbescherming/lijt-van-alle-sbps#toc-grauwe-kiekendief>; https://biodiversite.wallonie.be/files/eDocsBiodiversite/Agir/Actions%20en%20faveur%20des%20esp%C3%A8ces/A081-A082-A084_busards.pdf.

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

GUIDANCE:

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

- Yes
 No
 Not known

* Please state why not:

No reintroduction or restocking projects involving migratory birds of prey have been considered nor have been implemented.

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

- Yes
 No
 Not known

* Please state why not:

Populations of species of necrophagous birds of prey are not present in Belgium, at most vagrants are observed irregularly and rarely.

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?

- Yes
 No
 Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

GUIDANCE:

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

Agricultural habitat: providing better feeding opportunities for Montagus and Marsh harriers by including semi-natural strips in arable fields (through agri-environmental measures). Reedbeds and marshes: improvement of the quality and water levels to provide safer breeding spots and foraging opportunities for Marsh harriers.

* 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 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. If you experience any issues accessing the online file, please contact the Raptors MOU Coordinating Unit at umberto.galloorsi@un.org to request a copy as an email attachment.

GUIDANCE:

The list is extracted from the List of internationally important sites for migratory birds of prey in Africa and Eurasia (Table 3 of Annex 3 of the Raptors MOU) as approved by the Third Meeting of Signatories. Please answer this question in relation to the sites that are listed there. Please provide your answers in the online file by following the link above. The file will automatically save your answers.

- 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?

GUIDANCE:

"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](#)).

- Yes
- No
- Not known

- * Please give a brief summary:

Threats in relation to the FCS of the species is regularly assessed as a part of the 6-yearly Natura 2000 and Birds Directive reporting process.

Population goals for a FCS have been identified in Flanders for Circus aeruginosus, Circus pygargus, Circus cyaneus (wintering), Pernis apivorus and Falco peregrinus alongside with measures needed to maintain or achieve their FCS.

- * 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:

GUIDANCE:

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.

Exactly 3 selection(s)

- Direct killing and taking
- Collisions and electrocution
- Alien and/or invasive species

- Disturbance and disruption
- Habitat destruction/degradation
- Climate change
- Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.
- Other (please specify below)

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

GUIDANCE:

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), [Intergovernmental Task Force to Address Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway](#) (ITTEA), [South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force](#) (SWA ITB TF), the [CMS Energy Task Force](#), and the adopted [Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds](#).

Importance of pressures as identified through Art. 12 Birds Directive reporting 2019-24 for Belgium.

MIKT is relevant to address the illegal killing of birds breeding in Belgium that are migrating south. Several tagged raptors have been confirmed shot on migration, illustrating illegal killing is still an issue.

* 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)?

GUIDANCE:

Helpful pointers on this subject (and reference to sources of further guidance) are given in [CMS Resolution 7.2 \(Rev.COP14\)](#) 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.

- 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:

Each region has its own legislation, based on European Directives. European directive 2001/42/CE of 27 June 2001 ensures that plans and programmes likely to have significant effects on the environment are made subject to an environmental assessment, prior to their approval or authorisation. Consultation with the public is a key feature of environmental assessment procedures.

- FLANDERS: Decree concerning general provisions relating to environmental policy Decree of 5 April 1995 concerning general provisions relating to environmental policy and the Government of Flanders Decree of 10/12/2004 provide the procedure and a list

of activities for which an Environmental Impact Report has to be written. According to art. 36ter of the Decree for Nature Conservation, for every activity, plan or program that needs to be licenced and that might have a negative impact on a SPA, there has to be made an appropriate assessment.

- FEDERAL LEVEL: Belgian marine territory: Royal Decree of 26/04/2024 (in pursuance of the MMM law of 11/12/2022) on the procedure of establishing marine protected areas, for Natura 2000 designation and Natura 2000 approval, and for environmental permits in Belgian marine areas.

- WALLONIA: Environmental assessments of plans and programs are under the Walloon environmental code. This directive has been transposed in the BCR in the order of 18 March 2004.

- BRUSSELS CAPITAL REGION: Ordinance of 1er mars 2012 on nature conservation, Titre II, Chapitre 5 'Evaluation appropriée des incidences des plans et projets sur les sites protégés et critères de décision', which covers the appropriate impact assessment of plans and projects on Natura 2000 sites and natural and forest reserves + art. 85 appropriate impact assessment on derogations of article 47 §2 and of article 48.'

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?

- Yes
- Partly
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

Bird conservation in general is integrated within these policies, only for some sectors with specific attention to birds or prey (nest protection in forestry, agri-environmental measures, ...).

Together with partners from France and Portugal, Natagora/Natuurpunt (Belgian Nature conservation NGO's) and Elia (the manager of the high-voltage grid in Belgium) are participating in the LifeProject SafeLines4Birds where measures are taken to reduce the collision- and elektrocutation risk for a number of high risk bird species, amongst which a number of raptors (<https://www.natagora.be/life-safelines4birds>).

With regards to HPAI, birds of prey come into attention indirectly as while scavenging on carcasses of other birds they have a risk of being infected and die themselves. Analysis of carcasses of wild birds, including dead raptors, on HPAI is carried out in order to support the assessment of presence of HPAI in the wild bird population and subsequent risk to poultry-farms. In the same effort, this attention helps to have an idea of the impact of HPAI on wild bird populations.

- * 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?

- Yes
 No
 Not knowm

- * Please give a brief summary:

FLANDERS-WALLONIA: Agri-environmental schemes have been initiated in the areas that are most relevant for breeding harriers, improving their habitat quality and feeding opportunities.

IX. RESEARCH, MONITORING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

- * 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?

- Yes
 No
 Not known

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

Through the EU Birds Directive article 12 an assessment has been made on population status and trend of all birds in Belgium for the period 2019-2024.

The reporting showed an increase in the populations of *Circus aeruginosus*, *Circus cyaneus*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Pernis apivorus* and *Milvus migrans*. The White Tailed Eagle returned as a breeding bird in Belgium in 2023, as part of the southward expansion of the breeding range of this species in NW-Europe. There were no significant declines in populations of migratory birds of prey, however some populations like *Circus pygargus* remain small.

Please provide a copy of any relevant documents:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

Relevant data will be published by the EU after validation of the Belgian art. 12 report (foreseen by the end of 2026).

- * 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?

- Yes
 No
 Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

- FLANDERS: there is a systematic monitoring of rare breeding birds (including several rare raptors) in the whole Flemish Region, in cooperation with the citizen-science platform www.waarnemingen.be. Besides this project, there's also a systematic monitoring project for common breeding birds (including more common raptors). In some areas where significant numbers of harriers breed in agricultural fields, there are local monitoring programmes aimed at nest detection and protection.

WALLONIA/BRUSSELS: Systematic monitoring through the SOCWAL and SOCBRU programs (<https://aves.natagora.be/coa>).

Please provide a copy of any relevant documents:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

<https://aves.natagora.be/coa>

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

- Yes
- No
- Not known

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

<https://www.vlaanderen.be/inbo/projecten/monitoring-bijzondere-broedvogels-bbv> - short description of the monitoring project of rare breeding birds including contact persons for further information. <https://www.natuurpunt.be/projecten/meetnetten-vogels> - short description for citizen-science observers to contribute to this monitoring project (and also the monitoring project for common breeding birds).

Please provide a copy of any relevant document(s):

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

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

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

- FLANDERS: the Flemish Institute for Nature and Forest research is conducting research (a.o. on raptors, through tagging) to support conservation policy, close data gaps and improve ecological insight.

Please provide a copy of any relevant document(s):

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

<https://www.vlaanderen.be/inbo/projecten/bird-tracking-network-ihd-onderzoek-langlevende-en-ruimtebehoevende-broedvogels-in-vlaanderen-lifewatch-evinbo>

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

- Yes
 No
 Not known

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?

- Yes
 No
 Not known

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

In the vicinity of the Port of Antwerp, the project 'Dubbel Doel' aims at improving foraging opportunities for the Marsh harrier in the agricultural area. A specific programme has been introduced to involve the local farmers in this process, specific agri-environmental and semi-productive measures have been tailored with them.

* 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?

- Yes
 No
 Not known

* Please state why not:

The importance of bird protection in general is often brought to the attention of the general public a.o. through broader education programmes. With regard to birds of prey, work is often targeted at the local level in specific

areas. There, the focus is on informing and involving local stakeholders.

Through its recovery, the peregrine falcon is easily occupying nestboxes that are often placed in city centers (to help combatting nuisance of feral pigeons). Nest-cams offer opportunities to involve the broader public through the family-life of this species in the broader world of raptors (e.g. on <https://www.fauconspourtous.be/> you can follow the daily events in the nests of various peregrine falcon families in Brussels).

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?

- Yes
 No
 Not known

* Please state why not:

The capacity and knowledge of the agencies and involved officers responsible for law enforcement is considered good and sufficient.

* 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?

- Yes
 No
 Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

Local volunteer groups organise yearly training sessions about nest detection and nest protection for raptors breeding in agricultural fields. Results are shared after the breeding season. Tips and tricks are also shared among the different volunteer groups.

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

GUIDANCE:

“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).

- Yes

- No
- Not known

* Please state why not:

FLANDERS: Most needed conservation actions were already running before 2021.

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

GUIDANCE:

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

- Yes
- No
- Not known

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

The drafting of the Walloon Multi-Species Action Plan for harriers in the agricultural area was supported through the EU LIFE project BNIP.

XII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

International exchange of experiences and research, in particular in the field of research.

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

- Yes
- No
- Not known

* Please state why not:

No such opportunity arose.

Contact

alexandra.caron-strehlow@un.org