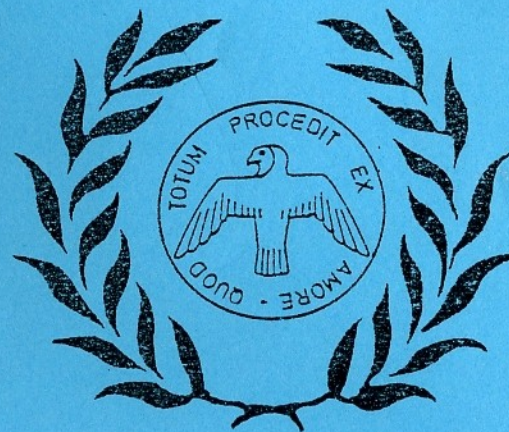




The International Association for Falconry
and Conservation of Birds of Prey

NEWSLETTER 1993 - 1



The International Association for Falconry
and Conservation of Birds of Prey

1968 - 1988

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IN MEMORIAM

Dr Heinz Brüll has left us on 21st October 1992 at the age of 85. Sixty years ago, in 1932, Dr Brüll entered the DFO.

From the beginning of his membership, he served more than any one else in our cause. His most prominent fields of activity were: birds of prey study, falconry birds' diseases, falconers' dogs and the DFO Journal.

In these days, birds of prey study and conservation were the corner stone of the DFO.

This undoubtedly can be credited to Dr Brüll's merits. He was not only fascinated by the love for the birds of prey as such, but, also by their important role in the ecosystems.

Not only did he realize that, but he had a remarkable ability to explain things in writing, as well as with spoken words, and to convince people who, at that time, were still hostile to the birds of prey.

In 1957 at the international field meeting in Schwarzenbeck, Dr Brüll took over the presidency from Renz Waller.

The fact that Dr Brüll assumed this function for 21 years has been a great asset for the DFO, as no one was better able than he to counter with skill and devotion, the mostly unfounded attacks by the opponents to fieldsports and falconry.

One of Dr Brüll's monumental merits was that he did not respond to personal attacks, but concentrated efficiently on serving the aims of our community.

During the time Dr Brüll was conducting the DFO, a fieldsports research institute came to life at Hartenlohn in close co-operation with brilliant leading personalities of North German fieldsports.

His research on Hare, Partridge, and Black Grouse yielded fundamental knowledge.

Of course, birds of prey played a determining role in all his considerations.

The fact that this research centre closed down after many years of fruitful and efficient activities, is the sole responsibility of those who, out of hostility, shortsightedness, and wrong money saving, caused this decision.

The exemplar action of Dr Brüll is inseparably linked with the affectionate support he received from his movingly attentive wife.

We extend to her our most sincere condolences.



IN MEMORIAM

Istvan Bechtold (1927-1991), Eternal Member of the Hungarian Association for Ornithology and Nature Conservation, Collaborator of the Ornithological Institute of Kőszeg, Falconer, was born in 1927.

He devoted himself to ornithology, nature conservation, raptor research, and last, but not least, to the care of the traditions of Kőszeg.

He was a founder member of the Hungarian Association for Ornithology (founded in 1974), Vice President, and then became President of the Falconry Section.

Besides these missions, he was active as president of the commission for nature conservation of the Patriotic Popular Front and he has done a lot for the embellishing of his home town and its surroundings as well as for the protection of the environment.

He felt that the education towards consciousness of nature conservation is of great importance.

He organized series of lectures in the Castle of Jurisics on the living world surrounding Kőszeg.

In recognition of his nature conservation work, he received the Széchenyi Istvan Prize. In 1982, he was awarded the Prize- "Man and Environment." The Hungarian Association for Ornithology and Nature Conservation awarded his activities with "Eternal Membership."

For his exemplary work for falconry, he was granted a posthumous award, the Medal of Merit "for the Hungarian Falconry."

He has devoted a lot of time to the development of the Natural History Museum of Kőszeg, for which he had collected an abundant amount of material.

Unfortunately, an incurable disease caused him a sad, but swift death.

With Istvan's death, (9th May 1991) a prominent personality of Hungarian ornithology, nature conservation, and falconry left us.

The president expresses the gratitude of the members present to Bert Bruil who organized the whole meeting and who offered us an excellent dinner on the evening before.

PROCEDURE OF DECISION MAKING

The president has been asked by Patrick Morel on behalf of Gilles Nortier and Pierre Basset that, if there are very important issues on which a decision is to be taken now, the discussion on them would be postponed until the next meeting.

It was objected that the absence of some members should not prevent the ones who attended to work normally.

Peter Sapara:

Sapara expresses his complaints about the fact that an insufficient number of member association's a delegates attended the general meeting.

DECISION

The request of Patrick Morel is repelled.

CANDIDATURES

1. Japanese Falconers' Association

Our Japanese member, the Japan Falconiformes Center, did not make use of his veto right.

The JFA has 18 members, C. de Coune had the opportunity of meeting some of them during his trip to Japan, he was extremely well received by them.

The General Meeting prefers that greater efforts be made towards a unified representation of falconry in Japan and estimates that admitting the Japanese Falconers' Association as a second Japanese member, might act against a unified representation of falconry in Japan.

DECISION

The admission of the Japanese Falconers' Association as a member of the IAF is not accepted.

2. Zimbabwe Falconers' Club

C. de Coune introduces the Zimbabwe Falconers' Club:

They have 140 members, of whom 145 are practicing falconers. Being a country with problems of foreign currency, they would be exempted from paying a contribution. The fact that they use haggards should not be a problem as we amended our Code of Conduct two years ago on this point.

They are very active in the field of raptor conservation and study. Each falconer must take part in field work or other research. The technical level of falconry seems to be very high.

The officials of Zimbabwe made to C. de Coune, favourable comments on the ZFC.

DECISION

The Zimbabwe Falconers' Club is admitted as a member of the I.A.F.

Peter Sapara:

Sapara recommends that the president should, in the future, seek more official informations pertaining to the candidate associations.

The president agrees to it.

CREATING A NEW CATEGORY OF MEMBERSHIP

The necessity of creating a category of probationary member is being discussed at some length.

The conclusion is that we do not need additional categories of members.

DECISION

No new category of membership will be created.

APPOINTMENT OF A TREASURER

At the last meeting of the Advisory Committee, Cees de Bruin proposed the candidature of

Peter Bekkers.
Dorpstraat, 105
NL-5241 EB ROSMALEN
Netherlands
Tel: 04192-14737

DECISION

Peter Bekkers is appointed as the treasurer of the IAF.

Cyril Morley:

Morley makes reference to the spirit of the foundation of the IAF and expresses the wish that the presidency of the IAF should pass to another country, he proposes that the Netherlands take over the official duties of the IAF.

APPROVING THE REPORT OF THE PREVIOUS GENERAL MEETING

Everybody has received the report on the 1991 meeting.

Cyril Morley

Czechoslovakia was already a member of the IAF since 1968, there is then no need for their last year's admission to be mentioned

in the minutes.

About the admission of the Hawking Club of Hyderabad, C. Morley asks to amend the minutes by adding that there were two abstentions and one vote against.

DECISION

The minutes of the 1991 general meeting are approved with the addition to the decision of the admission of the Hawking Club of Hyderabad, two voters abstained and one opposed. This doesn't make a change to the decision of admission.

C. de Coune:

de Coune raises the question as to whether we must mention in the report on the general meeting, the number of votes for each decision taken.

DECISION

It will henceforth be mentioned if a debate has taken place.

Niels Tøttrup:

Tøttrup thanks the president for the way the report has been made up.

REPORT BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The report on the last meeting of the Advisory Committee has been circulated among the members present.

Cyril Morley:

Morley questions the necessity of an Advisory Committee. The general meeting takes the decisions, it doesn't need any advice as it consists of experts.

Niels Tøttrup

Tøttrup is making reference to the proposed campaign in favour of raptor protection in Turkey, points out that there is also a problem of raptor shooting in Malta and asks that the meeting makes a statement by which it expresses its concern about raptor shooting in Malta.

C. de Coune

About Turkey de Coune explains that some years ago there has been a report made up by the ICBP on raptor shooting in Turkey which recommended to ban falconry. He suggested to the author of that report that banning falconry would not be a solution but that an education campaign for the hunters would be more efficient and proposed IAF's co-operation. The same proposal has been made again in May at the ICBP conference in Germany.

There is a financial obstacle to the funding of such a campaign by the IAF, the technical difficulties could be solved in co-operation with an advertising agency.

We are not only the international association for falconry but also for bird of prey conservation and we must be recognised as such.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The treasurer reads his report, see attached the financial statement.

C. de Coune:

de Coune explains that the apparent deficit between the income and the expenditures is due to the fact that the contributions have been asked quite late to the members and all of them have not yet been paid.

Cyril Morley:

Morley expresses the wish that henceforth the subscription should be paid by the end of the first month of the year. Reminders must be sent if needed.

C. de Coune:

de Coune explains that some members are exempted to pay a contribution because their country doesn't allow payments in foreign currencies. Even if it would become technically possible to pay dues, it would be for some countries with lower income a very much greater effort than what it is for European countries.

It is suggested that the list of those countries should be revised at every meeting.

Cees de Bruin:

de Bruin points out that the way the contribution is being calculated makes it very heavy for the smaller clubs.

C. de Coune:

de Coune agrees to that. Indeed 7.44% of the contributing members pay 19% of the total income of the IAF. On an average the IAF's contribution costs 7.13 DM to each individual member, which is less than the price of two packets of cigarettes.

Peter Bekkers:

on request of the president, Bekkers confirms his opinion that the members' contribution should be sufficient to cover the expenses.

C. de Coune:

It would nevertheless be very opportune if we could find additional sources of income. It would allow us to fund some actions, like the participation to some conferences. We helped the president of the Zimbabwe Falconers' Club to fund his participation in the Pan African Ornithologic Congress where is presented a paper on falconry as a conservation tool.

Cyril Morley:

Morley objects that the decision of funding this participation

to the Panafrican Congress should have been taken by the general meeting.

The attendance:
expresses the views that the president must be able to take such decisions on his own with or without the Advisory Committee.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The report on activities of 1992 has been published in the Newsletter 1992, page 36-48.

New EEC legislations

----- Directive on Fauna Flora and Habitats (FFH)

is not only dealing mainly with habitats, but also with species conservation except birds.
FFH is the contrary to the Bird directive: the latter says all the birds are protected except those listed, FFH has a rather small list of species that are strictly protected.
The derogations resemble very much that of the Bird Directive.

Corvids

There is a draft directive amending the Bird Directive to the effect that corvids be included in the list of huntable species. There has been a last minute proposal of amendment made by the British to the effect that corvids would not be considered as game but could be hunted throughout the year. This is likely to cause the adoption of the Draft Directive being postponed by several months.

Regulation on Trade and Possession of Fauna.

The members have been requested to make their comments on the Draft Regulation and transmit them to their national authorities. C. de Coune has sent to the members a detailed analysis of the draft. It is extremely important that the members send their point of view to their national authorities.

Ten years evaluation of implementation of the Bird Directive.

The Commission has issued an assessment on ten year implementation of Directive 79/409. As far as derogations are concerned, some misuses are underlined but there is nothing about falconry. We may conclude that the attitude of the Commission towards falconry is positive.
Anthony Jack expresses the wish to get a copy of that assessment, C. de Coune suggests that he try and get an English version of it through FACE UK.

Parliamentary question to the EEC Commission

Relating to sales of falconry birds in Great Britain. The Commission will examine the issue with the Government of the UK. Our British member will keep an eye on that issue.

Quarantine

Paul Fogarty
makes a reference to an EEC Directive according to which the quarantine requirements will be lifted in 1994 for specimens moving within the EEC, it will only be applied to specimen entering the EEC.

Miscellaneous

Quebec

There is a request by local falconers to obtain a legal status for falconry in Quebec. The local authorities have ordered the Mc Gill University to study on the impact of falconry, which concludes in favour of a legal recognition. In spite of this, the local bird watchers' society opposes the legalization of falconry in Quebec. C. de Coune has sent to the authorities of Quebec a thorough report in support of falconry.
If needed a campaign of support could be launched. For the time being the falconers of Quebec ask for support from some weighty organizations.

F.A.C.E.

FACE is calling on all hunters of the EEC to give their financial support to the European House of Fieldsports in Brussels. That building will not only house the secretariat of FACE but also conference rooms, a library and a "club room".
IAF has sent to its members a circular asking them for support through becoming member of "Club FACE 2000".
C. de Coune ask the members present to advertise that to their own members.

R.R.F.

The Raptor Research Foundation is about to establish itself in Europe. It will hold its first European meeting in 1993, Robert Kenward expressed the wish in writing that the member clubs would participate and advertise that meeting for their members.
The RRF had organized a big meeting on the Peregrine falcon in 1985 in California, which C. de Coune attended.
Falconry owes to the RRF an excellent resolution in favour of falconry as well as a Position Statement of falconry which is very positive to us.

The principle of "one country one club"

The situation is at present that more than one club per country may become a member of the IAF. But they must elect a national delegate who will have the voting right and who will have a right of veto in case another club from his country applies for membership in the IAF.
Do we have to change that?

A. Jack:

Jack reminds that that principle had been adopted in order to allow the Welsh Hawking Club to become a member.

A long discussion ensued as to whether Wales is to be considered as a separate country with its own voting right.

DECISION

No conclusion has been drawn on this particular point in view of the fact that it is not for a falconers' association to decide on such a question.

It is decided that the statutes will not be amended.

The general meeting takes note that the delegate of the British Falconers' Club, Anthony Jack does not object to the delegate of the Welsh Hawking Club, Cyril Morley to take part in the votes.

Expanding the Advisory Committee

The question is: should we expand the Advisory Committee by adding scientists to it?

Last year's meeting had expressed itself in favour of such an extension.

It is pointed out that we should not set up a separate committee in order to remain free to consult other scientists if need be. If we admit in the Advisory Committee some scientists who did declare themselves to be volunteer for that mission, we would at least be sure that if we consult them on some subject, they would be ready to look into the question. We would know that we may rely on them.

DECISION

It is decided that whenever a scientific problem arises, the president or the advisory committee remain free to consult whom they think is best able. The member clubs may recommend more particularly some scientists:

Anthony Jack recommends Dr Nick Fox, Peter Sapara recommends Dr Helmut Link and Robert Kenward did recommend Dr Edmund Hahn.

RELATIONS BETWEEN C.I.C. AND I.A.F.

C. de Coune reads a leaflet recently published by the Working Group on falconry of the C.I.C. which delineates its competences. He reminds that the issue had been raised last year due to the fact that its president, Heinz Pils, had notified to the President of the C.I.C. that he would resign.

The question had then been raised whether it is useful or not to

have two bodies representing falconry at an international level. The conclusion drawn by Mr Jean Servat general administrator of the C.I.C, who attended our 1991 general meeting as an observer, had been that the said working group was not necessary and that the IAF could take over the role of expert in falconry for the CIC and the working group could be wound up.

The decision was to be taken at the general meeting of the C.I.C in Marrakech a few months later.

The issue has not been discussed in Marrakech and in the meantime Heinz Pils had notified that he had not resigned.

Mr Servat reported to C. de Coune that the issue had not been discussed at the meeting of the CIC because the President was not there but he added that he would stick to what had been agreed at the IAF meeting of 1991.

C. de Coune attended, the week before, the meeting of the Working Group in Austria. Heinz Pils is indeed not resigning, he has been reelected as President of the Working Group. That's where we stand now.

It is regretted that the C.I.C Working Group refused to take part in the campaign in favour of legalizing falconry in Denmark. We received no support from the CIC itself either.

A comparison is made with FACE which took a very strong position in support of the legalization of falconry.

COMMERCIALISM

C. de Coune says that he would not like that the IAF would take no position at all vis à vis the big new phenomenon of commercialism and falconry.

Niels Tøttrup:

Tøttrup says that it had been decided that the IAF should remain neutral in regards to commerce. He suggests that we should therefor revise some provisions of the Code of Conduct relating to commerce.

DECISION

Cancellation of Article V, 1. is submitted to the vote of the members

This section reads as follows:

"The exhibition or display of birds of prey by persons, whether or not for profit, is contrary to the policy of the I.A.F. Falconers may however take part in official displays organized by responsible bodies, if these displays have obtained the prior approval of their club."

The majority decided to delete Article V, section 1 from the Code of Conduct.

Cancellation of Article VI, 2 and 3 is also proposed, this section reads as follows:

"2. Birds of prey shall not be kept for long periods in breeding pens when there appears to be little chance that they will produce young.

3. Progeny will only be disposed of to persons who are likely to

treat them properly and who are unlikely to bring falconry into disrepute.

Hawks shall not be disposed of as pets or into the open pet trade.

Hawks shall not be bred for the express purpose of creating or exploiting a market solely motivated by commercial gain.

Hawks shall not be disposed of to persons (at home or abroad) who cannot fulfil prevailing registration and licensing requirements or who are otherwise debarred from hawks-keeping by a recognized authority"

The majority decided to delete Article VI, 2 and 3 from the Code of Conduct and to replace the title of Article V "Commercialisation" by "Publicity".

REPORT BY THE MEMBERS

Due to shortage of time it is proposed that the report by the members should be made in writing.

An exception is made for Denmark as the attendance is eager to hear the most recent developments in the issue.

Denmark

Niels Tøttrup

thanks all who have supported the recognition of falconry in Denmark, especially the president of the IAF. Falconers have been very happy for the 170 letters which have been sent to the government.

Falconers are most grateful to FACE too for the excellent Declaration it adopted at its general meeting in Edinburgh.

The Minister has opened the possibility for falconry in the draft law which has just been submitted to the Parliament, the opposition of nature protection groups and even of the hunters notwithstanding.

The draft will have to pass three times before the Parliament before being adopted.

Niels has recently been elected responsible for environmental affairs in the ruling liberal party.

GERMANY

(written report)

LEGAL BASE TO FALCONRY IN GERMANY

1. Who would like hunting with hunting birds or falcons (falconry) needs a "hawking licence" for what he had to undergo two examinations.

2. The Bundesverfassungsgericht (court of constitutional law) had decided that hawking is a fundamental right of our people to develop its personality.

3. The falconer is the legal owner of all the birds of prey which have been legally obtained; Article 14 GG protects him.

4. Hawking is a special ecological and traditional game which must be preserved.

5. Although supply, property, and keeping birds of prey are partly more restricted than other game, nevertheless, we agree with these restrictions in the interest of protection for birds of prey if these restrictions are not overdrafted.

6. Members of the DFO, founded in 1923 in Leipzig, nowadays acknowledged by the Government as nature preserving association, have successfully released to the wild 599 Peregrines bred between 1977 and 1991, to save the endangered population. This action is mostly done without the money of the Government. Nowadays this management is concentrated on the new Länder in the East of Germany.

In addition, a lot of drafts are in discussion for new regulations: "Positivliste", EC Regulation 3626/82 followed by supplementary law of the German regulation for preserving species, bird preserving regulation, marking regulations for hawking birds, etc. That shows that the accent shifted from national to supranational laws and justice.

The supplement of the EC regulation 3626/82 is very important. When, in former times, only trade is regulated by this regulation, in the future, it will include regulations of property and transport of preserved species (that means also birds of prey). The DFO expressed its opinion on this draft very detailed in 30/3/92 and has criticized several points: the regulation of property includes severe faults in translation -as the government now confirmed-. The very strict regulations on transport (allegedly like a French model) are absolutely unacceptable for falconry. Further restrictions for the property or the transport are planned for all cases in which release (intended or not) could be ecological danger for the species in the wild.

In this context the problem of hybrids is very important; DFO had to put up harsh critique by both Germany and foreign countries.

The prescription, mentioned above, shows that one had to discuss this theme carefully with self-criticism.

BREEDING AND RELEASE OF PEREGRINES.

As has been said in the above point 6, DFO realises this program exclusively in co-operation with other organizations preserving birds of prey.

This program is very successful, as usual. Now the action of release is shifted in the new eastern part of Germany, aiming to create a population of Peregrines breeding on trees in the wooden plains from Netherlands to the areas near Moskow which are now deserted; in former times, 1,000 breeding pairs of Peregrines lived in the area, breeding on trees. The amount only for breeding is about 20,000 DM, carried out by DFO.

FEDERATION WITH THE FALCONERS OF EASTERN GERMANY.

September 1990 the Verband Deutscher Falkner (VDF) (Association of German Falconers) is founded; though DFO tried hard, there is

no federation of both associations. Neither hunter, nor people who preserve nature, have founded new associations in the Eastern part of Germany -they know why they failed to do so!

This additional splitting of the German falconry facilitates the activities of our opponents and binds the energy and creativity of the falconers. Nevertheless, a first progress is obtained: the members of VDF in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern have decided to join DFO "en bloc".

That is a pleasant and guiding decision, marking the beginning of a federation of German falconers.

BELGIUM

Belgium is divided in two regions, with different legislations. Flanders in the North has no specific legislation on falconry, whereas the southern part (Wallonie) has one since 1985. The law on fieldsports has been revised in Flanders in 1991; proposals have been made to include in the new legislation a ban on falconry. Falconers' associations, with the strong support of fieldsports organizations opposed this proposal. Ultimately falconry was saved.

This year falconry has again been discussed at the occasion of drafting the regulation containing the dates of opening and closing of the hunting season -which will henceforth be valid for five years-. It seems that falconry will again be safeguarded.

In Wallonie, the law on fieldsports is currently under revision. The competent minister has given written guarantees to the falconers that falconry would be maintained.

MISCELLANEOUS

The I.C.B.P. in the Netherlands

The Dutch Falconers' Club Adriaan Mollen has been a member of the ICBP for 30-35 years.

The ICBP has now made a complete reorganization: they have made an agreement with national bird protection organizations. Only one organization per country will represent the ICBP.

The Dutch bird protection organization which will henceforth be representing the ICBP has on several occasions declared itself in favour of a total ban on falconry.

The ICBP did ask to Adriaan Mollen to become an associate organization.

The question is quite difficult because on one hand the Dutch falconers do not want to lose the contact with the ICBP but on the other hand they feel it difficult to be supportive of an organisation which requests the total ban on falconry.

In the past the Dutch falconers' club Adriaan Mollen had very good relations with the national organizations which were member of the ICBP.

It is to be feared that there will no longer be an ICBP policy but a number of different national policies.

The IAF applied for its admission as associated member but has so far received no reply.

Sky Trials in Spain

As requested by our Spanish member, an invitation to the sky trial has been sent to the presidents of the IAF member clubs. It was not a promotion but an information. The president is requested to inform our Spanish member that the general meeting doesn't approve the fact that they introduce sky trials as being "falconry".

Publications.

C. de Coune: insisting that the IAF be put on the mailing list of the publications -journals, newsletters, circulars, etc.- of the members, it is also asked to put the Treasurer on the mailing list too (see his address above).

Next General Meeting

C. de Coune: proposes that henceforth we hold our general meetings outside the hunting season in the European House of Fieldsports in Brussels where we can dispose of a meeting room of 12 places and one of 40. Brussels is very conveniently situated for everybody, the flights are cheap and we may make use of meeting rooms at cost price i.e. for a nominal amount. In special circumstances we may hold our meetings elsewhere. The members present agree.

It is recalled that we have been invited by our Portuguese member to hold our general meeting of 1994 in Portugal. This is typically a case in which we may hold our meeting in another location than the European House of Fieldsports.

The general Meeting will take place in May or June at the European House of Fieldsports in Brussels.

* * * *

The President closes the meeting and thanks the members present for their participation.

Report by Christian de Coune

Working Group for falconry and bird of prey conservation
of the C.I.C.

Grießkirchen, Austria, 24th October 1992

Attendance:

Heinz Pils, president
Giampiero del Mastro
Peter Sapara
Kurt Fessler
Christian de Coune

Heinz Pils had a power of attorney given by:

Mr Reisetbauer
Mr Bolza
Mr Niesters

Kurt Fessler had a power of attorney given by

Toni Lutz

Christian de Coune had a power of attorney given by

Cees de Bruin
Charles de Ganay
Anthony Jack
Robert Kenward

Heinz Pils says that the power given by Robert Kenward is not valid because he is no longer member of the Working Group, he has said that he no longer wishes to be the scientific advisor of the working group. H. Pils has asked again to be the scientific advisor but hasn't replied, he's thus no longer a member.

Election of the President.

Heinz Pils' time of office lapses in May 1993, he is re-elected by all members present and represented except by Christian de Coune who abstained in his name and in the name of the powers of attorney he was carrying.

Peter Sapara and Giampiero del Mastro are appointed as vice-presidents.

Appointment of the Scientific Advisor.

Dr Zygmund Pielowsky is appointed as scientific advisor of the Working Group.

H.Pils reads an historical account of the activities of the working group since his foundation in 1978.

Relations CIC - IAF

H.Pils: the working group does not speak in the name of the falconers, this is of the sole competence of the General Meeting but the working group may give directives to the governments,

hunters' associations, administrations, etc., in co-operation with the IAF.

He does not agree with C. de Coune that the role of the working group is to speak about falconry to the CIC and the role of the IAF is to speak of falconry to the exterior.

C. de Coune says that the duties of the working group as delineated in the folder overlap completely the role of the IAF.

del Mastro: insists on the necessity of urgently defining the respective roles of CIC and IAF. There is a need of harmonising the relations between the working group and the IAF. CIC and IAF will have to define each other's role. He voted for Heinz Pils on that condition.

CIC and Denmark.

C. de Coune complained that the CIC has done nothing in support of the legalisation of falconry in Denmark. 170 organisations and persons have sent their written support to falconry to the Danish Ministers. Of the CIC only the Belgian and Italian delegations have written due to personal relations of C. de Coune, Niesters wrote too.

H. Pils.

As the Danish delegate of the CIC did oppose the legalisation of falconry, the CIC could not give its support to it. The working group may not act against the opinion of the Danish delegate of CIC.

CIC Recommendation on CITES

The CIC general meeting in Marrakech has adopted a recommendation on trans-border movements of falconry birds.

On the basis of that recommendation, the working group drafted a text of a draft resolution to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the CITES. This text has been sent in August to the CIC management, to the CITES Secretariat, and to the official authorities of 15 European countries.

The Marrakech recommendation is published in the IAF Newsletter of 1992, the CITES draft is attached to this report.

Recommendation on "genetic fingerprinting"

A draft recommendation on this subject is circulated among the members present. In view of the complexity of the matter and the importance of the issue, it is agreed that that text cannot be adopted at this meeting. Its examination is postponed until the next meeting of the working group.

The text is attached to this report as well as my rough translation.

Future activities of the working group.

1. Drafting directives on reintroduction of raptors to the wild.
2. Genetic fingerprint issue.

Recommendation
of the
CIC Working Group for falconry....

translaton by Christian de Coune.

Considering:

that
through blood sampling and examination of the genetic
fingerprint, the proof can be made that an individual bird cannot
be the offspring of another individual bird;

that
the technique based on examination of the DNA from the blood is
accepted by the courts as a proof;

that
through the genetic method the origin of a captive bred raptor
can be assessed;

that
the genetic identification can however not replace the ringing
and entails [aufwendige] and expensive examination;

the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation
C.I.C. approving that method recommends to apply this technique
only in case of documented suspicion of false data by bird of
prey breeders or keepers in order that it would not lead to an
additional bureaucratic and financial burden.



The International Association for Falconry
and Conservation of Birds of Prey

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Exploitation Financial Statement 1992

Income:

01: Contributions	CHF 11.255,40
02: Donations	CHF 3.957,71

Income: CHF 15.213,11

Expenditure:

03: Bank	CHF 355,45
04: Secretariat	CHF 5.129,94
05: Travelling expenses and Accomodation	CHF 5.343,05
06: Incidental expenses	CHF 705,34

Expenditure: CHF 11.614,60

Balance 1992 CHF 3.598,51

Balance 01-01-1992 CHF 690,02

Balance 31-12-1992 CHF 4.297,53

Balance 31-12-1992

Gyereeller Bank A.G. Genève

Account 10.93.36.001.11.

CHF 4.297,53

Rosmalen, 23-01-1992

Treasurer

President

Peter Bekkers

Christian de Coune



The International Association for Falconry
and Conservation of Birds of Prey

Treasurer
Peter Bekkers
Dorpsstraat 105
5241 EB ROSMALEN
Netherlands
Tel.: 04192 - 14737

Appendix Exploitation Financial Statement 1992

Income:

01: Contributions

Austria	O.F.B.	1992	CHF	549,20
Belgium	C.M.B.	1992	CHF	596,40
Czechoslovakia	C.F.C.	1992	CHF	606,05
Denmark	D.F.	1992	CHF	562,05
Germany	D.F.O.	1991	CHF	1.774,=
		1992	CHF	1.000,=
Great-Britain	B.F.C.	1991	CHF	1.647,35
back-payment		1990 1991	CHF	767,40
Ireland	I.H.C.	1992	CHF	528,40
Netherlands	A.M.	1992	CHF	554,20
Portugal	A.P.F.	1992	CHF	305,15
Spain	A.E.C.	1989	CHF	600,56
		1990	CHF	600,57
		1991	CHF	600,57
U.S.A.	A.F.A.	1991	CHF	219,50
<u>01: Contributions</u>				<u>CHF 11.255,40</u>



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02: Donations

Great-Britain	O/THE HAWK BOARD	CHF	1.315,16
Netherlands	NAMELESS DONATION	CHF	2.023,75
U.S.A.	N.A.F.A.	CHF	610,80

02: Donations

CHF 3.957,71



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Expenditure:

03: Bank

Commission	CHF	259,65
Postage	CHF	95,80

03: Bank CHF 355,45

04: Secretariat

Computer	CHF	501,45
Fax	CHF	39,50
Postage	CHF	1.376,15
Photocopiers	CHF	911,77
Telephone charges	CHF	2.159,90
Translations	CHF	13,20
Writing paper	CHF	47,91

04: Secretariat CHF 5.129,96



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05: Travelling expenses and Accomodation

Czechoslovakia	CHF	170,90
Germany	CHF	483,85
Great-Britain	CHF	416,10
Japan	CHF	5.708,20
Netherlands	CHF	484,80

05: Travelling expenses and Accomodation CHF 5.343,85

06: Incidental expenses

Canada	Book	CHF	45,10
South Africa	Nyala Wildlife	CHF	131,50
Zimbabwe	Conference Ron Hartley	CHF	600,74

06: Incidental expenses CHF 785,34