



The International Association for Falconry
and Conservation of Birds of Prey

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

1996



The International Association for Falconry
and Conservation of Birds of Prey

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PRESIDENT' REPORT

Please don't forget to note my new numbers :

telephone : ++32.4.368 40 21
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I'm now connected on E-mail, my address is :

c.decoune@infoboard.be

A . MEMBER COUNTRIES

(alphabetic order)

It is expected that the member clubs will submit to the General Meeting a report on the different events that are likely to have some impact on falconry. Therefore this part of the President's report is rather short.

GREAT-BRITAIN

The Department of the Environment (DOE) has made random DNA tests at captive breeding operations. It concentrated mainly on Goshawks. The result is that 100% of the young proven to be the genuine offspring of the alleged parents.

Please find enclosed a copy of the press release of the DOE.

This is an excellent official data to oppose to those who claim that captive breeding serves to launder illegally taken wild birds or eggs.

It would be a good idea if you would give some publicity to this press release, for instance in hunters magazines of your country or in publications of bird conservation societies.

On 27th May, I attended the Spring Meeting of BFC.

On 3rd July, I attended the Council Meeting of BFC

INDIA

Our member, the Hawking Club of Hyderabad informed us that the use of DDT for public health programmes will be banned from April 1997, considering its toxic nature.

Its use in agriculture was withdrawn in May 1989, but was still allowed for public health programmes like malaria control.

10,000 tonnes of DDT was supplied annually for its use in public health programmes.

You may remember that our member the Hawking Club of Hyderabad had taken part in the struggle against the use of pesticides (see

Newsletter 1992, p.18-79).

IRELAND

The current situation of falconry is quite healthy. Five licences to take Peregrines from the wild were issued by the Wildlife Service.

IHC's captive breeding successes include Merlins, Kestrels, Sparrowhawks, Redtails and Harris Hawks.

There are no reports involving the "Antis".

On the negative side, the Department of the Agriculture have re-introduced a quarantine requirement of 35 days for all imports of hawks from U.K. IHC is currently in discussion with them to try and find some acceptable formula which would allow them to invite people from other countries to fly their hawks there with minimal "red tape".

NETHERLANDS

A newly adopted legislation on hunting appears to be extremely restrictive amongst others as far as the number of huntable game species is concerned.

ZIMBABWE

Our member the Zimbabwe Falconers' Club has celebrated its 25th anniversary. Congratulations to Ron Hartley and all ZFC members.

Please note their new address :

Zimbabwe Falconers' Club
P.O.Box CY 346
Causeway
HARARE

B . NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

(alphabetic order)

BYELORUSSIA

The joint project of the West Byelorussian Society for Bird Protection and IAF continues to yield interesting data on birds of prey populations. This second year of existence of the joint project "Raptor of Belarus - Entering into New Century" is very encourageing.

The generosity of "Adriaan Mollen" and of Eckart Schormair allowed the project to continue. They deserve our admiration and gratitude.

A high ranked Byelorussian official mentioned to me the existence of the project. I was happy that IAF's involvement in conservation was acknowledged at high level.

This project is to continue into the next century, we shall then need to call on you for further funding.

IAF's involvement in raptor conservation is essential for all of us.

WE NEED YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT.
TAKE YOUR CREDIT CARD AND FILL IN THE ATTACHED FORM.
THANK YOU

CANADA

There are encourageing news about the legalisation of falconry in Quebec. Falconry techniques are being used on an airfield. Very active representation of falconry with the competent ministry seems to bear fruits, there is good hope for its legalisation.

An official Canadian raptor breeding station has been dismantled because the aim had been reached : the species is healthy again. The breeding stock has been distributed to falconers.

NORWAY

The population of Peregrine has very well increased and numbers now to about 300 pairs.

The efforts of reintroduction have played a part in this remarkable recovery, but it is unclear to what extent. There are few cases of tree nesting.

POLAND

The new legislation on fieldsports allows falconry.

The prospects were rather worrying. Falconry was ignored in the previous law, which gave rise to diverging interpretations as to its legality. Now the things are clear.

This is good news not only for the Polish falconers, but for the entire falconry community.

Falconers have set up a program of releasing Peregrine falcons in Warshaw.

There is a project going on aiming at the reintroduction of the tree nesting population of the Peregrine Falcon. The new president of the falconers' association is playing an active part in the project. 15 young Peregrines have been released in 1995.

TAIWAN

I have been invited to give a lecture at the International Conference on Nature Conservation organised by the World Endangered Species Protection Association in Taipei on 1-3 December 1995. (at no costs for IAF)

The title of my paper was "Falconry as a Tool for Raptor Conservation".

The conference was very interesting, it was also an excellent opportunity for shedding new light on falconry and for making lots of contacts.

TURKEY

The Turkish falconers have recently formed an association. I have tried in vain so far to create contacts with them. Turkish falconry is very similar to the type of hawking that is being practised just over the border in Georgia. They fly Sparrowhawks at quails during the fall migration and then release their birds at the end of the season. You may remember that falconry had been under very severe attacks by ICBP (see Newsletter 1995, p.11)

USA

NAFA has a new President : Timothy Kimmel.
I maintain constant and fruitful relationship with NAFA.

C. INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

CITES

falconry passport.

At the 9th Conference of the Parties in Florida in November 1994, I had addressed the problem of frequent border crossings by falconers travelling for hunting purposes.

The conclusion was, as set out in the official report "The Secretariat pointed out that it had contacted the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds "of Prey to clarify this particular issue and that in such cases "the animals could be exempt under the terms of paragraph 3 of "Article VII of the Convention". (see Newsletter 1995 p.43-47) I then started to dream of some sort of a "Falconry Passport".

28th January, I had a meeting in Lausanne with the former secretary general of CITES, Eugène Lapointe, who is now a consultant. We examined the possibility of facilitating frequent border crossings. The conclusions were encouraging.

30th January, I attended a reception given in Genève by the President of the Standing Committee of CITES. This gave me the opportunity of discussing with several personalities the possibility of some sort of a falconry pass. The reactions were overall favourable. The delegate of Switzerland declared himself prepared to propose to the 10th Conference of the Parties in 1997 a resolution aiming at solving our problem.

I drafted a working document that could serve as a basis of a future Resolution of the Conference of the Parties to the CITES. 4th March, I had a meeting at the European Commission to discuss my text and correct it.

3rd April, I went to Genève to discuss my text with the CITES Secretariat.

From these conversations and from other contacts, it appeared that the will was there to solve the problem of falconers travelling abroad for hunting purposes.

The Swiss Ministry sends to the President of the Animals' Committee the text I had drafted.

The issue of "Frequent Cross-border Movements of Privately owned Animals" is put on the agenda of the next meeting of the Animals'

Committee in September in Czech Republic.

27th May, at the Spring Meeting of the BFC, it is agreed that Tony Crosswell would accompany me to the meeting of the Animals' Committee to lobby in favour of the "Falconry Pass".

3rd July, at the Council meeting of the BFC in Lichfield I met again Tony Crosswell to organise our participation in the meeting of the Animals' Committee. It is agreed that we would form a team of three : Tony Crosswell, Frank Bond, legal advisor of NAFA and myself.

5th July, I had a meeting at the European Commission where my text is discussed.

An abundant correspondence is exchanged with Frank Bond, Stan Marcus of NAFA and others.

23-27 September, meeting of the Animals Committee in Pruhonice (Czech Republic).

A working group is formed to discuss a draft resolution proposed by the President of the Animals' Committee on "Frequent Transborder Movement of Privately owned Live Animals". The meetings of that working group were very constructive and pragmatic, the mood was not at all unfavourable to falconry.

The President of the Committee, the delegation of Germany, and the delegate of the United States supported actively the concept of facilitating frequent border crossings of falconers as well as of other private owners of live animals. Overall the working group was supportive, no unfriendly comment to falconry has been expressed.

Frank Bond reported to the plenary session on the discussions of the working group, the text that had resulted of it has been approved by the Animals' Committee.

The text will be proposed, most probably by Switzerland, to the Conference of the Parties as a document approved by the Animals' Committee. This approval increases considerably the chances of the proposal to be accepted by the CoP next June in Zimbabwe.

I wish to thank Frank Bond and Tony Crosswell who proved to be excellent negotiators, they have played an invaluable part in the success of our "draft falconry pass".

Don't forget, this is only the first step, the final will be played next June in Zimbabwe.

Treatment of hybrids

Hybrids were on the agenda of the Animals' Committee.

On request of the USA, some changes have been proposed to the treatment of hybrids. These changes should not affect falconry. A working group has been formed to examine the proposed changes. No one of the experts who participated in this working group has expressed concerns about the use of hybrids for falconry, although falconers attended the meeting of that working group and although it was known that falconers use hybrids.

Trade in captive bred specimens

Captive breeding was also on the agenda of the meeting of the Animals' Committee. The changes that were examined should not affect falconry either.

Cooperation with the CITES Secretariat

By my Circular of May, I asked you, on request of the CITES

Secretariat, to send me informations of illegal trade in birds of prey.
I renew my call now : if you have data on illegal traffic in birds of prey, please let me know.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

As every year, I attended the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 22-26 January 1996.

There was an item on the agenda that could have potentially affected falconry : "Legal aspects of introduction and reintroduction of non native-organisms into the natural environment".

That document recommended "to prohibit the deliberate introduction of non-native species".

In 1993 I had drawn the attention of the Council of Europe to the fact that falconry poses no threat of genetic pollution.

The Council of Europe agreed to my reasoning and admitted in writing that falconry is a "purely anecdotal source of accidental introduction of species" and said they would ask their expert to follow my arguments if the question of falconry would be raised. This position statement was reassuring as to the intentions of the Council of Europe.

When the draft resolution came to discussion, the delegate of the United Kingdom drew the attention of the Standing Committee to the fact that, as drafted, the Resolution might pose problems to some legitimate activities, amongst which he quoted falconry.

I took the floor pointing out that falconers do not do "intentional introduction" when flying non-native hawks at quarry, therefor falconry should not be affected by the proposed resolution.

The Committee then decided to form a small working group to examine the proposals for amendements to the text.

I have been admitted to this small working group. The British delegate proposed to add after "Prohibit the deliberate introduction", the words "with the intention of establishing a population in the wild...".

This new wording, if adopted, should rule out any biased interpretation and make it impossible to use it against us.

This and other amendements will be sent to the Group of Experts and the text will be submitted for adoption to the next meeting of the Standing Committee in December.

The report on the meeting clearly reflects the point of view of falconry. The fact that no negative comments have been expressed by the members present of the Standing Committee indicates the acceptance of falconry by the said committee (and observers).

This confirms the general feeling towards falconry I have always met during my conversations with the delegates of the parties as well as with observers.

From conversations I had outside the meeting hall it was clear that no one thought of using the proposed resolution against falconry - they all agreed that falconry should not be affected. Norway organises an international conference on the environmental impact of introduction of non native species. I passed a note on to the delegate of Norway drawing her attention to the worries of falconers and setting out my arguments.

Before the meeting of the Standing Committee I had an exchange of correspondence with Jim Chick, chairman of the Hawk Board who expressed worries of several categories of activities vis à vis the draft Resolution.

I attended on 2nd April the closing ceremony of the European nature Conservation Year (and I continued to Genève to meet with the CITES Secretariat).

These meetings are always good opportunities for making useful contacts outside the meeting hall.

I have always been of the opinion that IAF must have a policy of presence at most of the important international meetings, whether political, scientific or fieldsports. IAF must be a constant part of the "landscape".

EUROPEAN UNION

Court of Justice of the EC.

The Court of Justice of the European Communities has taken in February a very important decision for all of us, which states that :

"Directive 79/409/EEC is not applicable to specimens of birds "born and reared in captivity".

In other words the Member States are not obliged to give legal protection to captive bred birds, they must not submit their keeping in captivity to authorisation, permits or whatever bureaucracy.

The Directive applying only to wild birds, "... the capture, keeping or other judicious use of certain birds..." permitted by its article 9.1.c relates only to birds of wild origin.

It is not very clear if Member States might still submit the keeping of captive bred birds to the compliance of some formalities.

I view this decision of the Court more as an argument to be used in negotiations with your governments rather than as a means of pressure.

EU Regulation of trade (EC CITES)

This Regulation is a great disappointment!

Export and import (from and to outside the UE) of captive bred specimens will be as complicated as for wild specimens, except that it may be for commercial purposes.

It is to be expected that the issue of ex- and import permits will be a complicated process.

All European birds of prey are listed in Annex A, even the commonest ones.

Movements within the Community of specimens (originating from the wild) of Annex A will be submitted to "prior authorisation".

Member States may adopt or maintain stricter measures without having to justify it.

This restrictive attitude of the EU authorities is in great contrast with the flexible attitude that I have been meeting in the recent years in the international circles, whether governmental or non-governmental.

This is the non-deserved result of more than 6 years struggle aiming at safeguarding the legitimate interests of falconers.

This long story started with an interview I had at the European Commission in June 1990, where I drew the attention to the inconvenience to the falconers of several provisions of the draft.

A file of 13 Kg, 15 circulars to our members, innumerable phone calls and several interviews did not succeed in obtaining more flexible rules.

The amendments proposed to the Environment Committee of the European Parliament in our favour have been repelled by 15 votes against 14!

Our last chance was the plenary session of the European Parliament of 17th September where 8 amendments were tabled in favour of falconry.

I received a great help from FACE to whom we owe several of these amendments.

The Working Group for Falconry of CIC has also been supportive by sending letters to the European Parliament and to several personalities.

Some of our members have also taken part in this large scale lobby.

The result of our efforts was 232 votes against and 195 in our favour.

The list of the Members of the European Parliament who took part in the votes is attached; you will see who voted in favour of "our" amendments. It would be kind if you would express your gratitude to those who have been supportive of our interests.

The final decision is now with the Council of the Ministers of the UE.

The EC Commission is in the process of drafting implementation rules to the "Euro CITES".

There is very little hope left for any significant modification.

D . INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

IUCN

In April this year, the IAF has been admitted as a member of the prestigious IUCN, The World Conservation Union.

This must be considered as a major international recognition of falconry, it is also a call to the falconers for their participation in nature conservation.

By my circular of May, I asked you to advertise this event in your country and to send me an abstract of the publication that would have been made of it. The text of a press release was enclosed.

The only such publication I have is from...Belgium.

It's not too late...

CIC

I am in contact with Heinz Pils. He took part in the lobby of the European Parliament for the "Euro-CITES" Regulation by sending many letters.

Heinz told me that henceforth the meetings of the falconry Working Group of CIC will be held together with the General Meeting of the IAF.

I shall attend the meeting of the said Working Group on the 17th October in Poland.

FACE

The relationship with the Federation of Fieldsports Associations of Europe is excellent.

TRAFFIC EUROPE

I had a meeting with the Director of Traffic Europe.

I was happy to state that falconry is no longer pointed at as being responsible of illegal traffic in birds of prey. We had a very straightforward dialog.

RAPTOR RESEARCH FOUNDATION

The RRF held its Second International Conference on Raptors in Urbino (Italy).

Over 150 specialists from all over the world attended the Conference. People from as far as Japan, Australia, South Africa made the trip to Italy.

Needless to say that it was of great interest to meet these raptor enthusiasts.

About 140 oral presentations were given during this 4 days conference. Several round tables were organised on different topics.

I co-chaired one of these round tables : on

"Alternatives : Sustainable Use or Smuggling of Raptors"

It was agreed that stable populations of raptors could be subject to sustainable use provided efficient control is organised. The economic profit that would be generated should benefit conservation activities and should also be channelled to the local communities in the breeding regions as an incentive to protect the species. Monitoring the breeding populations should be carried out to assess the level of sustainability.

It was agreed that sustainable use could benefit conservation. CITES would make such a sustainable use impossible in the European Union. Exceedingly severe legislations may be counter-productive.

Another round table was held on

"Sustainable Use of Saker Falcons"

The workshop was chaired by a delegate of WWF International.

Robert Kenward was among the chairpersons.

The representative of WWF estimates that a total ban on the exploitation of Saker populations would not be useful.

Sustainable use should serve to motivate people for conservation. It is necessary to evaluate the long term effects of the exploitation to determine sustainable levels. Three categories of people are involved : the local communities of the range States, the merchants and the end-users. There is a need for a change in the mentalities at these three levels. A multi-lateral agreement is necessary. A conference with the different parties concerned should be convened.

Critics are expressed about the enormous figures that are being circulated about the prices that falcons can fetch. These figures are mostly wrong and in any case they are detrimental to the wild populations, because they encourage people to capture birds illegally.

It is decided that an international conference would be held on the subject.

Many very interesting presentations have been given, I could unfortunately attend only a small part of them. Not the least interest of such a conference is the opportunity to meet various people from all over the world. Several falconers attended.

E . IAF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

On February the 5th, the Advisory Committee met in Brussels.

Present :

C. de Coune, (CC)
Anthony Jack (AJ)
Robert Kenward (RK)
Jean Patrick Le Duc, enforcement officer CITES (JP)
Patrick Morel, rapporteur (PM)
Eckart Schormair (ES)
Andrew Whitefield Deputy Enforcement Officer CITES (AW)

Apologized :

Cees de Bruin

The president opens the meeting and expresses his gratitude to those who accepted to attend the meeting and welcomes our two guests, Jean Patrick Le Duc and Andrew Whitefield from the CITES Secretariat.

He apologizes Cees de Bruin who couldn't attend.

One the aims of this meeting was to examine with delegates of the CITES Secretariat the issue of alleged illegal traffic in birds of prey, to examine the possibility for the IAF to co-operate with the Secretariat of CITES and to examine the possibility of facilitating repeated border crossings of falconers.

- JP. 1) Problem of illegal traffic in birds of prey :
- are you ready to help us?
 - are you ready to transmit to us rumours about traffic?
- 2) co-operation :
- one should jointly prepare a booklet CITES - IAF

explaining the CITES to the falconers.

AJ. Do we have to pass on every rumour to the CITES Secretariat? Isn't it a work for the Police?

ES. Can we have up to date data on illegal trade?

JP. There is a confidentiality of some data.

AJ. If we report a case to you, what will you do?

JP. We choose the most appropriate reaction, we recommend to the Management Authority to require the intervention of the Customs, the Police or Interpol.

AJ. If we send you a fax informing you that we suspect someone of fraud, we could be prosecuted for defamation.

JP. No the informations will be confidential. Lots of rumours circulate, for instance the Whitehead case, where everyone knew about it except CITES.

CC. We are not aware of all those rumours, for example, the case of the German citizen who was caught at the Germano-French border with Perergines hidden in the spare wheel of his car, we heard of it only when it had been published in the press.

RK. Which enforcement measures would you take?

JP. We make only recommendations, because, if we are too demanding, it would become inapplicable. For instance the circusses : we have given them a system facilitating their movements, but we are not satisfied because it has been used to cover illegalities. Another example: there are suspicions that young Goshawks are being taken from the wild in Hungary in order to be laundered as captive bred.

PM. Where are those Goshawks going to?

JP. Anyway not to the Hungarian breeding centres.

AW. A majority of countries would be in favour of a stricter implementation of CITES.

AW. We can only make recommendations.

CC. I am thinking of a system that would facilitate border crossing to falconers who are going abroad with their hawks for hunting purposes. The system would imply that the three elements are combined : the bird, the owner, the personal document and also that the trip is for hunting purposes. The aim is not to facilitate trade but only hunting trips. Obtaining the document should be only on a very strictly controlled basis, but once the document has been issued the trans border movements should be facilitated to the extreme.

JP. All right if it reduces the work of the Administration. One must absolutely make shure that :

- the pass is issued for that purpose
- the pass remains with the owner and the bird.

CC. Our interest is that the pass would be as restricted as possible.

JP. There is an enormous traffic of documents in the European Union : documents do not correspond to the accompanying bird. In Germany there are 240 authorities that may issue CITES certificates. We have no problems with those that are issued by the Bonn office but well with the other offices.

PM + RK. Each breeder should, in order to be registered with the CITES Secretariat provide a sample of DNA of all breeding stock to a genetic bank and then make random tests on the progeny. One should have a DNA banking.

AJ + CC. DNA should not be a condition for the issue of documents. One should go back to the fundamentals of CITES which is nature conservation.

JP. There have been some exaggerations with the principles of CITES, for example in the EEC where all raptors are listed in appendix C1. It is for the Parties to decide about the implementation of the Convention, not the Secretariat. Regarding the Convention, nothing prevents national authorities to register private breeders. In the training seminars, we recommend to make a serious inquiry on each breeder.

RK. If some individuals create problems, one should not blame all falconers for it.

JP. The problems do not come from IAF members, but from split-groups. Which is the relationship between RSBP and the falconers?

AJ. There is a problem of hostility of some RSBP members. There is a systematic opposition to change the legal status of a species even if its biologic status in the wild has changed. For example, the Peregrine Falcon, there is no legal basis for not downlisting it. Things have changed a lot since the breeders have gained influence in the Hawk Board, formerly one could check the number of falconers by counting the falconry licences, now it is no longer the case.

JP. In the UK 30% of DNA tests show illegalities.

CC. Because only dubious cases are being checked. If random tests were made, that percentage would become extremely small if not zero.

JP. It is true, one check only where there is a suspicion.

ES. If one increases the supply of birds with official harvests from the wild and if one limits the demand by falconers by restricting the number of birds they may keep, the problem would

be solved.

CC. what would be the conditions under which a "Falconry Pass" would be accepted?

JP. It should be a system that would facilitate the control by the management authorities. The EEC is preparing a new Regulation, it could be the opportunity for introducing the "Falconry Pass" and if it works satisfactorily in the EU, it could be extended to the rest of the world.

To conclude :

1. if you have informations or rumours about illegal traffic, send them to us, we shall exploit them properly;
2. if you make a proposal for a "European Falconry Pass", the Secretariat will support it.
3. the Secretariat is ready to co-operate in the redaction of a brochure explaining CITES to the falconers, if there are costs incurred by the Secretariat you should refund them, if the Secretariat has to send a specialist you would have to pay for it;
4. The Secretariat will make recommendations to the management authorities that they impose DNA tests for registering new breeders.

* * * * *

ENVIRONMENT

NEWS RELEASE

340

30 July 1996

DNA INSPECTIONS HELP PROTECT WILD BIRD POPULATIONS

The use of DNA testing continues to play a vital role in helping protect threatened wild bird populations in the UK, Environment Minister James Clappison confirmed today.

During 1995 and early 1996, blood was taken from almost 70 birds (parents and offspring), at the premises of registered keepers of Goshawks and Peregrine Falcons. The DNA in these samples was analysed by scientists at Nottingham University.

Mr Clappison said:

"The Department has now received a final report from the laboratory which confirms that all of the offspring were bred from the claimed parent birds. These inspections provide two major benefits: first, they enable genuine bird keepers to substantiate their captive breeding claims unequivocally; and secondly, I believe they act as a major deterrent against the small number of unscrupulous keepers who may otherwise attempt to launder illegally taken wild birds into captivity.

"The success of this programme of inspections highlights the value of DNA testing techniques. It demonstrates the Department's commitment to conserving our wild bird populations, in line with the Partnership for Action Against Wildlife Crime (PAW) which I launched last November."



"CITTES": Second Reading / Deuxième Lecture / Zweite Lesung / Segunda Lectura - Strasbourg, 18.09.96
 "Falconry" amendment / amendement "fauconnier" / Änderungsantrag "Falkenerci" / enmienda "ceiteria" - n°32

+ votes for / votes pour / Ja-Stimmen / votos a favor
 x votes against / votes contre / Nein-Stimmen / votos contra
 ? abstentions / Enthaltungen / abstenciones
 ? signed attendance register, but did not vote / ont signé la liste de présence, mais sans voter / unterzeichneten die Anwesenheitsliste, jedoch ohne abzustimmen / firmaron la lista de asistencia, pero sin votar

	PSE	PPE	UPE	ELDR	GUE/NGL	V	ARE	EDN	NI	
A	-8 Busch, Crepaz, Graenitz, Hawlicek, Hlavac, Konecny, Meier, Rehder 71 Fanthaler	+2 Linzer, Rübig 71 Schlierhuber							+1 Luiser 72 Jung, Lukas, Nußbaumer, Schreiner	+3 -8 76
B	-1 De Couve, Decana, Dory, Van Lancker 72 Happart, Willockx	+7 Chanterie, Degrez, Grosch, Herman, Martens, Thyssen, Tindemans		+4 De Clercq, Kestelijn- S., Neyts-U., Spaak 72 André-L., Monfils		+1 Vandemulder			+2 Dillen, Vanhecke 71 Féret	+14 -6 75
DK	-3 Blak, K. Jensen, Sindal	+3 Kristoffersen, Rovsing, Schlüter		+1 Kofod -2 Dybbjær, Kjer Hansen 71 Rits-J.	-1 Iversen			-3 Bonde, L. Jensen, Sandbaek 71 Krupp	+4 -9 72	
D	-11 Botz, Elchlepp, Gebhardt, Glanier, Gontsch, Groner, Haugz., Jons, Kudermann, Kuhn, Kuckelhorn, Kuhn, Kühne, Janköhr, Länge, E. Mann, Lange, E. Mann, Peier, P. P., Rapkay, Rando, B., Roth, Schäfer, Sacklariou, Schäfer, Schmidbauer, Schulz, Suckow, T. Finnerl, Walter, Weiler, Zimmerauer, Zimmermann	+16 Alber, Bardong, Berend, Böge, Brok, Floren, Friedich, Funk, Glaser, Goppel, Gowalks, Günther, von Habsburg, Hennrich, Hoppenstedt, Jankowski, Kerschhoff W., Kirschmann, Klug, Koch, Langem Lehne, Lenz, Liese, T. Mann, Mairad, Mosick U., Nassauer, Pack, Pösteringer, Posselt, Ringsche, Schleicher, Theato, Tillich, von Wogau								+16 -11 32 718

UK	PSE	PVE	UPE	ELDR	GUE/NGL	V	ARE	EDN	NI	+15 -55 710	
	+1 Whithead 4 Adam, Balfie, Barton, Birlingham, Bivus, Blingham, K. Collins, Coates, K. Crawley, Cromlington, David, A. Dunne, E. Elliott, Evans, Ford, Green, Hallam, Hardstaff, Harrison, Hendrick, Hindley, Howitt, Hughes, Hume, Kerr, Kinlock, McCarthy, McGowan, McMahon, McNally, Megaly, Miller, Morgan, Morris, Murphy, Needle, Newsens, Newman, Pollack, Reed, Seal, Simpson, Smith, Spiers, Thomas, Tiley, Tomlinson, Tongue, Truscott, Waddington, Watts, West, White, Wynn 75 Falconer, Lomas, Oddy, Skinner, Wilson	+11 Cassidy, Chichester, Cerie, B. Donnelly, Kelleher, B. McInosh, Moorehouse, Perry, Spencer, Stevens, Stewart-C. 75 McMillan-S., Mather, Nicholson, Provan, Sturdy	+31 -1 -161 x5 750	+7 -29 x0 714	+0 -15 x0 713	+0 -20 x0 72	+8 -0 x0 79	+6 -5 x0 75	+13 -0 x0 713	+15 -55 710	+2 Ewing, Macartney



THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR FALCONRY
AND CONSERVATION OF BIRDS OF PREY

MEMBRE



I undersigned,

name :

address :

donate the amount of

to help funding the project

RAPTORS OF BELARUS
ENTERING INTO NEW CENTURY

Please debit my credit card :

VISA



EUROCARD



MASTERCARD



Card number :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Expiry date : /

Signature :



Je soussigné,

nom :

adresse :

fait don d'un montant de

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