

IAF

The International Association for Falconry  
And Conservation of Birds of Prey

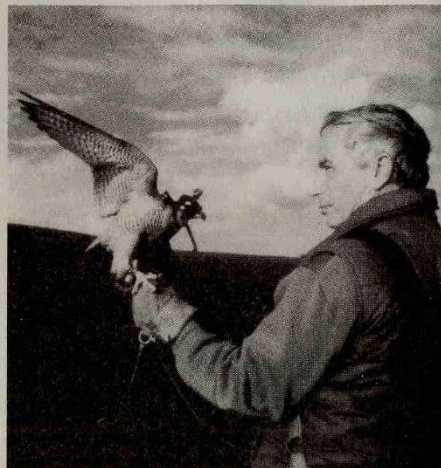
**XXXth Anniversary**



Newsletter April 1999

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### FROM OUR NEW PRESIDENT

Ever since I was appointed President of IAF, I wondered how could Christian de Coune all alone work so hard, how could he chair IAF with nobody to help him. Thank God I co-operate with a team of highly professional and willing persons and nonetheless my task appears to be so difficult, so steep!

Many thanks to me predecessor!

Let us now talk falconry. This year too, as it happened to be during the last 32 years, I am looking forward to the beginning of the hunting season and I am asking myself how can I still be so enthusiastic. I am eager to be in Scotland together with my usual hunting companions - Fulco Tosti and Umberto Caproni - sitting in front of the fireplace, busy in preparing the equipment for our hawks: radio and attachment, bells, new jesses etc. I am dreaming of the moment I will have on my fist my old hawks (both Rai 2 and Nicotina) and I will stroke my beloved dog Juniper. I am dreaming of the moor in the clear and biting September days. I am longing to see our hawks in good shape, climbing into the sky, almost out of sight, vertically over our pointing dogs and immediately after plunging down in the typical sound of air pierced by a bullet falling down at incredible speed.

Yet I am looking forward to seeing the grouse whirring in front of the pointer and then flying headlong to the bottom of the valley.

I am eager to start and I imagine all the falconers will be eager too, in this period of the year. For the sake of this passion and for the joy that this immersion in the natural natural environment gives me, I will do my best in order to defend internationally our sport: Falconry!

Ferrante Pratesi

## EDITORS FORWARD

### CHRISTIAN DE COUNE – A TRIBUTE

Last June when Christian announced that he would not be standing for re-election at the end of his current term of office, the feeling of disbelief, and that he could be persuaded to change his mind was rapidly dispelled and turned to shock when it at last sank in that he meant what he said! The idea of the IAF without Christian at the helm was very difficult to grasp.

Since he took on the Presidency of the IAF some fourteen years ago Christian de Coune has devoted himself unstintingly in the cause of international falconry. No one, virtually single handedly, can have done or achieved more than he has during his time in office. Throughout his Presidency he has worked tirelessly to build up a rapport with both legislators and conservationists involved in CITES, the European Union, FACE and many other international forums where he was held in immense respect and I know his presence and valued contributions to debate will be very much missed.

Over a period when so much was happening in Europe, the EU Bird Directive, adoption of CITES Regulations etc; which, if not monitored carefully, could very easily, if some conservationists had had their way, seen falconry and other field sports effectively banned, it was absolutely vital that we had someone who understood the mysteries of the European Parliament on the spot in Brussels.

We were extremely fortunate to have that someone in the person of Christian, who working hand in glove with FACE, lobbied indefatigably on our behalf in the Brussels corridors of power to ensure that falconry was properly represented and got the best possible deal; or worse, did not lose out by default.

Notwithstanding his more visible achievements such as the acceptance in principle of a falconers pass, certainly I think his greatest success and probably that by which he himself would hope to be remembered, was in countering the image of falconers projected by some conservationists as nest robbing, wildlife vandals and establishing the good name of falconry as a recognised, legal and Prior to the meeting a great deal of groundwork had already prepared the way with a preliminary meeting of the Advisory

respectable activity; and falconers as responsible sportsmen and conservationists.

All falconers owe Christian an immense debt of gratitude for the single mindedness and dedication with which he went about the business of defending and speaking up for falconry at every possible opportunity. He stands down from the Presidency having done an outstanding job on our behalf, leaving the IAF recognised as an organisation of international standing, regarded with universal goodwill and respect and with sound foundations on which to build and prosper in the future.

It is now up to us to carry on his good work together and not to lose sight of our main objective, to quote the BFC's motto, "to maintain the falconer and the falcon's flight".

### THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING – BACKGROUND

For the benefit of those members of the IAF unable to attend the AGM it would I think be appropriate to recap on events leading up to it. It was, as we all know, due to be held on 28<sup>th</sup> November at Sousel in Portugal at the invitation of the Associação Portuguesa de Falcoaria to coincide with their field meeting.

Inevitably Christian's decision not to stand for re-election concentrated people's minds as to the future of the IAF, and indeed whether it even had a future without Christian's leadership as there seemed a very real possibility of Balkanisation over differences of opinion on the way ahead.

The 1998 AGM, incidentally marking the IAF's thirtieth anniversary, was clearly going to be critical for the future of international falconry and I think all of us who attended were apprehensive, well aware of the very heavy responsibilities placed upon us to ensure the IAF's continuity. The main business of the meeting was to agree a restructuring of the association, a revised Constitution to reflect the changes and of course, to elect a new President and IAF officers to support him as it was recognised that the task had grown too onerous for any single individual to tackle without assistance.

Committee in July. At that meeting actions had been agreed to put the IAF on a sound financial footing and Frank Bond of NAFA

had agreed to produce a new draft constitution which it was hoped would be acceptable to both current IAF members and NAFA, which is not currently a member, but which if it were to join would considerably broaden and strengthen the IAF's power base in terms of numbers, influence and finance.

It was the draft constitution which had previously been circulated to all members which formed the main topic of discussion and was eventually agreed to the general satisfaction of all present. The texts of the French and English versions form the main content of this Newsletter together with the results of the election of IAF officers and record of the minutes of the AGM.

To round off the meeting a superb banquet, dedicated to the memory of Anthony Jack, was laid on by the APF for all the participants at the Pousada de Saint Miguel, a hunting lodge on the top of a hill with stunning all round views, where most of the delegates were staying. It culminated in some excellent speeches of appreciation and the presentation of the most magnificent life size bronze of a hooded falcon on the fist to Christian de Coune in recognition of his fourteen years as President of the IAF and all his achievements on behalf of falconers and falconry over so many years.

Altogether it was a highly successful meeting at which much was achieved and I believe we can now look forward to the IAF's future with confidence, united and building on the sound foundations laid by Christian in establishing the IAF's and falconers credibility with legislators and conservationists alike. We have much to thank him for.

Finally I would add a word of thanks to the APF, and in particular to Antonio Carapuco

contributed enormously to the very friendly, harmonious atmosphere and which resulted in a most successful outcome to a very critical meeting.

**FERRANTE PRATESI – OUR NEW PRESIDENT**

Meanwhile we have a new President, Ferrante (Frikki) Pratesi. Frikki of course needs little introduction:-

Now aged 59 his enthusiasm for falconry was fired at the age of 16 when, together with Fulco Tosti, his hawking companion of many years, he came under the tutelage of Coppaloni, the father of modern Italian falconry and famous pointer field trialist. Universally very popular and respected, he enjoys an international reputation as a dedicated and expert game hawk who has been particularly successful flying Brookei at grouse in Scotland. He has made the annual migration in August and September for the past thirty two years and I understand he also used to spend Christmas and New Year hawking in Spain but the responsibilities of a young family have somewhat curtailed him for the time being.

Currently President of the Circolo dei Falconieri d'Italia Per La Studio e La Protezione Dei Rapaci he has been working hard to unite the various falconry factions in his native Italy and has been much involved with his brother in Red Deer conservation for the Italian branch of the WWF.

With such credentials as these we are very fortunate indeed that we have Frikki as our President and wish him a very successful tenure in office. We in our turn must give him our full support.



and Carlos Crespo, for their very generous hospitality and excellent organisation which

Robbie Wilson - *Newsletter Editor*

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## IAF AGENDA

- April 1999**
1. Production of Newsletter – Robbie Wilson
  2. Report of hybrid working group
  3. Response from NAFA (Membership)
  4. Database development – Patrick Morel, Magnus Wildt
- July 1999**
1. CITES Animals Committee Meeting Madagascar – Frank Bond, Anthony Crosswell
    - a) Captive breeding
    - b) Marking
    - c) Downlisting
- August 1999**
1. IUCN Meeting – Robert Kenward
- September 1999**
1. Advisory Committee meeting – Scotland – Gilles Nortier
- October 1999**
1. Production of Newsletter – Robbie Wilson
  2. IAF Annual General Meeting – by invitation of the Hungarian Falconers Association – last week of October – Ferrante Pratesi & Patrick Morel
- December 1999**
1. Bern Standing Committee meeting – Robert Kenward
- July 2000**
1. CITES Conference of the Parties – Nairobi - Ferrante Pratesi, Frank Bond & Anthony Crosswell



*Photo Patrick Morel*

Gyrkin with Grey Partridge

**NOTICE – IAF AGM 1999** by kind invitation of the 'Magyar Madartany Egyesulet Solymasz Szakosztalya' during the last week of October at their Hungarian Falconers international field meeting.





**IAF ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING**  
Sousel (Portugal), 27 November 1998

**Attendance by AC members & IAF officers:**

Christian de Coune (President), Patrick Morel (Secretary), Antonio Carapuço (Treasurer), Frank Bond, Martin Jones, Robert Kenward (AC chairman), Gilles Nortier, Eckart Schormair.

**Invited observers:**

Robbie Wilson (BFC), Tony Crosswell (BFC), Hermann Döttlinger (DFO), Ferrante Pratesi (CFI), Nick Fox (NAFA invitee)

**Opening.**

The session was opened by the Chairman, who described the rôle of the Advisory Committee as consultative; its members are proposed by the President and appointed by the General Meeting. He introduced the members and declared the session open to observers.

Minutes of the meeting on 26-27.7.98 in Brussels were approved. The Chairman thanked the rapporteurs, Christian de Coune and Patrick Morel.

**Matters arising from the Minutes.**

Frank Bond was thanked for the excellent work he had done in drafting a revised version of our Constitution, Gilles Nortier for his careful work on the Code of Conduct, Antonio Carapuço for his effective implementation of the new subscriptions structure and Christian de Coune for consulting the Belgian Ministry of Justice about registering the Constitution.

**Financial Report.**

Antonio Carapuço pointed out that the members had made a great financial effort. As a result, IAF had been able to refund to Christian de Coune his outstanding expenses; the Portuguese falconers were meeting Christian's accommodation costs in Sousel.

Antonio proposed a form on which everyone should record anticipated expenses for each year, for instance for travelling. This would help the Committee to estimate a budget. He had already received an estimate of costs from Robert Kenward for attending the Bern Convention meeting in Strasbourg immediately after the IAF AGM.

Christian de Coune noted that there would be a meeting in Hungary of IUCN's Sustainable Use Specialists Group of which he is personally a member.

Tony Crosswell reported that the Animals' Committee of CITES would meet in Madagascar, and that in view of the importance of the agenda (Resolution 8.15) there would be a need for a team. Frank Bond noted that USA would propose the downlisting of the North American population of Gyrfalcon; he will be attending the meeting with another NAFA member. Tony Crosswell would attend the CITES Meeting as BFC and Hawk Board member, who would pay. After some discussion, and recognition that funds would be adequate despite a probable lack of new IAF membership contributions in 1999, it was agreed that IAF would send one other representative, probably the incoming president.

Christian de Coune asked that all international matters should be handled only through IAF. Otherwise IAF's international

standing would suffer and falconry would appear disunited. At the CITES meeting in Caracas, Christian felt that IAF had lost authority due to the fact that falconry interests were represented by three different organisations.

An ad-hoc sub-committee was formed to discuss the budget spend for 1999, containing: Nortier, Döttlinger, Carapuço, Wilson, Crosswell. As a general principle, Antonio asked that everyone should keep their expenses as low as possible, for instance by not using 5 star hotels.

#### **Code of Conduct.**

In view of the long list of changes still proposed for the Constitution, it was decided to review the Code of Conduct before the bulk of these amendments.

Gilles Nortier felt it very important to make clear in the Code of Conduct that falconers are hunters. This was agreed and new wording introduced. He also insisted on the necessity of having a Code of Conduct, even if some of its provisions seemed self-evident, to provide for non-falconers a clear definition of falconry and what falconers consider acceptable.

There was considerable discussion on the value of a Code of Conduct in general. Strong views were expressed that IAF should be the international representative of falconry, but not tell falconers what they should do and what they shouldn't; this should be a matter for the law in each country. NAFA doesn't have a Code of Conduct, but expects its falconer members to abide by the laws in each State. In the USA there is an apprenticeship that takes care of the quality of the falconers. A Code of Conduct was therefore not useful in North America and NAFA would find it hard to subscribe to an IAF Code of Conduct.

falconry and the general actions expected of falconers to comply with laws, customs and conservation in their particular countries. (During the AGM, it was decided to incorporate these points in the Constitution.)

#### **Revision of the Constitution.**

The Chairman raised the point that members of the Advisory Committee would become liable for any legal attack on IAF. This would need to be covered by insurance. There would also be costs for publishing the Constitution in Belgium's official gazette.

Christian de Coune pointed out possible difficulties with postal voting and recommended to waive it. It is not illegal, but complicated to organise in such a way that the voters are perfectly aware of the issues they vote on. The wording was revised to accommodate his concerns.

FACE had noted that the address should be corrected to Maison Européenne de la Chasse et de la Nature and had suggested that the Constitution should make it possible to invite observers from international NGO's to meetings. Invitation of observers was felt already to be covered.

The meeting then addressed a long list of specific amendments proposed by Christian de Coune and others. The revisions to the wording of the Constitution were put before the AGM on the following day, and the results may be viewed in the consecutive drafts that are on file.

#### **Other business**

Eckart Schormair wished to retire from the Advisory Committee. He was thanked for his contributions.



It was agreed that the Code of Conduct be reduced to a short list of main points, defining

Prepared by Christian de Coune & Robert Kenwar



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY REPORT – PORTUGAL 1998.11.28

On the twenty-eighth day of November of the year 1998, at ten o'clock a.m., the XXXth Annual General Meeting of the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF), took place at the National Stud of Alter do Chão, Portugal.

Christian de Coune, the retiring President, opened the meeting and welcomed the delegates, IAF officers and participants:

Christian de Coune (IAF President), António Carapuço (IAF Treasurer), Patrick Morel (IAF Secretary, Club Marie de Bourgogne), Hermann Döttlinger (Deutscher Falkenorden, IAF Advisory Committee), Gilles Nortier (Association Nationale des Fauconniers et Autoursiers Français, IAF Advisory Committee), Martin Jones (Welsh Hawking Club, IAF Advisory Committee for United Kingdom Hawk Board), Frank Bond (IAF Advisory Committee for North American Falconers Association), Robert Kenward (IAF Advisory Committee chairman), Robbie Wilson (British Falconers Club), Anthony Crosswell (British Falconers Club), Janos Toth (Magyar Solymász Egyesület), Carlos Crespo (Associação Portuguesa de Falcoaria), Ferrante Pratesi (Circolo dei Falconieri d'Italia), Umberto Caproni (Circolo dei Falconieri d'Italia), José Villa Matons (Association Espanola de Cetreria), Lorenzo Acosta (Association Espanola de Cetreria), Thijs Fleskens (Nederlands Valkeniersverbond "Adriaan Mollen"), Tage Jessen (Dansk Falkejagd Klub).

Mohamed al Bowardi from Abu-Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, Nick Fox, Patrick Paillat (NWRC Saudi Arabia) and Jacques Renaud were invited as observers to join the meeting.

Christian de Coune thanked the Associação Portuguesa de Falcoaria for the organisation of IAF's XXXth Anniversary in Portugal. He then requested a minute of silence in memory of falconry friends of IAF who had died during the previous year: the late Anthony Jack, who had served IAF faithfully for 22 years as International Representative and on the Advisory Committee, Cyril Morley former IAF secretary and A. Schreyer President of the DFO.

Before continuing the agenda, the voting right was confirmed for delegates from 10 national member clubs. Voting would be by show of hands.

### 1. Election of Officers.

Constitution. There were now officially two seats vacant on the Advisory Committee, following the death of Tony Jack and the retirement of Eckart Schormair. Herman

According to the existing constitution, a President was due to be elected. Under the proposed new constitution, there would also be at least one Vice-President. Ferrante Pratesi was candidate to the Presidency, and Patrick Morel potential candidate for a Vice-Presidency. Both wished their election to remain open pending amendment of the proposed constitution.

### 2. National Membership Applications.

Christian de Coune suggested that the application for new membership should be done by alphabetic order. The President reported that the first applicant, the Brazilian Falconry Association had been founded in 1998, with eleven members and the support of the Brazilian government. They had agreed to abide by the terms of IAF's existing constitution. However, although a preliminary vote agreed that the club should be accepted, there was also considerable concern about the youth of this club and the other applicants, and their need to follow an extensively revised constitution that could affect their membership status. It was therefore agreed that all the applications should be tabled until the next AGM.

### 3. Report by the Treasurer.

António Carapuço thanked the Clubs for their efforts in paying the fees. There were no fees paid yet by the Irish, Japanese and Austrian associations, and Martin Jones reported that Welsh Hawking Club was waiting for the club meeting to produce a decision about a residual payment. The Czech Republic Club had organised its annual field meeting to raise money to meet the IAF subscription and had become an important contributor. António Carapuço reported that a copy of the audited Annual Accounts will be sent to all national member clubs.

### 4. Report by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee

Robert Kenward thanked the members of the Advisory Committee for their great efforts towards renewing IAF. The main work, at a two-day meeting in Brussels in July, and through extensive e-mail correspondence, was to revise the Constitution to enable IAF effectively to represent member clubs and to safeguard and develop falconry internationally. The Advisory Committee had six members and would continue to do so under the new

Doettlinger, the IAF delegate from the DFO had been attending Advisory Committee meetings during the year, and was elected to one seat with the approval of the German DFO

board. A decision regarding the remaining empty seat was delayed pending discussion of the new Constitution, because if registration of the Constitution in Belgium were agreed, the Belgian law on International Associations ruled that one member of the Advisory Committee must be a Belgian citizen. One way to by-pass this obligation was to extend the advisory committee to the President, Vice-President(s) and the officers of the IAF.

#### 5. Revision of the Constitution.

Robert Kenward thanked Frank Bond, General Council of NAFA and invited Advisory Council member, for the invaluable service he had given IAF in rewriting the existing constitution into a modern legal format, and in then revising to accommodate the many amendments proposed by the Advisory Committee. The aim was to ensure that IAF remained democratic and dynamic in upholding falconry in the next period of IAF's development.

Amendments to the Constitution required a two-thirds majority vote among the members present. The draft of the new Constitution was read and each article discussed by the voting members. Out of 20 articles, 5 remained effectively unchanged (albeit with revised wording), 5 were slightly different, 6 were widely changed and 5 paragraphs were removed from 4 articles.

There was considerable discussion on many issues, resulting in the enclosed draft, in which the most important changes are:

Incorporation of the most important aspects of the former Code of Conduct in Article 2; there is no separate Code of Conduct.

Creation of an associate membership category in Article 3; this (which does not affect existing clubs).

In Article 5, the need for delegates to report changes in national regulations.

Changes in voting methods (eg postal and electronic) and use of proxys in Articles 9-10.

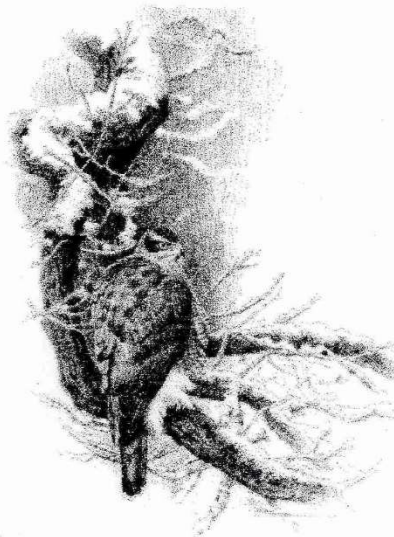
The President and up to 2 Vice Presidents are elected for 3-year terms, and are then eligible for 1 further term; provision for one Vice President to be from North America.

The Advisory Committee now includes the President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary as voting members.

#### **Election of Officers.**

After discussion and agreement of amendments to the Constitution, the meeting returned to the first point on the Agenda – the election of the President and Vice-President. Ferrante Pratesi was unanimously elected President. Patrick Morel was unanimously elected Vice President. The new President and Vice President were welcomed, after which the attendance thanked and applauded Christian de Coune. The President invited António Carapuço to continue as Treasurer and invited Anthony Crosswell to be the new Secretary.

The meeting was closed at 6.15 pm.



**REPORT FROM THE 5TH  
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF  
THE WORLD WORKING GROUP ON  
BIRDS OF PREY AND OWLS (WWGBP),  
MIDRAND, SOUTH AFRICA, 4-11  
AUGUST 1998**

The week-long meeting, with 5 days of papers that included the 3rd International Veterinary Conference on Birds of Prey, was held at Eskom Conference Centre, a large complex near Johannesburg. There were about 220 participants from about 35 countries, mostly people professionally involved with raptors.

On the first day, there was a session on Current Studies of African Raptors in which Ron Hartley (Research Coordinator of the Zimbabwe Falconry Association) gave a most interesting presentation on his comparison of breeding ecology of lanner, peregrine and Taita falcons. The second day had sessions on Biology and Conservation of Vultures of the World, Satellite Telemetry to Study Raptors and Falcons in Asia and the Middle East falcon Research Group. The latter was chaired by Nick Fox & Vladimir Galushin, and contained papers on work funded by the United Arab Emirates on saker falcon status in Central Asia and on problems associated with use of luggers as lures to trap sakers Pakistan. On the third day, Ron Hartley gave an excellent presentation on "Falconry as a Conservation Tool in Africa", in a session on Conservation Models for Raptors of the World that he chaired with Rick Watson. Rick is from the Peregrine Fund, and Tom Cade plus other P-Fund researchers also gave interesting papers. Other sessions that day were on Raptors in Urban Environments, Understanding Distribution, Predation and Feeding Ecology (including one by myself on solving socio-economic problems of raptor predation), and Conservation of Migratory Raptors (including one by Yevgeny Bragin on his radio-tagging in Kazakhstan, which was part-funded by IAF).

Field trips on the 4th day were followed by a special banquet to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Endangered Species Trust, the remarkably successful wildlife conservation organisation that hosted the conference. Workshops on the 5th day were on Co-operative Management of Raptor Electrocutions, The Role Of Satellite Telemetry And Internet In Education Towards The 3rd Millennium, and Legislation And Trade. The latter was chaired by Mima Parry-Jones of the Hawk Board and David Newton of Traffic, the advocacy NGO for the

Washington Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). This meeting developed 2 resolutions and assisted with a third one from the accompanying 3rd International Raptor Biomedicine Conference. The final 2 days had sessions on Island and Raptors, Raptor Mortality on Power Lines, Vocalisations and Conservation of Owls, Taxonomy and Development in DNA Studies (including one by myself and Michael Wink on building sustainable models for saker populations), in parallel with the Biomedicine Conference. Of 16 resolutions at the conference, the 5 of most interest to IAF are appended.

I have given papers in each of the 5 WWGBP world conferences that started in Vienna in 1975, and at all but one of the intervening hemisphere meetings, so I know most of the frequent participants quite well. It was noticeable that, with one exception, the climate of opinion about falconry had become remarkably tolerant, even favourable in unexpected quarters. For example, an Australian who has not always been sympathetic was explaining how Australian authorities he represents might not be about to licence "recreation falconry", "pest-management falconry" etc. The one exception to this comfortable story came after the Ron Hartley's falconry paper, when a falconer launched an attack on Namibian government biologists who had not permitted import of peregrines; they had then confiscated one moved into Namibia through a legal loophole, but let the bird escape. The main biologist responsible was present and responded robustly. In the following lunch-break, much oil and feminine charm (from Mima) was poured; the falconer was given advice on diplomacy to the point that he apologised to the biologist (who he had never met), and others agreed to work gently on getting falconry properly legalised in Namibia.

Tolerance and pragmatism extended even to the treatment of problem raptors. This was partly because the coupling of IUCN/WWF views on sustainability with new research showing that healthy raptor populations can sustain high yields, with habitats the key to healthy populations. Moreover, the DFO seems to be doing an excellent job of befriending German ornithologists, there was much respect for falconers because of Ron Hartley's excellent presentations and contributions by the Peregrine Fund, and

Scandinavian participants were almost exclusively Norwegian.

On one afternoon, many of the Middle East Falcon Research Group and myself were taken by Alan Stephenson (Secretary of the East Cape Falconry Club and journal Editor of the South African Falconry Association) to see lanners and a peregrine tiercel flown at francolin by members of the Gauteng Falconry Club. After some very competent work with English pointers and fine flights, we were very kindly invited to the home of Tim Wagner (chairman of the Gauteng Falconry Club), where Tim's wife generously fed some 15 guests and Nick Fox showed videos of hawking and research with sakers. It was also an opportunity to talk with Robbie Robinson, Secretary of SAFA and of the Transvaal Hawking Club. There are about 300 members of the 9 clubs that form SAFA, with 50-100 flying hawks at quarry. They generally retain good access to wild hawks, on the NAFA model, with some captive-breeding of falcons.

Robert  
14.8.98

Kenward

**RESOLUTION 11** (from the symposium on Raptor Predation)

RECOGNISING that predation by raptors can create conflicts between owners of livestock, conservers of game and other interests, and RECOGNISING that human resources, including skills and other contributions, are needed from all possible quarters to conserve wildlife, and

RECOGNISING that conflicts divert attention and resources from issues on which all interests can agree, especially the absolute priority of maintaining health of habitats and raptor prey populations

URGES governments, authorities, NGOs and other interest groups to seek all possible solutions to such conflicts, including if absolutely necessary the selective removal of identified problem raptors, if possible for other conservation programmes.

**RESOLUTION 12** (from the 3rd International Raptor Veterinary Medicine symposium)

RECOGNISING that scientific and veterinary studies on birds of prey play a vital part in the conservation of these birds and that such work often requires the international movement of samples (derivatives) taken from species

subject to controls under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), and

NOTING that diagnostic and other samples usually need to be examined promptly if meaningful results are to be obtained, and NOTING that CITES controls on the movement of such derivatives can cause delay in delivery of valuable material, prove excessively time-consuming and are at times impossible to follow, and

NOTING that some countries are not signatories to CITES or lack CITES issuing facilities,

THIS CONFERENCE urges the CITES Secretariat and Signatories to the Convention to devise a system which would permit the rapid movement between countries of samples (derivatives), for example, blood smears, biopsies and tissues for DNA studies, for scientific research or veterinary purposes.

**RESOLUTION 13** (from the workshop on Legislation and Trade)

RECOGNISING that the CITES appendices require regular revision to encompass new understanding of animal demography and changes in patterns of trade, and

RECOGNISING that direct costs to CITES administration authorities and indirect costs, for example, to research workers, should be concomitant with conservation benefits that result from regulations

REQUESTS the CITES Secretariat to review its appendices with up-to-date recommendations from raptor biologists, taking note of IUCN criteria and with particular emphasis on:

1. Raptor species or sub-species with globally small and vulnerable populations in the wild.
2. Raptor species with population dynamics that cannot sustain a high yield.
3. Raptor species liable to be affected by Trade in the next decade.
4. Reviewing the status of raptor species in appendices on a 5-year basis.
5. Urging the European Union to adopt the same principles.
6. Down-listing species that no longer meet CITES criteria.

**RESOLUTION 14** (from the workshop on Legislation and Trade)

RECOGNISING that captive breeding and reintroduction of endangered species can be important proven conservation methods and that speed and timing of movements are vital for the success of the methods.

RECOGNISING that the statistics from TRAFFIC in CITES movements show an increasing preponderance towards captive-bred birds, and consequently a decreasing proportion in the trade of wild birds, and RECOGNISING that the current situation penalises the movement of captive-bred birds rather than encourages it.  
REQUESTS CITES to urge all member countries to accelerate the process for issuing export/import permits to meet these conservation efforts.

**RESOLUTION 15** (from the Middle East Falcon Research Group)

RECOGNISING that some bird of prey populations are under pressure from live harvesting

URGES all governments which issue permits to harvest birds of prey on an annual quota system to do so:

1. only where an adequate monitoring programme of the breeding population shows that such a harvest is sustainable long-term, and
2. only for juvenile birds, not for adults, in order to minimise impact on the donor population

**THE INTERNATIONAL  
ASSOCIATION FOR FALCONRY  
AND CONSERVATION OF BIRDS  
OF PREY  
CONSTITUTION**

**TITLE I**

NAME, REGISTERED OFFICE,  
DURATION AND OBJECTIVES.

Article 1: Name. Registered Office.  
Duration.

1.1. "THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR FALCONRY AND CONSERVATION OF BIRDS OF PREY" (hereafter, "I.A.F.") is a nonprofit international association formed pursuant to the laws of the Kingdom of Belgium of 25 October 1919, which has its registered office at: Maison Européenne de la Chasse et de la Nature  
Rue F. Pelletier 82  
B-1030 Brussels

Belgium

1.2. Said office may be established at any other location within Belgium, by resolution of the Council. The transfer of the registered office shall be published in the 'Annexes du Moniteur Belge'.

1.3. The I.A.F. is established for an indefinite duration of time.

Article 2: Objectives.

2.1. As an international federation of falconry organisations the objectives of the I.A.F. are:

2.1.1. To represent falconry throughout the world. Falconry is the traditional sport of taking quarry in its natural state and habitat by means of trained birds of prey. It is a hunting art.

2.1.2. To preserve and encourage falconry within the context of sustainable use of wildlife.

2.1.3. To encourage conservation, the ecological and veterinary research on birds of prey and promote, under scientific guidance, domestic propagation for falconry.

2.1.4. To develop, maintain and amend national and international laws, treaties and conventions to permit the pursuit and perpetuation of falconry.

2.1.5. To require the observation of falconry, hunting, conservation and welfare laws, regulations, traditions and culture with regard to the taking, import, export and keeping of birds of prey, the taking of quarry species and the right of access to land in the country concerned.

2.1.6. To promote and uphold a

positive public image of falconry with specialist organisations which regulate or otherwise affect falconry.

## **TITLE II MEMBER ORGANISATIONS.**

### Article 3: Membership.

3.1. Membership shall be limited to falconry organisations (hereafter, 'Member Organisations' or 'Associate Member Organisations') possessing legal personality according to the laws and practices of their country.

3.2. A potential Member Organisation may apply for membership after it has formally existed for at least two (2) years of operation as a legal organisation or association in a country where falconry is a legal field sport. A potential Associate Member Organisation may apply for membership as a legal or informal organisation or association in a country where falconry is not recognized as a legal field sport. The applicant Member Organisation must subscribe to the Constitution.

3.3. The Council shall admit an applicant Member Organisation or Associate Member Organisation by a majority vote of the National Delegates.

3.4. Membership entitles the Member Organisation or Associate Member Organisation to international representation by the I.A.F., subject to the provisions of this Constitution and the resolutions of the Council.

3.5. Individual members of a Member Organisation or Associate Member Organisation may attend Council meetings, but attendance and

participation, if any, may be limited by the Council at its sole discretion.

3.6. Loss of Membership. Membership shall terminate upon any of the following: (a) by the dissolution of the Member Organisation or Associate Member Organisation; (b) by resignation; (c) by suspension for an act contrary to the Constitution; (d) by repeated failure to pay dues pursuant to the conditions set forth in Article 15.1., below; or, (e) by expulsion.

3.6.1. A Member Organisation or Associate Member Organisation shall only be expelled for cause upon a two thirds (2/3) vote of the National Delegates at a regular or special meeting after notice is provided to the Member Organisation or Associate Member Organisation proposed to be expelled. The Member Organisation or Associate Member Organisation proposed to be expelled shall be afforded a hearing, upon request, before the Council prior to any vote on expulsion.

## **TITLE III THE NATIONAL DELEGATES.**

### Article 4: Election of the National Delegates.

4.1. The National Delegates shall be selected by the Member Organisations and Associate Member Organisations. The selection procedures of National Delegates are left to the initiative of the Member Organisations and Associate Member Organisations.

4.2. Member Organisations and Associate Member Organisations from the same country shall select a single National Delegate from their country to the Council. Only National Delegates shall be entitled to vote on

matters before the Council.

4.2.1. In the event that a Member Organisation represents individual regular voting members from several countries, a National Delegate shall be selected from each country and approved by the Council so represented by such a Member Organisation.

#### Article 5: Role of the National Delegates.

5.1. Member Organisations and Associate Member Organisations are responsible for providing their National Delegates with funds and appropriate office equipment to be able to attend and participate fully in the deliberations of the Council.

5.2. The National Delegates represent their Member Organisations or Associate Member Organisations at meetings of the Council, or they may be represented by proxy. The National Delegates shall elect the President and the Vice Presidents.

5.3. The National Delegates shall represent and report decisions of the Council and activities of the I.A.F. to their Member Organisations or Associate Member Organisations.

5.4. The National Delegates shall discharge faithfully any special responsibility assigned to them.

5.5. The National Delegates shall report, timely, to the IAF any official problem arising in the country they represent. They shall report as well all alterations of the existing regulations concerning falconry in their country.

#### **TITLE IV COMMITTEES.**

#### Article 6. Formation and Appointment of Committees.

6.1. The President, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, may appoint regular committees and ad hoc committees as needed from among the Council membership, the Member Organisations, Associate Member Organisations and from the membership of cooperating organisations.

6.2. Each regular and ad hoc committee shall elect a Chairman from among its membership.

6.3. When necessary, decisions shall be made by a majority vote of the members of the committee.

6.4. The chairman of a committee shall report the progress of the committee to the President and the Council at the annual meeting or at such other times upon request.

#### Article 7: Committee Work.

7.1. The program of work of the committees and working parties or groups shall be set by the Council. Urgent matters may be considered at any time by a committee as requested by the President after consulting with the Advisory Committee.

7.2. The work of the committees and working parties or groups may terminate on the making of recommendations submitted for approval by the Council, or in case of an emergency, to the President of the I.A.F.

7.3. The President, after consulting the Advisory Committee, may take appropriate action on the recommendations of a committee in an emergency.

Article 8: Communication and Publication.

8.1. No communication or publication may be made in the I.A.F.'s name or by reference to its work without the President's prior written approval, or in emergency circumstances by verbal approval of the President, later confirmed in writing.

**TITLE V  
COUNCIL MEETINGS.**

Article 9: Attendance at Council Meetings.

9.1. The I.A.F. Council consists of National Delegates from Member Organisations and Associate Member Organisations.

9.2. All Member Organisations and Associate Member Organisations may send no more than three (3) representatives to Council meetings, but only the National Delegate (s) may vote.

9.3. Postal and electronic voting shall be permitted after full consultation on and presentation of the issue to be voted upon.

9.4. Notice of all Council meetings shall be given thirty (30) days in advance by postal mail or electronic mail with an agenda provided with such notice.

Article 10: Council Meetings.

10.1. A Council Meeting shall be called at least every two (2) years by the President but more frequent meetings may be held on the President's initiative or at the request of at least two thirds (2/3) of the duly

selected National Delegates.

10.2. A National Delegate may give, in case he cannot attend a specific Council meeting, a proxy in writing to a National Delegate of another country for purposes of voting on such matters that may come before the Council. A National Delegate may hold no more than two (2) proxies. For purposes of conducting business a quorum of the Council is established when a majority of the duly selected National Delegates is present or represented by proxy in writing.

10.3. The Council shall have the authority to establish the broad outlines of the I.A.F.'s policy, to examine the financial statements, to set the dues and generally to conduct such other business as necessary for the proper operation of the I.A.F.

10.4. The Council shall be informed of the work of the committees and working parties or groups. It may approve, amend or reject any of their recommendations. It shall review the President's report of his activity since the last meeting.

10.5. The Council shall adopt resolutions by a majority vote of the National Delegates present or by proxy provided that a quorum of the Council votes on all such resolutions.

10.5.1. By a majority vote of a quorum of the National Delegates present or represented by proxy, the Council meeting may be closed for special purposes as determined by the Council.

10.6. Every three (3) years the Council shall elect the President and the Vice Presidents by majority vote of the National Delegates provided that a quorum is present or represented by



proxy. If necessary, multiple ballots may be taken in order to elect the President by a plurality.

10.7. The decisions of the Council and the Advisory Committee shall be recorded in a register kept by the Secretary.

**TITLE VI**  
**THE PRESIDENT, OFFICERS, AND**  
**THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**

Article 11. The President and Vice Presidents.

11.1. President.

11.1.1. The President of I.A.F. is elected for three (3) years at a Council meeting pursuant to Article 10.6.

11.1.2. The President must be a National Delegate of or nominated by a Member Organisation, and after serving a term is eligible for re-election to a second term of office.

11.1.3. In the event of disability or resignation, the President may be replaced by a Vice President or upon the independent action taken by the Council. The Vice President or other substitute for the President shall serve only until the next Council meeting and then may be eligible for election as the President.

11.1.4. A former President may attend Council Meetings in a non voting capacity if he is no longer a National Delegate.

11.2. Vice Presidents.

11.2.1. The Vice Presidents of I.A.F. are elected for three (3) years at a Council meeting pursuant to Article 10.6.

11.2.2. The Vice Presidents must be National Delegates of or nominated by a Member Organisation, and after serving a term are eligible for re-election to a second term of office.

11.2.3. In the event of disability or resignation, a Vice President may be replaced by another National Delegate by appointment of the President. The substitute for the Vice President shall serve only until the next Council meeting and then may be eligible for election as a permanent Vice President.

Article 12: Powers and Duties of the President, Vice Presidents and Officers.

12.1. President.

12.1.1 The President shall have the standing authority by and obligation to the Council to implement the I.A.F.'s policies and to execute them with the Council's and Advisory Committee's assistance.

12.1.2. The President chairs the Council and is an ex officio member of the committees and working parties or groups.

12.1.3. The President is responsible to the Council and shall inform it periodically of his actions.

12.1.4. The President shall act as administrator of the I.A.F. He shall transmit recommendations and resolutions approved by the Council to the organisations or governments involved through the National Delegates in order to take action thereon. He shall deal with any internal problems and shall be responsible for the I.A.F.'s external relations.

12.1.5. The President may invite any expert, specialist or, generally any person whether or not a member of a Member Association or Associate Member Organisation of the I.A.F., whose skills may be helpful, to the Council and committees, working party or groups meetings.

#### 12.2. Vice Presidents.

12.2.1. The Vice Presidents may represent respectively the following geographic areas: (1) Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania; and, (2) North and South America.

12.2.2. The Vice Presidents shall have the standing authority by and obligation to the Council to implement such policies and to fulfil such other obligations as may be set by the Council.

12.2.3. A Vice President may be chosen by the Council to serve as President in the event of the President's resignation or incapacity pursuant to Art. 11.1.3.

#### 12.3. Secretary and Treasurer and Other Officers.

12.3.1. The President shall appoint a Secretary and a Treasurer, whose appointments shall be approved by the Council at its next regular meeting. Their duties shall be determined by the Council. The President may appoint, with the approval of the Council, such other officers as necessary for the proper conduct of business of the I.A.F.

12.3.1.1. The Treasurer shall be responsible for the proper financial management of the I.A.F. pursuant to Art. 16.

12.3.2. The President, with the assistance of the Secretary and

Treasurer, shall comply with all of the annual reporting requirements, including the filing of any tax reports, under the laws of the Kingdom of Belgium of 25 October 1919 to maintain the legal status of the I.A.F.

#### Article 13: The Advisory Committee.

13.1. The I.A.F. shall be managed by the President, who shall be advised by an Advisory Committee of six (6) members, plus the Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer who also shall be voting members. The Advisory Committee members who are members of a Member Organisation, will be appointed after consultation with their Member Organisation. At least one member of the Advisory Committee shall be a Belgian citizen as long as the I.A.F. is recognised under the laws of the Kingdom of Belgium of 25 October 1919; if not, then such member shall be a citizen of the country in which the I.A.F. is recognised.

13.2. The members of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Council. The Advisory Committee shall elect its chairman from among its membership.

13.3. The Advisory Committee shall meet at the President's discretion.

13.4. The advice and recommendations of the Advisory Committee shall be adopted by a majority of the committee members present or represented by proxy in writing. The decisions of the Advisory Committee shall be recorded in a register kept by the Secretary.

13.5. The list of the members of the Advisory Committee shall be published in the 'Annexes du Moniteur Belge'.

**TITLE VII**  
**FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.**

Article 14: The I.A.F.'s Financial Resources.

14.1. The I.A.F.'s financial resources derive from dues and any income from its capital fund, or gifts and other sources.

Article 15: Dues.

15.1. Member Organisations and Associate Member Organisations owe dues in an amount fixed by the Council. The dues are payable annually. If they are not paid within three (3) months of the notice, the members in default shall be sent another notice to pay within three (3) months. If such default recurs for two (2) consecutive years, the provisions of Article 3 shall be applied.

15.2. The National Delegates shall assist the I.A.F. in the collection of dues from their respective Member Organisations and Associate Member Organisations.

Article 16: Financial Management.

16.1. Based on the information obtained by the President and on planned programs, the Treasurer shall submit an annual budget at each Council meeting. The Treasurer shall also present to the Council a report on the I.A.F.'s financial accounts for such period prepared annually which shall be audited by auditors appointed by the Council.

16.1.1 The I.A.F. business year is the calendar year beginning January 1 and ending December 31.

**TITLE VIII.**  
**MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.**

Article 17: Languages of the I.A.F.

17.1. The official language of the I.A.F. is English. Other languages may be used insofar as they may be needed for meetings, publications, or official documents.

17.2. In case of doubt or disagreement as to the interpretation of the Constitution or any other written document of the I.A.F., the registered language version (French) adopted by the Council shall be determinative and authoritative.

Article 18: Fundamental Principles and By Laws.

18.1. The President, when necessary or when requested by the Council, may propose additional rules covering particular matters not covered by this Constitution, or the Fundamental Principles. Any such proposals shall be subject to discussion and amendment by the Council and may be adopted only on a majority vote of the Council.

Article 19: Amendment.

19.1. This Constitution may be amended at any regular or special meeting of the Council by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the National Delegates present or represented by proxy. Said amendments must be approved by Royal Decree of the Kingdom of Belgium and published in the 'Annexes du Moniteur Belge'.

**TITLE IX**  
**DISSOLUTION.**

Article 20. Dissolution.  
20.1

The I.A.F. may be dissolved and its assets disposed of at a special Council meeting called by the President or at the request of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the National Delegates on the Council. Upon dissolution, the assets of the I.A.F. shall be assigned first to the successor organisation to the I.A.F., or then be redistributed pro rata to the Member Organisations and Associate Member Organisations based on the percentage of dues paid of each member to the total amount of dues paid by all members, or then to any organisation or association which follows the principles and purposes subscribed to by the I.A.F.

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## **L'Association Internationale de la Fauconnerie et de la Conservation des Oiseaux de Proie**

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### STATUTS

#### TITRE I

##### DENOMINATION, SIEGE, DUREE, OBJET

###### Article 1 : Dénomination, siège, durée

1.1 «L'INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR FALCONRY AND CONSERVATION OF BIRDS OF PREY» en abrégé "IAF" ci-après dénommée "IAF" est une association internationale sans but lucratif constituée selon la Loi du Royaume de Belgique du 25 octobre 1919 dont le siège social est établi à l'adresse suivante :

Maison Européenne de la Chasse et de la Nature  
Rue F. Pelletier 82, B-1030 Bruxelles

1.2 Ce siège peut être transféré en tout lieu en Belgique par décision de l'Assemblée Générale. Le transfert du siège social doit être publié aux Annexes du Moniteur Belge.

1.3 L'IAF est créée pour une durée illimitée.

###### Article 2 : Objet

2.1 L'IAF est une fédération d'associations de fauconnerie dont l'objet est :

2.1.1 Représenter la fauconnerie dans le monde entier. La fauconnerie est l'art traditionnel de capturer une proie dans son milieu naturel à l'aide d'un oiseau de proie dressé. C'est un mode de chasse.

2.1.2 Préserver et encourager la fauconnerie dans le cadre de l'utilisation durable de la vie sauvage.

2.1.3 Encourager, la recherche écologique et vétérinaire sur les rapaces et leur conservation et de promouvoir sous l'égide scientifique leur élevage en captivité pour la fauconnerie.

2.1.4 Développer, maintenir et modifier les lois nationales et internationales, les traités et les conventions afin d'assurer le maintien et la perpétuation de la fauconnerie.

2.1.5 Assurer le respect des lois, règlements, traditions et cultures relatives à la fauconnerie, la chasse, la conservation de la nature et le bien-être des animaux concernant la capture, l'importation, l'exportation et la détention de rapaces, la capture des espèces de gibier, le droit d'accès aux terrains dans les pays concernés.

2.1.5 Promouvoir et entretenir une image publique favorable de la fauconnerie auprès d'associations spécialisées qui réglementent ou autrement affectent la fauconnerie.

#### TITRE II

###### Article 3 : Membres

3.1 La qualité de membre est réservée à des associations de fauconnerie (ci-après dénommées "Association-Membre" ou "Association-Membre-Correspondant") possédant la personnalité juridique selon les lois et usages de leur pays.

3.2 Une association peut demander son admission comme Association-Membre si elle a deux (2) ans d'existence légale dans un pays où la fauconnerie est un mode de chasse licite. Une association établie dans un pays où la fauconnerie n'est pas reconnue comme un mode de chasse licite peut demander son admission comme Association-Membre-Correspondant. L'association candidate doit adhérer par écrit présents Statuts.

3.3 L'Assemblée Générale admet un candidat au titre d'Association-Membre ou au titre d'Association-Membre-Correspondant à la majorité des Délégués Nationaux.

3.4 La qualité de membre confère à l'Association-Membre ou à l'Association-Membre-Correspondant le droit à la représentation internationale par l'IAF dans les limites des dispositions des Statuts et des décisions de l'Assemblée Générale.

3.5 Les membres individuels d'une Association-Membre ou d'une Association-Membre-Correspondant peuvent assister aux Assemblées Générales, leur nombre peut toutefois être limité par l'Assemblée Générale à son gré.

3.6 La qualité de membre se perd pour les motifs suivants :

- (a) par la dissolution de l'Association-Membre ou de l'Association-Membre-Correspondant ;
- (b) par démission ;
- (c) par exclusion temporaire à la suite d'un acte contraire aux Statuts ;
- (d) par défaut réitéré de paiement de la cotisation aux conditions fixées à l'Article 15.1 ci-dessous ;
- (e) par exclusion.

3.6.1 Une Association-Membre ou une Association-Membre-Correspondant ne peut être exclue que par une majorité des deux-tiers des voix des Délégués Nationaux lors d'une Assemblée générale ordinaire ou extraordinaire après notification à l'Association-Membre ou l'Association-Membre-Correspondant dont l'exclusion est proposée. L'Association-Membre ou l'Association-Membre-Correspondant dont l'exclusion est proposée pourra, à sa demande, être entendue par l'Assemblée Générale préalablement à tout vote sur son exclusion.

### TITRE III

#### LES DELEGUES NATIONAUX

##### Article 4 : Election des Délégués Nationaux

4.1 Les Délégués Nationaux sont élus par les Associations-Membres et par les Associations-Membres-Correspondants. Les procédures d'élection des Délégués Nationaux sont laissées à l'initiative des Associations-Membres ou des Associations-Membres-Correspondants.

4.2 Les Associations-Membres et les Associations-Membres-Correspondants d'un même pays choisissent un seul Délégué National pour l'Assemblée Générale. Seuls les Délégués Nationaux auront le droit de vote à l'Assemblée Générale.

4.2.1 Au cas où une Association-Membre représenterait des membres individuels ressortissants de différents pays et ayant droit de vote, un Délégué National sera choisi pour chaque pays ainsi représenté et approuvé par l'Assemblée Générale.

##### Article 5 : Rôle des Délégués Nationaux

5.1 Il est de la responsabilité des Associations-Membres et des Associations-Membres-Correspondants de fournir à leur Délégué National les fonds et le matériel de bureau appropriés leur permettant d'assister aux Assemblées Générales et participer à ses délibérations.

5.2 Les Délégués Nationaux représentent leurs Associations-Membres ou Associations-Membres-Correspondants, ils peuvent être représentés par procuration. Les Délégués Nationaux élisent le Président et les Vice-présidents.

5.3 Les Délégués Nationaux feront rapport des décisions de l'Assemblée Générale et des activités de l'IAF auprès de leurs Associations-Membres ou de leurs Associations-Membres- Correspondants.

5.4 Les Délégués Nationaux s'acquittent fidèlement de toute responsabilité particulière qui leur serait confiée.

5.5 Les Délégués Nationaux font rapport en temps utile auprès de l'IAF sur tout problème officiel qui surgirait dans le pays qu'ils représentent. Ils font également rapport sur toute modification des réglementations en matière de fauconnerie dans leur pays.

#### TITRE IV

##### LES COMMISSIONS

###### Article 6 : Formation des Commissions et nomination de ses membres.

6.1 Le Président, après consultation du Conseil d'Administration peut former des commissions permanentes ou des groupes de travail ad hoc parmi les membres du Conseil d'Administration, des Associations-Membres, des Associations-Membres-Correspondants ou parmi les membres d'organisations avec qui il collabore.

6.2 Ces commissions ou groupes de travail ad hoc élisent un président parmi leurs membres.

6.3 Si nécessaire, les décisions se prennent à la majorité des membres.

6.4 Le président d'une commission ou d'un groupe de travail fait rapport sur ses travaux au Président de l'IAF et à l'Assemblée Générale lors de sa réunion ou à d'autres moments sur demande.

###### Article 7 : Travail des Commissions et Groupes de Travail

7.1 Le programme de travail des commissions et groupes de travail est fixé par l'Assemblée Générale, des questions urgentes peuvent toutefois être examinées à tout moment à la demande du Président de l'IAF après consultation du Conseil d'Administration.

7.2 Les travaux des commissions et groupes de travail peuvent aboutir à la rédaction de recommandations qui sont soumises à l'approbation de l'Assemblée Générale ou, en cas d'urgence à celle du Président de l'IAF.

7.3 En cas d'urgence, le Président de l'IAF, après consultation du Conseil d'Administration, peut prendre les mesures qu'impliquent ces recommandations.

###### Article 8 : Communications et Publications

8.1 Aucune communication ou publication ne peut être faite au nom de l'IAF ou se référant à ses travaux sans l'accord écrit du Président ou, en cas d'urgence, son accord verbal à confirmer ultérieurement par écrit.

#### TITRE V

##### ASSEMBLEES GENERALES

###### Article 9 : Composition

9.1 L'Assemblée Générale de l'IAF se compose des Délégués Nationaux des Associations-Membres et des Associations-Membres-Correspondants.

9.2 Toutes les Associations-Membres et Associations-Membres-Correspondants peuvent envoyer jusqu'à trois (3) représentants à l'Assemblée Générale mais seul le Délégué National peut voter.

9.3 Le vote postal et électronique est permis après que l'objet du vote ait fait l'objet d'une consultation et d'un exposé approfondis.

9.4 Les convocations aux Assemblées Générales accompagnées de l'ordre du jour sont adressées trente (30) jours à l'avance par courrier postal ou électronique.

#### Article 10 : Réunions de l'Assemblée Générale

10.1 L'Assemblée Générale se réunit tous les deux (2) ans sur convocation du Président, des réunions plus fréquentes peuvent avoir lieu sur initiative du Président ou à la demande d'au moins les deux tiers des Délégués Nationaux ;

10.2 Un Délégué National peut, s'il ne peut pas assister à une réunion déterminée de l'Assemblée Générale, donner procuration par écrit à un Délégué National d'un autre pays pour lui permettre de voter sur des sujets qui seraient soumis à l'Assemblée Générale. Un Délégué National ne peut être porteur que de deux (2) procurations. Pour pouvoir délibérer, l'Assemblée Générale doit réunir un quorum consistant en la majorité des Délégués Nationaux dûment élus, présents ou représentés par une procuration écrite.

10.3 L'Assemblée Générale fixe les grandes lignes de la politique de l'IAF, examine les comptes, arrête le montant des cotisations et, d'une façon générale traite d'autres sujets si nécessaire pour le bon fonctionnement de l'IAF.

10.4 L'Assemblée Générale est informée des résultats des travaux des commissions et groupes de travail, accepte, modifie ou repousse les recommandations qui en résultent. Elle examine les comptes-rendus de l'activité du Président pendant l'exercice écoulé.

10.5 L'Assemblée Générale prend ses décisions à la majorité des Délégués Nationaux présents ou représentés pour autant que le quorum vote toutes ces décisions.

10.5.1 Sur vote de la majorité du quorum des Délégués Nationaux présents ou représentés, l'Assemblée Générale peut tenir une réunion à huis clos sur des sujets précis déterminés par elle-même.

10.6 Tous les trois (3) ans, l'Assemblée Générale élit le Président et les Vice-présidents à la majorité des Délégués nationaux pour autant que le quorum soit présent ou représenté par procuration. S'il est nécessaire, des scrutins successifs peuvent avoir lieu pour élire le président à la majorité simple.

10.7 Les décisions de l'Assemblée Générale et du Conseil d'Administration sont inscrites dans un registre tenu par le Secrétaire.

### TITRE VI

#### LE PRESIDENT, LE BUREAU, LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

#### Article 11 : Le Président et les Vice-présidents.

##### 11.1 Le Président

11.1.1 Le Président de l'IAF est élu pour trois (3) ans par l'Assemblée Générale selon l'Article 10.6.

11.1.2 Le Président doit être un Délégué National ou doit être proposé par une Association-Membre ; à l'issue de son mandat, il peut être réélu pour un second mandat.

11.1.3 En cas d'empêchement ou de démission ou sur décision prise d'initiative par l'Assemblée Générale, le Président peut être remplacé par un Vice-président. Le Vice-président ou autre remplaçant du Président reste en fonction jusqu'à l'Assemblée Générale suivante au cours de la quelle il peut être élu Président.



11.1.4 Un ancien Président peut assister aux Assemblées Générales sans droit de vote s'il n'est pas Délégué National.

#### 11.2 Les Vice-présidents

11.2.1 Les Vice-présidents sont élus pour trois (3) ans par l'Assemblée Générale selon l'Article 10.6.

11.2.2 Les Vice-présidents doivent être un Délégué National ou avoir été proposé par une Association-Membre ; à l'issue de leur mandat ils peuvent être réélus pour un second mandat.

11.2.3 En cas d'empêchement ou de démission, un Vice-président peut être remplacé par un Délégué National d'une Association-Membre désigné par le Président. Le remplaçant du Vice-président reste en fonction jusqu'à l'Assemblée Générale suivante au cours de laquelle il peut être élu Vice-président.

#### Article 12 : Pouvoirs et mission du Président, des Vice-présidents et des membres du Bureau

##### 12.1 Le Président

12.1.1 Le Président reçoit délégation permanente de l'Assemblée Générale pour mener à bien la politique de l'IAF et pour l'appliquer avec l'aide du Conseil d'Administration.

12.1.2 Le Président préside les Assemblées Générales et est membre de droit des commissions et groupes de travail.

12.1.3 Le Président est responsable devant l'Assemblée Générale et l'informe périodiquement de son action.

12.1.4 Le Président représente l'IAF dans tous les actes d'administration. Il transmet aux Organismes ou Etats intéressés les recommandations et les résolutions approuvées par l'Assemblée Générale par l'intermédiaire des Délégués Nationaux qui agissent auprès d'eux pour qu'elles reçoivent des suites efficaces. Il règle les problèmes internes et est chargé des relations extérieures de l'IAF.

12.1.5 Le Président peut inviter aux réunions de l'Assemblée Générale, des commissions et groupes de travail tout expert, spécialiste ou, de façon générale, toute personne, membre ou non de l'IAF dont la compétence pourrait s'avérer utile.

##### 12.2 Les Vice-présidents

12.2.1 Les Vice-présidents peuvent représenter respectivement les zones géographiques suivantes : (1) Europe, Afrique, Asie et Océanie et (2) l'Amérique du Nord et du Sud.

12.2.2 Les Vice-présidents reçoivent délégation permanente de l'Assemblée Générale pour mener à bien sa politique et remplir d'autres obligations fixées par elle.

12.2.3 Un Vice-président peut être choisi par l'Assemblée Générale pour remplacer le Président empêché ou démissionnaire, tel que prévu à l'Article 11.1.3.

##### 12.3 Le secrétaire, le Trésorier et les autres membres du Bureau.

12.3.1 Le Président désigne un Secrétaire et un Trésorier dont la nomination est approuvée par l'Assemblée Générale suivante. Leurs attributions sont fixées par l'Assemblée Générale. Le Président peut, avec l'approbation de l'Assemblée Générale, désigner d'autres membres du Bureau nécessaires pour la bonne marche de l'IAF.

12.3.1.1 Le Trésorier est chargé de la gestion financière de l'IAF conformément à l'Article 16.

#### Article 13 : Le Conseil d'Administration.

13.1 L'IAF est administrée par le Président qui est conseillé par le Conseil d'administration

composé de six (6) membres, plus les Vice-présidents, le Secrétaire et le Trésorier qui en sont également membres ayant le droit de vote. Les membres du Conseil d'Administration qui sont membres d'une Association membre, sont nommés après consultation de leur Association membre.

Au moins un membre doit être un citoyen belge tant que l'IAF sera reconnue par la loi du Royaume de Belgique du 25 octobre 1919, si ce n'est pas le cas, un membre doit être un citoyen du pays dont la loi régit l'IAF.

13.2 Les membres du Conseil d'Administration sont nommés et révoqués par l'Assemblée Générale. Le Conseil d'Administration élit son Président parmi ses membres.

13.3 Le Conseil d'Administration se réunit sur décision du Président de l'IAF.

13.4 Les conseils et recommandations du Conseil d'Administration sont adoptés à la majorité de ses membres présents ou représentés par une procuration écrite. Les décisions du Conseil d'Administration sont inscrites dans un registre tenu par le Secrétaire.

13.5. La liste des membres du Conseil d'Administration doit être publiée aux Annexes du Moniteur Belge.

## TITRE VII

### DISPOSITIONS FINANCIERES

#### Article 14 : Ressources financières de l'IAF

14.1 Les ressources financières de l'IAF proviennent de cotisations, des revenus de son capital, de dons ou d'autres sources.

#### Article 15 : Cotisations

15.1 Les Associations-Membres et les Associations-Membres-Correspondants sont redevables d'une cotisation dont le montant est fixé par l'Assemblée Générale. Les cotisations sont payables annuellement. Faute de les avoir versées dans les trois (3) mois qui suivent leur appel, le membre défaillant recevra un rappel à s'exécuter dans un délai de trois (3) mois. Si cette carence se renouvelle pendant deux (2) années consécutives, les dispositions de l'Article 3 seront appliquées.

15.2 Les Délégués Nationaux prêteront assistance à l'IAF pour la collecte des cotisations auprès de leurs Associations-Membres et Associations-Membres-Correspondants.

#### Article 16 : Gestion financière

16.1 Sur les indications recueillies par le Président et en fonction des actions envisagées, le Trésorier présente à chaque session de l'Assemblée Générale un budget annuel. Le Trésorier présente également à l'Assemblée Générale un rapport sur les comptes financiers de l'IAF de cette période établis année par année et vérifiés par des Commissaires aux comptes que l'Assemblée Générale aura choisis.

16.1.1 L'exercice financier est l'année civile qui débute le 1er janvier et se termine le 31 décembre.

## TITRE VIII

### DISPOSITIONS DIVERSES

#### Article 17 : Les langues de l'IAF

17.1 L'anglais est la langue officielle de l'IAF. D'autres langues pourront être utilisées en tant que de besoin pour des réunions, des publications ou des documents officiels.

17.2 En cas de doute ou de désaccord sur l'interprétation des Statuts ou de tout autre document écrit de l'IAF, c'est la version en français, langue dans laquelle ils ont été déposés, qui fait foi.

Article 18 : Principes Fondamentaux et Règlement Intérieur.

18.1 En tant que de besoin ou sur demande de l'Assemblée Générale, le Président peut proposer d'autres règles relatives à des matières qui n'auraient pas été prévues aux présents Statuts ou aux Principes Fondamentaux. De telles propositions peuvent être discutées et modifiées par l'Assemblée Générale et ne peuvent être adoptées qu'à la majorité des voix.

Article 19 : Modification des Statuts

19.1 Les présents Statuts peuvent être modifiés par une Assemblée Générale ordinaire ou extraordinaire à la majorité des deux-tiers (2/3) des Délégués Nationaux présents ou représentés par procuration. Les modifications des Statuts doivent faire l'objet d'un Arrêté Royal du Royaume de Belgique à publier aux Annexes du Moniteur Belge.

TITRE IX

DISSOLUTION

Article 20 : Dissolution.

20.1 Seule une Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire peut prononcer la dissolution de l'IAF et décider de l'affectation à donner à l'actif. Une telle Assemblée peut être convoquée, soit par le Président, soit à la demande des deux-tiers (2/3) des Délégués nationaux. En cas de dissolution, les actifs de l'IAF seront, soit transférés à l'association qui lui succède, soit redistribués aux Associations-Membres et aux Associations-Membres-Correspondants au prorata du pourcentage du montant total des cotisations payé par chaque membre, soit transférés à toute organisation ou association qui suit les principes et objectifs adoptés par l'IAF.

Statuts adoptés lors de l'Assemblée Générale qui s'est tenue à Sousel, Portugal le 27/11/1998 et dont la liste des fondateurs est annexée à la présente.

