



“SERVING THE HUNTER WHO TRAVELS”

“Hunting provides the principal incentive and revenue for conservation. Hence it is a force for conservation.”

Special To The Hunting Report
World Conservation Force Bulletin

by John J. Jackson, III

REPORT ON CITES

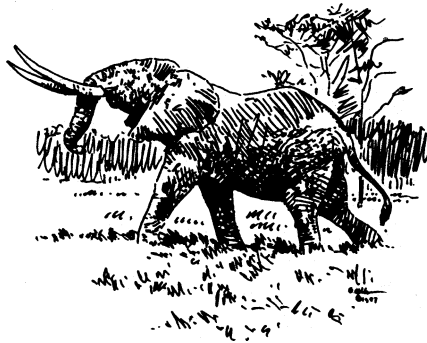
11th Conference Of The Parties

(Nairobi, Kenya - April 10-20, 2000.)

Hunting interest fared well in April at the 11th Conference of CITES held in Nairobi. No longer will elephant hunting clients in the Republic of South Africa need CITES trophy import permits because the RSA elephant has been downlisted to Appendix II. The brown hyena from Namibia will no longer require a CITES export permit, for it has been completely eliminated from the Appendices. The Tanzania Crocodile Quota has been renewed and increased to 1,600 per year. The quotas for leopard in Africa, and markhor in Pakistan withstood the anti-hunting attack. The adamant attempt to list all the urial sheep on Appendix I was also defeated.

The Kenya resolution claiming tourism had greater benefits than trade was withdrawn after wide criticism. Kenya's proposals attacking the Southern African sustainable el-

phant regime and attempting to uplist the elephants of Botswana, Zimbabwe and Namibia was withdrawn, thus Appendix I trophy import permits still are not required.



Bear hunting around the world is more secure due to language changes Conservation Force negotiated in the Bear Trade resolution.

In sum, it was a favorable Conference. Nevertheless, most of these

same species will be on the agenda again at the next CITES meeting, COP 12 (12th Conference of the Parties). There were approximately 2,000 people in attendance. The next Conference is expected to be in Chile in the second half of 2002, and the US (Ken Stansell) is to chair the Standing Committee of CITES until then.

Here are more details on the more important matters that came up at the conference:

Elephant: The African nations struck their own compromise in a working group chaired by the up-and-coming director from Cameroon, Dennis Kalunga. You may have met him at the Safari Club International Convention in Reno this past year, which he attended at the coaxing of a few of us. The elephants of Botswana, Zimbabwe and Namibia are to remain on Appendix I, but with a zero quota for commercial

ivory trade until the 12th Conference of the Parties, COP 12. That means that skins can be traded commercially and only export (not import) permits are necessary for hunting trophies. Ditto elephants from the Republic of South Africa that were downlisted with a zero quota for commercial ivory trade. RSA elephant sport hunters will now only need an export permit and the commercial sale of elephant skin will also be permitted.

The facts proved that Kenya's reports of poaching were greatly exaggerated.

For example, the antis claimed that poaching had increased in one isolated location by 400 percent. Inquiry proved that it had increased from 1 to 4 elephants of the thousands at that location. The best evidence is that the number of elephant on a country-by-country and on a continent basis continues to be stable or increasing, not declining. Concern is whether or not the one-time commercial ivory sale in Southern Africa caused a significant increase in poaching anywhere else. The parties agreed that a more serious (and costly) monitoring system is to be established before the next Conference. At the heart of the issue was a conflict between nurturing the success of Southern Africa and containment of poaching in regions with less protection, capacity and infrastructure.

Crocodile: Tanzania submitted a technically impressive request for a crocodile quota of 1,600. After being praised for the quality of the submission by a number of parties, the quota was granted. Zambia, on the other hand, did not reestablish its quota as hoped. Zambia need not wait until the next Conference, though, to do so. We spoke with the IUCN Crocodile Specialist Group that may assist the Zambia Wildlife Authority to do a necessary survey. Conservation Force is deeply involved in resolving the ongoing Zambian crocodile problem.

Leopard: There were several concerns about the scientific basis of leopard quotas and the reporting requirements of leopard trade under quota. We fared well on both fronts. All required reports had been submitted and every country was under their quota. The reporting system and reporting form are to be reviewed and a uniform reporting form is to be devised for adoption at the next Conference.

Markhor: The antis wanted Pakistan's quota to be withdrawn for an alleged failure to file the required annual reports. To the contrary, the Secretariat reported that the reports had been filed, and went on to recog-

David Terk Award

• David Terk died of cancer while Conservation Force was at CITES fighting for hunting rights. David was a world-class sport hunter as well as hunting operator. He was most renowned for the famous *Terk vs. New Mexico* federal case, which held that non-resident hunters have an equal right to hunting licenses under the US Constitution. David loved and was devoted to hunting. Through his Terk Foundation, he did more for non-resident hunting rights than anyone over the last 50 years. The hunting world has lost a good friend. He and the Terk Foundation have been two of the very largest financial contributors to Conservation Force. In his honor, Conservation Force is creating the David Terk Award for the individual or government entity that excels in establishing greater equality of treatment for non-resident hunters. This award will ensure that David will be missed but not forgotten. His was a cause important to the two million US hunters who hunt out-of-state each year. Tax deductible contributions towards the Award and non-resident hunting rights efforts should be directed to: Conservation Force (3900 N. Causeway Blvd., Suite 1045, Metairie, Louisiana 70002). We need your help to continue the cause that was so important to David. - *John J. Jackson, III.*

JOHN J. JACKSON, III
Conservation Force



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World Conservation Force Bulletin

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nize the superior conservation efforts of Pakistan, as well as the expensive burden of monitoring it had borne. The quota of six markhor stands.

Urial: Another direct assault on hunting trophies was Germany’s proposal to list all urial sheep on Appendix I. It was a direct assault because the only trade in urial that is currently taking place is the export of trophies. The export and import and control of those trophies would have been the only result of the listing. The proposal claimed that the hunting of trophy males was affecting both the genetics and the reproduction of the sheep. We refuted the claims with reports and opinion letters we had gathered from the foremost experts. We spearheaded and put an enormous amount of work into keeping urial off Appendix I.

First, we organized worldwide opposition to it before the Conference began. Then, at the Conference, it was amended down in stages, once by Germany and once by the Russian Federation. The Germans had convinced the whole European Union to vote for the Appendix I listing as a block, but the proposal never came to a vote. The urial of the seven countries ended up on Appendix II, thus trophy import permits will not be required by hunters to bring their trophies home, though export permits will be required. The urial in India remains on Appendix I, where they were when it all began, so hunting remains closed there.

During the debate, Pakistan made a most convincing and impassioned statement about the role of tourist hunting. The twice-amended proposal was adopted by consensus when Iran represented in open floor debate that all the range states would accept an Appendix II listing and Germany finally cooperated by falling in line with the range states. We don’t feel the urial should have been listed at all but it was a victory nonetheless.

Bear: The Secretariat submitted a report that there is “significant” sport hunting of bears in North America and that the trade in bear parts and derivatives was not yet sufficiently

controlled. It proposed to “direct” the parties to adopt “national legislation to control the trade.” Conservation Force was directly responsible for substituting the clause “state and provincial” legislation for “national legislation” and for limiting the recommendation to “illegal trade.” The antis have misrepresented the “national legislation” language to mean federal legislation and had told the press and US Congress that the US and Canada had failed to do what was directed. We got on the working group and were able to negotiate changes in the language. The new language directs the adoption of “legislation within their nation” and to “introduce measures within their nation” with respect to alleged bear parts trade in lieu of calling for adoption of federal-level laws or “na-



tional legislation.” This better conforms with state and provincial management in the US and Canada, where the largest number of bears in the world are successfully managed at the state-provincial, not the federal-national, level.

The Secretariat made the “international illegal trade in bear parts” an issue for the next two Standing Committee meetings in preparation for COP 12. We helped add the term “illegal” to the language to reduce the hyperbole and suggestion by the antis that licensed, regulated sports hunting is a significant factor. Before our intervention, the resolution applied to all bear trade, not just illegal bear trade. Though we helped direct and contain it, the bear fire is not out. To the contrary, the bear-parts trade issue seems to have become a

fixed agenda item.

Other Pertinent Developments:

Several courses were set at this Conference that bear watching as they evolve. A “how-to” manual is to be developed to guide scientific authorities in how to properly make non-detriment findings before issuing export or import permits. This will affect Appendix II trophy trade. A work group is to be formed to review funding alternatives for flora and fauna in conservation, including the taxing of traders. This is envisioned to be like the Wildlife Restoration Act in the USA. The new CITES “strategic plan” was adopted. That will become more meaningful as it is implemented. The focus on trade in medicinal products continues to build, including the trade in bear parts and derivatives - antelope horns, etc. An expensive, complex and comprehensive elephant monitoring scheme is to be developed before COP 12. The whole process for selection and actions to be taken with significantly traded Appendix II species has been revised. It will largely be implemented by the Animals Committee, which we participate in at its annual meetings. A bushmeat working group has been formed that is initially focused on West Central Africa. It may lead to the listing of more antelope. The CITES listing criteria is being reviewed and is to be revised at the next conference. All of the processes continue to evolve and take more time and participation. It must be monitored and proactively dealt with to protect all our interests.

Unrelated Issues: The attempt by the US, the UK and Australia to respectively list the Whale Shark, Basking Shark and Great White Shark failed. On the other hand, the attempt by Japan and Norway to downlist their whale and Cuba its Hawksbill Turtle also failed. The elephant, whale, turtle and shark fights dominated the Conference and polarized the Parties. We can expect more of the same next time. Although CITES has become more balanced and has embraced some sustainable

use as its membership has broadened to 151 countries, protectionism still reigns. Some Parties are against the use and trade of some charismatic species all together regardless of the consequences to local people and cultures. Some are still working at the level of protection and have not risen to or embraced more up-to-date

wildlife conservation solutions.

Contributors: The entire hunting world is indebted to the following organizations for their direct financial support to Conservation Force to attend the Conference: Dallas Safari Club, Houston Safari Club, CIC, IPHA, IGF, ISHA, FNAWS/Grand Slam Club and the GOABC. Addi-

tionally, Dallas Safari Club and Houston Safari Club also helped fund our attendance at the six different preparatory meetings from Madagascar to Washington, D.C. before COP 11, where we aggressively fought and eliminated the most offensive attacks on sport hunting. Those meetings are where the biggest battles were won.

Conservation Force's Work Awarded and Recognized

■ Conservation Force has recently been recognized in separate events around the world. Prince H.I.H. Abdorreza awarded the IGF medal of distinction and service to Conservation Force President John J. Jackson, III in May at the annual meeting of the International Foundation for the Conservation of Wildlife. The Prince cited the work of John and Conservation Force at CITES and said that the medal was also being awarded for all the work done by Conservation Force to advance all hunters' interests, as well as to further the right of American hunters to import their trophies. The Prince is the President of the Paris-based International Foundation for the Conservation of Wildlife (IGF) and is a world renowned hunter and conservationist. The International Foundation for the Conservation of Wildlife has been one of the leading organizations serving hunting and wildlife conservation worldwide for a quarter of a century. We are very proud of this partnership and the recent recognition of Conservation Force. For more information about the Foundation see its web site at www.wildlife.conservation.org.

Conservation Force Chairman John J. Jackson, III was also recognized at the CIC's 47th Annual Conference in Berlin. He has been made President of CIC's International Pro-Hunting Alliance Working Group. The outgoing President, Baron Cloud Hamilton, cited John's diligence and exceptional work to protect hunting as the Vice-President of the Group over the past three years. The new position should help us serve and

strengthen CIC, link all hunting interests and more successfully serve the hunting world. We also registered and represented CIC at the 11th Conference of the Parties of CITES in Nairobi in April, so CIC has truly become one of the network of organizations that Conservation Force serves, links and supports and vice-versa. Ditto the International Professional Hunters Association that also supported Conservation Force and attended COP 11 with us.

The Foundation for North American Wild Sheep, FNAWS, has joined the Grand Slam Club as a formal supporter of Conservation Force. The Wild Sheep Society of BC (WSSCBC) has also become a contributor to Conservation Force,

which by itself we are very proud of. Both organizations worked closely with Conservation Force to defeat the proposal at CITES to list all urial on Appendix 1. In fact, we could not have won it but for their close cooperation. Both joined Conservation Force in filing comments with the US Fish & Wildlife Service (USF&WS) opposing the uplisting and helped in the search for knowledgeable field biologists and wildlife managers to refute the assertions cited in the uplisting proposal. The critical relationship between FNAWS, the Grand Slam Club and Conservation Force also helped defeat the USF&WS attempt to list the Baja Desert Sheep as "Endangered" a few years ago. Our relationship goes back to when I received their help in defeating the proposal to list the three remaining Argali hunting country populations as "Endangered" in the early 90's. Throughout the leadership changes over the years, we have worked together to serve the whole community. Three times over, the cooperation has been critical to sheep hunters and sheep conservation - Argali, desert sheep and urial - not to mention less threatening concerns.

The same must be said for The International Sheep Hunters Association, ISHA, that also contributed to the cost of Conservation Force to attend the 11th Conference of CITES and out-of-pocket costs of expert reports. We are proud of the relationship we have with the leading sheep organizations of the world. Together, we are helping serve everyone. -
John J. Jackson, III.

Conservation Force Sponsor

The Hunting Report and Conservation Force would like to thank International Foundation for the Conservation of Wildlife (IGF) for generously agreeing to pay all of the costs associated with the publishing of this bulletin. IGF was created by Weatherby Award Winner H.I.H Prince Abdorreza of Iran 20 years ago. Initially called The International Foundation for the Conservation of Game, IGF was already promoting sustainable use of wildlife and conservation of biodiversity 15 years before the UN Rio Conference, which brought these matters to widespread public attention. The foundation has agreed to sponsor *Conservation Force Bulletin* in order to help international hunters keep abreast of hunting-related wildlife news. Conservation Force's John J. Jackson, III, is a member of the board of IGF and Bertrand des Clers, its director, is a member of the Board of Directors of Conservation Force.



International Foundation for
the Conservation of Wildlife