

**Bulletin No 2. July 2004**



*Mantella aureantica*

Photo: R. Berridge

Dear studbook keeper,

After a period of silence, finally we managed to put another ESF bulletin together. With this bulletin we want to keep you informed about issues that concern the ESF.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> of March our annual studbook keepers meeting was held at Rotterdam zoo.

Although approximately half of all the studbook keepers managed to come, I think it is was a successful meeting. For a detailed minutes report see further on in this bulletin.

Fortunately several studbook keepers answered to our request for the annual report of 2003 published in the last bulletin. Of course we are very happy with this and we want to thank you for your effort. But I also have to mention though that from some studbook keepers no reaction was received at all. We disapprove this. If you cannot make it for what reason to hand in an annual report before the first of April, please contact our secretary, Harry Rotmans: [hjrtm@planet.nl](mailto:hjrtm@planet.nl) With him a suitable solution will be sought. Please don't hesitate to hand in your report. We do still appreciate it.

If you have anything you would like to share with other studbook keepers please send it to me, so I can put it in the next bulletin. Anything from articles, requests, opinions and also pictures are more than welcome. We are volunteers and we have to do it together!

Rest me to wish you and your animals a beautiful summer with hopefully lot of offspring.

Kind regards on behalf of the ESF board,

Laurens Woldring

Coordinator studbooks

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- In March of this year approximately 300 juvenile Indian star tortoises (*Geochelone elegans*) were confiscated in Hong Kong. With cooperation of the Turtle Survival Alliance (TSA) Europe, ESF was able to import 112 of these animals in to Europe. By intermediation of the studbook keeper of this species, approximately half of these animals are placed at private keepers. The rest of the animals are housed at several European zoos (EAZA). The ESF is the legal owner of these animals. All animals will be registered in the studbook. The new keepers have to sign a contract on order to care for these animals. More about this contract can be found in this bulletin. We hope the animals will do well.
- During the last studbook keepers meeting is agreed that next years meeting will be held in Germany. This in order to promote the international character of our organization. As soon as more information will be available I let you know.
- As you might have noticed our website is under construction at the moment. Currently we are very busy evaluating a different design as well as rearranging the information on the site, filling in the gaps and add nice illustrations. In the end we expect to have a site which will contain lots of information for studbook keepers, organizations and passing surfers.
- A few changes have taken place in the structure of the board. Overall board member Cees Winkelman has resigned. Harry Rotmans has taken over the position of secretary. Former secretary Gerrit Hofstra, will fulfill a new position as head of the Advisory committee genetics. He will remain overall board member. We also want to welcome our new legal advisor: Mr Ammy Zwaal. There are two vacancies: treasurer and public relations. For these positions candidates are sought. For a detailed Dutch task description, see the announcements at the end of this bulletin.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> of March 2004 the annual ESF studbook keepers meeting was held in the "Klipklas" at Rotterdam Zoo, The Netherlands. Approximately 25 Dutch, German and English studbook keepers attended the meeting.

At 11.00 hours the meeting is opened by chairman Henk Zwartepoorte. Speaker welcomes all studbook keepers present and expresses his appreciation for the high presence, in particular for those coming from far away and abroad.

Much appreciation is expressed to Rotterdam Zoo for giving us the opportunity to meet here at the zoo in the "Klipklas" room without any payment and for the availability of all equipment and beamer.

11.15 hours:

**Studbooks, past, present and future:**

Henk Zwartepoorte gives an overview of the birth and development over the last 13 years of OOS (Overkoepelend Orgaan Stamboeken), the ECS (Erhaltungszucht Chinesischer Schildkroten) initiatives and the European Studbook Foundation.

Reasons for studbooks were and still are

1. Being a counterpart against the massive commercial pet trade.
2. The establishment of a genetically healthy captive population.
3. Species protection.
4. Protection of herpeto culture.

Instruments and tools to achieve these goals are:

1. The European herpetological societies.
2. Dedicated keepers/breeders of reptiles and amphibians.
3. Computer software programs.
4. Dedicated studbook keepers/studbook coordinators.

Some positive aspects to be said after 13 years:

1. The fact that the original 5 turtle studbooks still exist after 13 years.
2. The fact that several zoos participate.
3. The increase of studbook numbers.
4. The increase of studbook specimens from a few dozens in 1991 to approximately 1500 in 2004.

Some negative aspects to be said after 13 years:

1. The moderate engagements of a number of studbook participants and studbook keepers.
2. The general lack of knowledge about studbooks. ESF needs more PR.
3. The lack of more Europe minded studbook keepers and ESF board members.
4. Too few European secretaries.

What is a studbook/breeding program?:

1. A group of participants sharing the same aims:
  - a. The preservation of the species in captivity or "Menschlicher Obhut".
  - b. The assurance of genetic diversity within the group of specimens kept, Preventing of inbreeding!!!!!!

Some general positive aspects are given:

1. Cooperation with Dutch Cites authorities.
2. DNA analyses (*Testudo graeca*) are carried out.
3. Better housing of offspring; directly within the studbook.
4. Studbook keepers keep contact with governmental organizations, nature conservation societies etc.
5. ESF is partner within TSA-Europe.
6. Cooperation with EAZA (European Association of Zoos and Aquariums).

Some general negative aspects are given:

1. Lack of manpower.
2. Lack of money.
3. Some members do not report their population changes.
4. Births are not reported.
5. Animals are sold without any notice of the studbook keeper.
6. The activities of a number of studbook keepers is way under the necessary level.

Some European possibilities are mentioned:

1. Integration of studbooks within the different herpetological societies.
2. EUFORA can play a vital role.
3. Recognition by governments. ESF has to deal with Brussels.
4. The profile of trustworthy herpetological partners against the **non-trustworthy** consumers public.

Finally the present ESF situation is explained:

1. Phase of registration of animals.
2. Dividing species into categories as explained on the ESF internet site.
3. Process of consciousness,
4. Cooperation between science and herpeto culture.
5. Breeding of species with the final aim of possible reintroduction.
6. The ESF general board situation is explained.
7. The ESF genetic advisory board is explained.
8. On overview is given of the various computer software programmes used over the last 13 years ranging from Zrbook, Stamboek, and at present Sparks and Sebag.

12.00 hours:

#### **Captive Conservation of Mantella frogs by Richard Berridge:**

Richard J. Berridge first present him self. He is studying Biology at the moment in London. He explains his interest for these little frogs by sharing some beautiful pictures from these colorful creatures. Mantella frogs are considered threatened and listed in CITES appendix II but this is based on information of the situation of 10 years ago. Nowadays it is likely that Mantella frogs are considered endangered as the situation in Madagascar is still declining. R.J. Berridge is keeping and breeding several Mantella species but his main breeding results are with *M. auriantica* and *M. viridis*. Richard explains is way of keeping and breeding the animals. He keeps his Mantella's in breeding groups housed in small plastic containers with a layer of bark on the bottom. No additional heating or lighting is provided. He found out that this way of housing is much more successful than in heated and decorated rainforest glass terrariums. Good nutrition and additional mineral supplements are important in long-term keeping and breeding. Several males are necessary to obtain good breeding results. Eggs ate laid on the substrate. The tadpoles are raised in small plastic containers. Richard bred hundreds of Mantella's last year.

Some of the offspring are at display in several British zoos and housed at home of different private keepers within Europe. Within the studbook he will try to maintain a genetically healthy captive population and increase breeding results.

12.30 hours:

#### **Question session Sparks by Fred Jan Kraan:**

Workshop studbook administration programs.

During the workshop several questions are posed and eventually, answered.

- Sparks on modern Windows versions like Windows 2000 and XP

Although Sparks is an old-time DOS program, it can work without problem on modern Windows versions. Alas in some configurations DOS programs are limited by special configuration files. Changing these is not difficult or dangerous, but not for anyone to execute.

- Is there a way to calculate the Mean Kinship Ratio for an animal?

Sparks does not have this calculation build in, but can export data for other programs. In the Sparks distribution is the DOS program GENES which can calculate all relevant information. Available on the internet is PM2000, which is an Windows program from the same author dr. Lacy (<http://www.vortex9.org/pm2000.html>).

To export the data from Sparks, the following must be executed:

Select from the menu: 3. Reports > 4. Analysis > 7. Export Data.

Choose Export Type: Genetic

Default file name: EXCHANGE.DBF

Program execution: Do Not Execute Now

Answer the question on released animals with 'N'.

Return to the Export Data Analysis File screen (4. Analysis > 7. Export Data)

Choose Export Type: Demographic

Default file names: Mstudbook.prn and Fstudbook.prn

Program execution: Do Not Execute Now

Answer 'Y' on the fecundity question.

Now exit Sparks and start PM2000. Create a new project and select the studbook directory (PM2000 then automatically finds the proper files).

The current version of Studbook 3.0.0.6 cannot create the analysis data, but it is expected to support it in future versions.

- Why doesn't accept Studbook 'MULT' as alternative of 'WILD', 'UNK' or a studbook number?

This was a bug in Studbook versions 3.0.0.4 and before. The current version 3.0.0.6 available from <http://www.studbook.de> has this and other known problems solved.

Of this version 3.0.0.6 a manual is available in Dutch and English. On request a translation kit with German language pictures is available for translation.

- Is it possible to create a questionnaire (report of animals per location) of more than one studbook?

Both Sparks and Studbook can create reports of only one studbook at a time.

At the ESF web site at <http://www.studbooks.org/index.php?pageid=61> a program SparksReport is available which can create multi-studbook

questionnaires in both text and RTF formats.

The current version of Studbook is reasonable complete for ESF purposes.

If you think anything is not working properly in the program or not covered in the manual, please let me know.

14.00 hours:

### **Interactive discussions in groups:**

Five topics that are proposed to the attendants of the meeting. Five groups are voluntarily formed and discussed one of the topics. After discussion the "chairman" of each group has to present the results of the discussion.

Discussion topics are: participant problems, communication, conservation, zoos, and money

### **1. Participant problems**

Many studbook participants start very enthusiastic, but after a while they neglect to communicate mutations etc. to the studbook keeper.

-How can a studbook keeper motivate participants to stay enthusiastic?

-Is this only a task for the studbook keeper or has the E.S.F. board also be involved?

-What should we do with studbook participants who sell or give away animals without contacting the studbook keeper?

-How can a studbook keeper find new participants?

1. Make sure that only motivated people enter the studbook. Main reasons for joining the studbook: to obtain animals, to obtain information, to get rid of animals in a responsible way, legislation.
  - All reasons are legitimate, but as a studbook keeper, you must be fair and clear about the studbook procedures towards potentially new members, thereby selecting cooperating participants.
  - To do so, coordinators need 'behaviour rules' for participants, which should be specified by the ESF.
  - Keepers that are not interested in all the aspects of the studbook should be registered on a separate list of potential members.
2. Work out ways to own specimens as studbook.
  - Specimens and their offspring can't get lost to follow up since tracked by the studbook keeper.
  - Studbook keeper is able to re-distribute specimens and their offspring where required.
  - Studbook participants will become more motivated if they can get (temporary) specimens for breeding purposes.
3. Communication
  - Keep participators informed by contacting them several times a year, for example by using a website, through e-mails, or newsletters.
  - Adjust level of communication to requirements of participators.

### **2. Communication**

There are some complains about lack of communication between the board and the studbook keepers.

-What are the main complains about the board that you deal with?

- What can the board do to improve this?
- What can the studbook keepers do to improve the communication with the board?
- What should the board do with studbook keepers that don't live up to the agreements made by the board?
- Where do you see E.S.F. in 5 years?

The discussion only covered the first point of discussion.

- Ideas for fundraising are neglected.
- There is no ESF representation like a stand at Herp. Meetings in the Netherlands or Germany.
- Small serious studbooks are better than large non-motivated ones.
- The ESF board is not communicating.
- Studbookkeepers have the feeling that they are not heard.
- ESF is an international organization, but think on a national level.
- ESF annual studbookkeepers meeting is always in the Netherlands and never brought for example in combination with the annual meeting of the AG Schildkröten in Germany.

### **3. Conservation**

One of the goals of the E.S.F. is to maintain (genetic) healthy captive populations in order to if necessary sustain conservation projects in the wild. This might even include reintroduction.

-What is your opinion about this?

-Do you think that private studbook keepers and participants can handle the responsibility that goes along with this?

Think of topics like: coordinate breeding instead of massive breeding for economical porpoises. Prevention of inbreeding, non-selective breeding instead of breeding color morphs etc.

-Do you think a studbook keeper is able to influence the participants in a positive way?

Unfortunately no report of this discussion is available.

### **4. Zoos**

-How can zoos and the private community work together for the common good?

-How can ESF inform zoos about the studbooks?

-How can ESF convince zoos to participate in the ESF studbooks?

There is the impression that zoo herp. curators and other herp. responsible people are very busy people, thus not having enough time to gather private developments regarding studbooks and other relative progress by for instance surfing on the internet and look for websites such as

[www.studbooks.org](http://www.studbooks.org)

One other difficult issue is the fact that private people who invested much money in acquiring sometimes expensive animals are not prepared to give their offspring to zoos on a breeding loan basis. Zoos are not often prepared to pay for animals originating from the private sector.

Many zoos only exchange animals on a breeding loan basis. Here exists a friction in policy.

Zoos often refuse to deal with privates because of bad experiences in the past.

Suggestions for better cooperation and creation of awareness of zoos:

Official invitation of zoo people for ESF and private herp meetings.

Send a regular report of progress to EAZA.

Send the annual ESF studbook reports, in which zoos participate, directly to the responsible zoo herp. curators instead of waiting till they find the reports themselves.

Attending EAZA meetings by ESF representatives. Ask EAZA for an invitation.

Propose EAZA for linking the ESF website to their EAZA site. Victor Loehrs Homopus.org is linked by EAZA for instance.

The appointment of ESF zoo contact persons within the different countries.

## 5. Money

E.S.F. has very little funds. We have some expenses like annual fees for software licenses etc. With more money we would be able to do more research, education and advertising and collaborating for example.

- How does the E.S.F. can get more funds? (Sponsorship, social events like dinner parties?)
- Should we ask participants to pay an annual membership fee?
- What should we use the money for?

1. Sponsorship seems to be a problem. From Governmental institutions you can't expect any support, because of the economic recession.  
Commercial institutions usually demand to do some advertising in return. It is questionable if the ESF should take in advertisers. And in case, which commercial institutions should be approached?  
Advertising for pet food would not be appreciated for example.  
The ESF should profile it self more by offering visible quality.

If ESF has to make costs for someone, they should be charged.  
For example in case of genetic research or replacement of confiscated animals.

On the ESF website a remark could be made that donations to the ESF are financial deductible. There might be institutions that in such case are willing to make an annual donation.

The ESF could hand out a certificate with a pedigree in case of transfer of a studbook animal. Of course a small compensation should be charged.

The ESF could make and sell car stickers.

The ESF should receive an annual benefit from national and international herpetological societies. Here for internationalization of the ESF is necessary!!!

Beneficial dinner party's etc. are not suitable, but special excursions might be useful to obtain money.

It is likely that obtaining money will be a difficult issue. This means the expenses should be well over thought.

2. Asking an annual fee from the studbook participants doesn't seem to be realizable. This because in return no clear benefits can be provided.  
It is not necessary to be a studbook participant in order to keep a studbook species, so why should someone consider paying for it.  
Stressing the aims and the benefits of the ESF and the studbooks should stimulate keepers to be a part of it.
3. Acceptable expenses are: internet fee's, administration costs, public relation costs, costs for (genetic) research, costs of certificates and costs concerning the well functioning of the board. Especially those last ones are considered realistic.

15.45 hours:

**Genetics for studbook keepers by Gerrit Hofstra.**

Basic, simple rules to avoid inbreeding or gene loss now and in the future

### Take care of (sub) species

- If the studbook species is known to have a large and or highly scattered range the existence of subspecies and or geographical forms is very likely.
- If possible it is advisable to conserve these (sub)species /geographical forms by keeping them in different groups within the studbook

### Managing a studbook population

- To avoid inbreeding it is important to have an even distribution of bloodlines.
- So the first question to ask oneself on starting a studbook is; "How large a studbook do I want to (am I able to) manage?"

### Managing a studbook

- After the studbook size decision the number of bloodlines available must be evaluated.
- The simple division of the desired studbook size divided by the number of bloodlines gives the optimal offspring per bloodline.
- Try to reach this number in as little generations as possible

### Hints on studbook size

- If possible the size of the studbook should be about 100 animals per generation.
- Since genes are lost by the generation it could be a good idea to increase generation length by preferably use the last born animals for the studbook (be careful of possible mutations caused by the age of the parents)

### Choosing breeding pairs

- Basic rule is combine rare bloodlines with rare bloodlines and abundant bloodlines with other abundant ones.
- Try to keep breeding pairs together.(in species without sperm storage this is not really necessary, but it will make your life (and mine as genetic advisor) a lot easier

### Selection

- No selection of breeding animals should take place.
- As exception to this rule; **very** unwanted genes in **well-established bloodlines** might be selected out.

### Group breeding

- Several species need to be kept in groups to successfully reproduce or need a social environment for their well-being.
- Sometimes there is a surplus of females/ males in the population.
- Another reason for group breeding is that you don't need as many enclosures.

### Group breeding 2

- If possible try to avoid group breeding with unrelated males/ females if the parenthood is not easily determined.
- If group breeding is essential then keep a second group of males and exchange the breeding male as often as possible (for long living species once a year will suffice)

### Group breeding 3

- Group breeding with a group of strongly related females (for instance sisters) combined with a group of strongly related males (of course not related to the females) is acceptable and will, when carefully managed, not lead to unnecessary gene loss.

#### Group breeding 4

- When it is necessary to keep more bloodlines in a group special care should be taken to ensure that all animals in the group (and the possible male group) have an equal chance of reproducing.

#### What is a bloodline

- Each animal which is supposedly completely unrelated to all other animals in the studbook population represents one bloodline.

#### How do I count bloodlines

- Each wild caught, or otherwise completely unrelated animal fit for breeding now or in the future represents 1 bloodline. As long as this animal is or could become fit for breeding its offspring does not represent separate bloodlines and should not be counted.
- Offspring is supposed to represent half the genetic information of each parent.

#### Some examples

- For all the examples a breeding pair representing 2 bloodlines is supposed.
  - 1 If the breeding pair becomes 1 young this animal represents 1 bloodline
  - 2 With 2 offspring these represent 1,5 bloodlines
  - 3 3 offspring represent 1,75 bloodline etc.
- Of course the offspring can never represent more bloodlines than the parents.

#### Breeding a surplus

- Breeding a surplus means that animals should be excluded from the studbook. This is acceptable, but here also some simple rules apply;
- Describe all animals possibly with unique markers last known owner etc. and mark them in sparks as lost for studbook.
- Do not accept animals from outside the studbook unless they are from a **known** and **valuable** bloodline.
- Give the new owner all available information about the animal. If possible on the transfer sheet, and try to convince him to keep the information with the animal, and with possible offspring of the animal.
- Avoid losing genetically important animals by placing them outside the studbook.

#### Conclusions

- Studbook growth in the first generations
- Combine rare bloodlines with other rare ones and abundant with abundant
- Group breeding preferably with related animals and with regular chance of sire
- Conserve bloodlines
- Make animals that are lost to the studbook recognizable.

At approximately 17.00 hours the chairman closes the meeting and thanks all participants for this fruitful meeting. Several participants take the opportunity to have a quick look at the reptile section of Rotterdam Zoo

### **3. De ESF en de opvang van reptielen en amfibieën.**

By Ammy Zwaal (legal advisor)

In this article some is explained about keeping reptiles and amphibians and the law in the Netherlands. The function of the ESF is explained and its relation to other NGO's and societies that deal with related topics on a national and international level. Also explained is the procedure of confiscated animals in the Netherlands and the role of the ESF. Unfortunately this article is still only available in Dutch.

### **Woord vooraf**

Allereerst wordt opgemerkt dat de European Studbook Foundation (ESF) ([www.studbooks.org](http://www.studbooks.org)) géén opvangorganisatie is voor overtollige of in beslag genomen (IBG) reptielen en amfibieën. Wel werkt de ESF mee aan het plaatsen bij geselecteerde particulieren van deze dieren, die afkomstig zijn van TSA-Europe en/of LASER/IBG. Deze medewerking wordt slechts verleend indien en voor zover ruimte en medewerking bij die particulieren door de ESF is vastgesteld.

### **Inleiding en wetgeving**

Sinds geruime tijd is de westerse samenleving ervan overtuigd dat ter behoud van de natuur, haar landschappen en diverse soorten planten en dieren, maatregelen ter bescherming moeten worden genomen.

Dit heeft onder meer geleid tot oprichting van wereldwijde, continentale en landelijke of plaatselijke belangenorganisaties, maar ook tot beschermingswetgeving. Zo is er op mondiaal niveau CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora, [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org)). Deze regelgeving richt zich speciaal op de handel in beschermde dier- en plantsoorten, zoals de naam ook aangeeft. Dit leidde tot Europese wetgeving, die veelal ruimer is door ook bepaalde gebieden te beschermen (Habitat-richtlijn, EU-Basisverordening, diverse EG-verordeningen) alsmede tot landelijke regelingen (bv. de Flora- en Faunawet in Nederland, [www.minlnv.nl](http://www.minlnv.nl)). Vaak waren in landen al bepaalde regelingen gemaakt, bijvoorbeeld de Wet ter bescherming van Inheemse/Uitheemse dier- en plantensoorten (BIDEP en BUDEP) in Nederland ([www.minlnv.nl](http://www.minlnv.nl)). Deze regelingen worden nu stapsgewijs opgenomen in een overkoepelende wet: de Flora- en Faunawet.

Zo kan het dus voorkomen, dat op een bepaald gebied diverse (hoofd)regelingen van toepassing zijn. In Nederland wordt voor schildpadden de EU-Basisverordening als uitgangspunt genomen.

De hoofdregelingen worden verdragen of wetten genoemd en zij stellen allemaal zo hun eigen regels. Vaak heeft zo'n verdrag of wet een eigen lijst van de onder dat verdrag of die wet beschermde dier- en/of plantensoorten. Meestal komen in dit soort lijsten ook reptielen en/of amfibieën voor. Zo kan een beschermd dier, zowel onder de CITES, en onder de Europese regelgeving als onder de Nederlandse wetgeving vallen. Anderzijds zijn er ook dieren, die alléén in de Nederlandse wetgeving zijn opgenomen. Aangezien de in Nederland voorkomende beschermde reptielen en amfibieën al beschermd zijn door de CITES, dan wel de Europese regelingen, zijn deze dieren niet nog eens expliciet opgenomen in de Nederlandse wetgeving. Wel worden er in de Nederlandse regelgeving bijvoorbeeld bepaalde soorten mieren genoemd (Natuurbeschermingsregelingen). Voorts zijn er de nieuwe Flora- en Faunawet en de Gezondheids- en Welzijnswet Dieren.

Al met al maakt dit voor liefhebbers het houden van reptielen en/of amfibieën er niet gemakkelijker op.

Nederland is verplicht om een dier dat in de CITES of de Europese regelgeving is beschermd ook in Nederland te beschermen. Dat geldt hetzelfde voor andere landen, die zich bij de CITES hebben aangesloten, dan wel onder de Europese regelgeving vallen. Ook die EU-landen, en zelfs landen die niet onder de Europese regelgeving vallen of geen CITES-ondertekenaar zijn (wat echter maar zeer zelden het geval is), kunnen echter speciale beschermingsrichtlijnen gesteld hebben of stellen. In dat geval kunnen er dus andere regels gelden. Als voorbeeld kan gegeven worden de specifieke beschermingswetgeving in India uit 1972, de Indian Wildlife Act, welke al van kracht was voor het CITES-verdrag. In deze wet is bijvoorbeeld de *Geochelone elegans* (Indische sterschildpad) en de *Geoclemys hamiltoni* (Driekielstraalschildpad) onder de zwaarste beschermingsmaatregelen opgenomen.

### **Doel ESF**

Maar niet alleen op regeeringsniveau, doch ook door particuliere instellingen en particulieren worden en werden ter bescherming acties ondernomen. Hierbij kan als voorbeeld dienen het Wereld Natuurfonds (WNF), maar ook elke belangenbehartiger van reptielen- en/of amfibieënsoorten (al dan niet beschermd). Al deze organisaties hebben in elk geval één ding gemeen: ze beogen allen op hun specifieke terrein de bescherming, het behouden, het soort genetisch zuiver houden, het doen van kweekpogingen te stimuleren, het wederom in de natuur terug plaatsen e.d. te bereiken. Dit is ook het doel van de ESF.

Het doel van de ESF staat vermeld in artikel 2 van de Statuten, terwijl in artikel 3 wordt aangegeven op welke wijze de ESF haar doel wil trachten te bereiken (voor de Statuten van de ESF, zie [www.studbooks.org](http://www.studbooks.org)).

Kortheidshalve komt het erop neer, dat de ESF ten doel heeft “aangewezen reptielen en amfibieën”, die in gevangenschap worden gehouden, te registreren en te bevorderen dat er met deze dieren op een verantwoorde wijze wordt gekweekt (door het stellen van regels). Maar daarnaast ook: zorgen dat aanwezige dieren en de populaties in gevangenschap gezond blijven. Daarnaast richt de ESF zich binnen de statuten ook steeds meer op het opvangen van dieren, welke in beslag genomen zijn en welke niet (direct) terug in de natuur kunnen worden geplaatst. Bij die opvang stelt de ESF echter wel voorwaarden (zie voor het beleid van de ESF het begin van dit artikel).

Deze doelen tracht de ESF onder meer te bereiken door een systeem van stamboekhouders/fokprogramma's en samenwerking.

### **Stamboekhouders**

Een stamboekhouder heeft twee taken, te weten de registratie van een populatie van dieren in gevangenschap en de ontwikkelingen daarin en daarnaast het adviseren van het ESF bestuur over de locaties waar in beslag genomen dieren kunnen worden geplaatst. Tevens geeft hij/zij fokadviezen aan de stamboekdeelnemers, welke gebaseerd is op het gezond en genetisch zuiver houden van de stamboekpopulatie. Dit doet hij/zij door gebruik te maken van een door de ESF beschikbaar gesteld computerprogramma. Daarnaast is hij/zij de eerst aanspreekbare persoon voor houders van die soort dieren, als er vragen of problemen zijn (voor een lijst van stamboekhouders zie [www.studbooks.org](http://www.studbooks.org)).

Uitdrukkelijk wordt opgemerkt, dat de ESF géén eigenaar wordt van dieren welke reeds in bezit zijn of later in het bezit komen van een stamboekdeelnemer. Uitzondering hierop vormen dieren die door de ESF ter verzorging aan een stamboekdeelnemer worden aangeboden. Deze laatste dieren zijn en blijven eigendom van de ESF.

Personen die aan een stamboek willen gaan deelnemen worden met open armen ontvangen en kunnen zich aanmelden bij de desbetreffende stamboekhouder of bij de coördinator stamboekhouders (Voor e-mailadressen zie [www.studbooks.org](http://www.studbooks.org)). Ook mensen, die graag stamboekhouder willen, kunnen zich voor informatie tot de coördinator stamboekhouders wenden.

In eerste instantie was de ESF uit praktische overwegingen gemakshalve op Nederland gericht en op particulieren. De voorloper van de ESF is de Stichting Overkoepelend Orgaan Stamboeken (OOS). Inmiddels zijn contacten gelegd met particuliere houders van een diersoort in diverse landen van Europa. Dit heeft tot gevolg, dat er inmiddels ook buiten Nederland stamboekhouders staan geregistreerd (België, Duitsland, Engeland, Italië en Oostenrijk). Thans wordt onderzocht of er landelijke steunpunten kunnen worden gerealiseerd.

Er wordt tevens naar gestreefd om via de EAZA, de European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (de overkoepelende organisatie van dierentuinen en aquaria, [www.eaza.net](http://www.eaza.net)) en persoonlijke contacten te bereiken, dat de soorten van reptielen en amfibieën welke in dierentuinen worden gehouden, opgenomen worden in het stamboek.

Om de informatie zoveel mogelijk toegankelijk te houden wordt ernaar gestreefd deze in verschillende talen beschikbaar te stellen via [www.studbooks.org](http://www.studbooks.org). De internationale voertaal is Engels. Voor Nederland wordt als voertaal het Nederlands gebruikt. Indien gegevens in het Duits worden aangeleverd kan eventueel worden besloten de gegevens (ook) in deze taal ter beschikking te stellen.

## **Samenwerking**

In de Statuten van de ESF staat ook, dat de stichting haar doel wil bereiken door samenwerking met binnen- en buitenlandse organisaties, die hetzelfde doel nastreven. Hierbij kunnen twee voorbeelden worden genoemd:

### Nationaal.

Deze samenwerking vindt plaats door contacten te leggen met belangenverenigingen als “Lacerta” (een sponsor van ESF, [www.lacerta.nl](http://www.lacerta.nl)) en de “Nederlandse Schildpaddenvereniging” (NSV, tevens een sponsor van ESF, [www.trionyx.nl](http://www.trionyx.nl)). Er zijn activiteiten in ontwikkeling om regelmatig in de publicaties van deze verenigingen (en andere belangenverenigingen) artikelen ter plaatsing aan te bieden.

Daarnaast poogt de ESF opbouwende contacten te leggen met de Nederlandse overheidsinstanties, die zich met hetzelfde doel bezighouden.

Binnen het Ministerie LNV is een agentschap belast met verregaande bevoegdheden inzake alle uitvoering van wetgeving op het terrein van natuurbescherming: het Landelijk Agentschap voor Service En Registratie (LASER) (Voor nadere informatie hierover zie de website [www.minlnv.nl](http://www.minlnv.nl) of [www.om.nl](http://www.om.nl) en andere sites die gevonden kunnen worden door in het zoekprogramma van uw computer het woord ‘Laser’ in te tikken en de zoekopdracht te geven.).

Opbouwende contacten worden onderhouden met het LASER CITES-bureau en LASER/IBG, alsmede met het Ministerie Landbouw, Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit (LNV, [www.minlnv.nl](http://www.minlnv.nl)), afdeling wetgeving.

Niet alleen op het gebied van regelgeving (EU-Basisverordening, gebaseerd op de CITES) probeert de ESF in overleg te treden met de betreffende organisaties. Zij tracht binnen haar doelstellingen daarnaast een oplossing te bieden in het geval zich een probleem voordoet met in Nederland in beslag genomen dieren.

Op het terrein van beschermde reptielen en amfibieën heeft LASER een taak om invoer- en uitvoervergunningen te verstrekken op grond van CITES en de EU-Basisverordening, alsmede de Nederlandse wetgeving (LASER/CITES bureau te Dordrecht). Voorts verstrekt hetzelfde bureau vrijstellingen en ontheffingen voor het houden van deze beschermde dieren in Nederland.

Ten slotte heeft LASER/IBG (IBG: In Beslag Genomen dieren te Diemen) een taak bij het bewaren en plaatsen van in beslag genomen dieren. LASER heeft overigens nog velerlei taken die hier verder niet worden genoemd.

### Internationaal.

Er bestaan zeer nauwe contacten met de Turtle Survival Alliance (TSA, [www.turtlesurvival.org](http://www.turtlesurvival.org)), welke haar hoofdbestuur heeft in de USA en hetzelfde doel nastreeft als de ESF. De TSA werkt wereldwijd met drie onderafdelingen: de afdelingen USA, Australië en Europa. De voorzitter van TSA Europe is thans tevens de voorzitter van de ESF. De TSA ziet als één van haar belangrijkste taken: het stimuleren van het terugplaatsen van schildpadden in hun habitat en het kweken van met uitsterven bedreigde schildpadden en het ontwikkelen van zogenaamde “assurance colonies”, van waaruit mogelijk op termijn dieren kunnen worden gereïntroduceerd. Zij heeft ondermeer een positie gekregen met betrekking tot in beslag genomen grote partijen schildpadden (zie site TSA, [www.turtlesurvival.org](http://www.turtlesurvival.org)). Daartoe zijn goede contacten met o.a. Hong Kong, Vietnam en Madagascar tot stand gebracht.

Als blijkt dat in beslag genomen schildpadden niet meer terug te plaatsen zijn in de natuur, worden deze dieren ter plekke opgevangen en wordt de TSA ingeschakeld.

## **De werkwijze van de ESF**

Bij de werkwijze wordt een onderscheid gemaakt tussen dieren aangeboden door de TSA en dieren welke opgevangen worden ten behoeve van LASER/IBG.

De werkwijze met betrekking tot TSA dieren.

Als blijkt dat dieren in het buitenland in beslag zijn genomen en dat deze niet meer in het wild kunnen worden teruggeplaatst, worden deze dieren veelal door plaatselijke Cites-bureau's en/of plaatselijke instellingen (o.a. dierentuinen) opgevangen, waarna de TSA wordt benaderd. Door de TSA wordt vervolgens contact gelegd met de diverse continentale afdelingen om te bezien of de

dieren in gevangenschap geplaatst kunnen worden. Deze beleidslijn van de TSA wordt gevolgd om te voorkomen dat anders grote groepen –al dan niet beschermde -dieren geëuthaniseerd moeten worden. Vanuit TSA Europe wordt eerst contact gelegd met de EAZA. Als er zoveel dieren zijn dat ook de dierentuinen die niet meer kunnen plaatsen, wordt de ESF benaderd voor uitplaatsing bij particulieren. Zowel de ESF, als de particulieren dienen daartoe aan strikte eisen te voldoen, die door de TSA worden gesteld.

Dit alles heeft grote aandacht van de ESF en alles wordt in het werk gesteld om deze unieke positie voor particulieren in Europa te behouden en uit te breiden. Aan de eisen die de TSA stelt wordt door de ESF strikt de hand gehouden, hetgeen ook wordt verwacht van potentiële verzorgers van deze dieren.

De werkwijze van in Nederland in beslag genomen dieren

Zoals al is gemeld wil de ESF binnen haar doelstellingen en mogelijkheden een oplossing bieden aan LASER/IBG te Diemen ten aanzien van in Nederland in beslag genomen dieren. Gedacht kan hierbij enerzijds worden aan dieren, die op Schiphol, Zestienhoven of andere luchthavens, in de Rotterdamse havens of andere havens, over de weg of anderszins illegaal worden binnen gebracht. Anderzijds moet gedacht worden aan dieren die bij organisaties of particulieren in Nederland in beslag worden genomen. In deze situatie is er altijd sprake van opsporingsambtenaren, o.a. politie, douane/ KMAR (Koninklijke Marechaussee) en de Algemene Inspectie Dienst (AID [www.aid.nl](http://www.aid.nl)), die op beslissing van het Openbaar Ministerie (OM) bij monde van de Officier van Justitie (OVJ) dieren in beslag nemen. Dit gebeurt in afwachting van de resultaten van een onderzoek en eventueel een rechtszitting. Deze dieren hebben dus in eerste instantie een tijdelijk opvangadres nodig. Dit tijdelijke adres kan soms gelijk een definitief adres zijn of later worden. Dit is het geval als een eigenaar afstand doet van de IBG dieren of de rechter beslist dat deze dieren niet naar de eigenaar terug mogen. Hierbij is dus de strafwetgeving en/of de Wet Economische Delicten van toepassing. In dit geval is vrijwel altijd sprake van misdrijven.

In geval van tijdelijke opvang wordt eerst een bewaarder aangesteld en wordt de ESF later ingeschakeld. In het tweede geval wordt de ESF direct eigenaar van de dieren. Hiertoe is door LASER/IBG en de ESF een contract gesloten.

Een bewaarder dient aan andere strikte wettelijke eisen te voldoen. Als bewaarder treden veelal dierentuinen en opvangcentra op. De ESF treedt vooralsnog niet als bewaarder op.

De ESF ontwikkelt als eigenaar contracten voor de opvang door verzorgers van enerzijds TSA dieren en anderzijds IBG dieren. Een voorbeeld van deze contracten met toelichting zal worden gepubliceerd op de ESF-website.

Juli 2004.

Mr. Ammy Zwaal, juridisch adviseur ESF.

Indien dit artikel vragen of opmerkingen bij u geeft, aarzel dan niet en neem contact op met: [mraczw@planet.nl](mailto:mraczw@planet.nl)

#### **4. Press release confiscated Indian Star tortoises**

**Star tortoises saved.**

**European zoos and private breeders support international conservation initiative.**

#### **Hong Kong - Amsterdam:**

Approximately 350 juvenile star tortoises, protected by the CITES - convention, have been confiscated in Hong Kong by customs authorities. The specimens have been transferred to a local rescue center. A Malayan courier tried to smuggle the tortoises into the country by hiding them in a suitcase.

Star tortoises occur in Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and on the island of Sri Lanka. Due to their stunning appearance with a striking radiated shell pattern they are a highly desirable - but most unsuitable - pet species. In the last 3 - 4 years smuggling of hatchlings star tortoises has increased dramatically. Over 5.000 star tortoises have been confiscated in Singapore alone in the last 2 - 3 years. Singapore is now one of the leading cities in the organized smuggling of protected animals. The number of undetected specimens being smuggled through the region is believed to exceed 30. - 50.000 animals a year.

Juvenile star tortoises are in high demanded in the fast growing pet markets of Southeast Asia. Most specimens are caught from the wild at around 3 - 5 years of age and measure 8 to 12 cm in size (adults reach up to 30 cm). They are transported to the markets in appalling conditions and many die as a result of dehydration or starvation.

The 112 confiscated specimens in Hong Kong will be handed over to experienced tortoise breeders, organized within the European Studbook Foundation (ESF), and European Zoological gardens where they will take part in organized breeding projects (The other tortoises will be shipped to US institutions). This rescue operation is being carried out by the "**TSA Europe**" (Turtle Survival Alliance Europe and **EAZA** (European Association of Zoos and Aquariums). Both are responsible for importation, transportation and the distribution among European zoos and breeders.

The star tortoises will arrive at Schiphol airport (Amsterdam/The Netherlands) on Tuesday June 15 at 17.45 hours and are transported by KLM flight KL888. Here members of the above organizations will take over the specimens. After a short veterinary check-up all specimens will be distributed to the participating European zoos and private breeders.

Kevin Buley (curator of lower vertebrates Zoo Chester/England) and co-chair of the EAZA Amphibian and Reptile Group said, "These 350 animals may represent just a drop in the ocean when compared with the overall trade in this species, but by bringing these lucky few into the ark we will be able to ensure the survival of the star tortoise - even if they do eventually go extinct in the wild as a result of the current unsustainable pet trade".

Chair of the Turtle Survival Alliance-Europe Henk Zwartepoorte (Zoo Blijdorp Rotterdam/The Netherlands) said, "This unique collaboration between experienced tortoise breeders and the European zoo community in cooperative breeding programs, provides the best chance of the survival for many of the increasingly threatened tortoise species in the world".

13 juni 2004.

H.D. Philippen  
vice chair TSA -Europe.

## **5. Contract confiscated animals**

As mentioned earlier the ESF has made a contract for confiscated animals that are placed at private keepers. As the ESF remains official owner of the animals, a clear and legally sound contract has been put up in order to prevent miss use and loss of these animals. We would like to give you an idea about what such a contract includes.

This contract applies to the Indian star tortoises (*Geochelone elegans*) from Hong Kong that will be imported in the Netherlands in June 2004. Of course the main part of this contract is standard and applicable for all species in the future.

The European Studbook Foundation (to be called ESF hereafter) established in Schiedam, by license of the executive committee of the ESF legally represented by the studbook holder, Mr. P.Bulsing

On the one hand,

And

Mr. / Mrs.....

Living at.....Postal code.....

At.....no.....

Telephone.....Country.....

Email.....

(to be called: the keeper hereafter),

on the other hand,

considering that

-the ESF has become the owner, by way of the Turtle Survival Alliance Europe(to be called TSA hereafter), of 53 Geochelone elegans, gender unknown convicted in Hong Kong,

-the ESF wants to enable private persons to keep, care for and possibly breed with these animals if they meet the conditions mentioned below and have signed this contract,

-the ESF keeps the ownership of these animals.

Furthermore thatthe keeper has declared that he/she will cooperate in this

declare that they have agreed the following:

Article 1.

**The ESF has put at the disposal of the keeper on.....June 2004 for an indeterminate period of time:**

Species : Geochelone elegans

Number :.....

Sex : unknown

Studbooknumber(s) :.....

CITES-number(s) :.....

Chipnumber(s) :.....

Article 2.

**The ESF is and stays the owner of the animals. The keeper is obliged to keep hold of the animals. He/she is only authorized to dispose over the animals in any way after an express written consent by the ESF, under penalty of confiscation and the paying of damages to the maximum amount of ten times the current economic value of each animal without the requisite of legal intervention.**

Article 3.

The ESF is entitled in case of conditions imposed upon her as owner or upon initiative of their own accord, to impose conditions on keepers concerning the keeping and care for the above mentioned animals (breeding included). The keeper is obliged to follow these conditions on penalty of termination of this contract by the ESF.

In this case, the keeper will be obliged to make the animals (any offspring included) available to the ESF for their own cost or to any other person indicated by her, without any remittance from the ESF. In cases when this is wholly or partially impossible, article 2 of this contract will become applicable.

Article 4.

As compensation for keeping, caring and possibly breeding with the animals, the keeper will pay the costs of the account when the amount is known to the treasurer of the ESF. These costs are based on the transportation and for example the medicines which had to be administered or any other relevant costs. These calculated costs have to be paid by the keeper within a month after receipt of the bill, in failing to do so the executive committee can unilaterally decide to call the contract void without legal intervention.

#### Article 5.

The animals will be recorded in the studbook for this species, whereby the keeper is obliged to fulfil all obligations which the studbook holder will put to him. Among this will certainly be an annual report to the studbook holder.

#### Article 6.

**The keeper will forward a written change of address within a month after moving, to the ESF.**

#### Article 7.

During a period of 1 year from the moment of receiving the animals, the keeper will keep the ESF informed about any medical problem the animals will experience. In case this problem has consequences for the other animals that are placed, the ESF will inform all other keepers immediately. An adequate treatment or course of action will be proposed, if possible.

#### Article 8.

When an animal dies, the keeper is bound to preserve this animal adequately and consult with the studbook holder of this species about conducting an autopsy. The autopsy has to be done by a veterinarian appointed by the ESF and has to be paid for by the keeper. In case the keeper does not comply with the rules in this article, the current economic value of the animals will be reimbursed to the ESF without legal intervention.

#### Article 9.

The current economic value of the animal conform article 2 and 8 will be determined annually by the executive committee in consultation with the studbook holders.

#### Article 10.

When a keeper is not able, for any reason whatsoever, to care for the animal/animals, he or a person designated by him, should consult the studbook holder in order to find a solution.

In case of a permanent inability to care for the animals, the ESF is obliged to place the animals elsewhere as soon as possible but in any case within a month.

When a keeper does not want to care for the animals anymore, the ESF will outplace the animals within 6 months. Up to this moment the keeper is held to care for the animals in accordance with the articles in this contract.

#### Article 11.

As soon as the animals are transferred, the keeper will indemnify the ESF for all damages the keeper or a third party will suffer from the transfer of the animals.

#### Article 12.

The keeper is permitted to breed with these turtles. In case an attempt is successfully, 50% (fifty percent) of the hatchlings belongs to the keeper. The other 50% belongs to the ESF and are considered to be contracted animals just as their parents are.

#### Article 13.

In all cases not covered by this contract, the committee of the ESF will decide. This goes for any difference of opinion on any article.

Article 14.

Dutch law is applicable to this contract. The qualified judge is the judge of the The Hague district.

Date:.....

Signed at..... at.....

Keeper,

ESF

EXPLANATION contract for the reception of TSA-Europe animals

Introduction:

Conform the statutes only two members of the executive committee together are authorized to legally sign contracts of the ESF. However, the wish is expressed that studbook holders should be able to sign in name of the ESF, the studbook holder must be authorized by the executive committee. In this contract the interests of both the keeper and the ESF are included. Beneath the first dash at “considering that” is a dotted line on which the specific name of the animal species should be marked.

Article 1:

All the dotted lines in this article should be marked as complete as possible. When this is impossible the word “unknown” should be used, with exception of the chipnumber(s). This should not be marked “unknown”, but if the animal should be chipped. When this is not the case, it should be marked “not applicable”.

Article 2:

In this article a maximum penalty of 10x the current economic value of the animal is mentioned. The current economic value will be established conform article 9.

This article is meant to prevent the keeper from selling, giving on loan or otherwise dispose of the animals.

“A maximum of 10x the economic value” is justified in view of the seriousness of the violation of this article. It is right to point out that there is a maximum. The maximum penalty will only be enforced in very special cases by the committee of the ESF.

Article 3:

Here it says that there might be conditions to breeding with the animals. Another penalty is posed on violation of the conditions.

Article 4:

This article gives an indication of the costs that are billed to the keeper. The exact amount will only become known after the animals are transferred and the contract is signed. The exact amount depends of course on the total of all relevant costs. If possible, an indication of the costs will be given by the ESF prior to the signing of contract by both parties. These costs will always be significantly less than the current economic value of the animal.

In view of the financial position of the ESF and of the fact that they should pay the initial costs in full in advance, the keeper is allowed a term of payment of one month.

Articles 5 and 6:

Self-evident.

Article 7:

Because symptoms in one animal could occur in other animals of the same batch, it is necessary that the keeper will inform the ESF or the studbook holder as soon as possible, so that adequate measures can be taken.

#### Article 8:

For the same reasons as mentioned in article 7, the keeper should consult with the studbook holder about a possible autopsy. The autopsy can be done by a veterinary. This must be that veterinary about which both the ESF and the keeper agrees. Of course there is a possibility that this veterinary lives in another country than The Netherlands.

Another penalty has been incurred here because of the importance of getting to the cause of death in connection with the chance of survival for the other animals.

#### Article 9:

Self-evident.

#### Article 10:

Here a distinction is made between the impossibility of caring any longer for the animals or the unwillingness to care any longer for the animals. An impossibility is for example sickness or death of the keeper.

In unwillingness the question whether the keeper is still able to care for the animals plays an essential role. Therefore different terms are held.

#### Article 11:

It is possible that an animal placed by the ESF causes damage to a keeper. An example is when an animal transfers any disease to the other animals of the keeper. In this case, the keeper cannot make a claim for damages to the ESF. He/she will have to provide for quarantine or any other measure to prevent further complications. It is advisable to take a third-party insurance. Furthermore, it is very important to take adequate quarantine measures and not let another person care for the animals.

#### Articles 12, 13 and 14:

Self-evident.

June 2004

## **6. Announcements**

GEZOCHT: PENNINGMEESTER (M/V)

Het bestuur van de ESF bestaat uit een groep enthousiaste vrijwilligers die samen een florerende Europese organisatie voor stamboeken voor reptielen en amfibieën verder willen opbouwen. Het werkgebied is onlangs fors uitgebreid tot in totaal 25 lidstaten. Het bestuur heeft onlangs onder andere besloten daar op in te spelen door vaste steunpunten in het buitenland te realiseren. Bruisende ideeën leiden tot steeds meer activiteiten. Voor de realisering van die activiteiten zullen de nodige financiële middelen moeten worden gezocht en is een goed financieel beheer noodzakelijk. Deze taken liggen in handen van de penningmeester, die daarnaast lid is van het Dagelijks Bestuur (3 personen) en van het Algemeen Bestuur (5 personen).

Het bestuur heeft onlangs de functie van financieel adviseur ingesteld. Op dit moment vindt er een gesprek plaats met een kandidaat om die functie op zich te nemen. De financieel adviseur zal de penningmeester gevraagd en ongevraagd van advies kunnen dienen.

De functie van penningmeester is onlangs vrijgekomen. Mede omdat de activiteiten voortgang moeten kunnen vinden, zoekt het bestuur dringend een persoon die het penningmeesterschap op zich wil nemen.

De taken van de penningmeester betreffen:

Het beheren van de financiën;

Het boekhoudkundig verwerken van de financiële transacties;

Het maken van een Jaarverslag;

Het bijwonen van bestuursvergaderingen en de stamboekhoudersbijeenkomsten.

Gevraagd wordt iemand, die:

Financieel en boekhoudkundig inzicht heeft;

Affiniteit heeft met de doelstellingen van de ESF;

Met e-mail, Word en Girotel kan werken;

Kennis heeft van de Engelse taal en zo mogelijk ook enige kennis van de Duitse taal.

Nadere informatie kunt u verkrijgen bij de secretaris,

e-mail: [hjrtm@planet.nl](mailto:hjrtm@planet.nl) , tel.: 0186 – 62 66 60

## GEZOCHT P.R.- MEDEWERKER (M/V)

Het bestuur van de ESF bestaat uit een groep enthousiaste vrijwilligers die samen een florerend Europese organisatie voor stamboeken voor reptielen en amfibieën verder willen opbouwen. Het werkgebied is onlangs fors uitgebreid tot in totaal 25 lidstaten. Het bestuur heeft onlangs onder andere besloten daar op in te spelen door vaste steunpunten in het buitenland te realiseren. Bruisende ideeën leiden tot steeds meer activiteiten, waar ook publiciteit aan verbonden is. Daarnaast vraagt het realiseren van de doelstellingen onder andere om meer bekendheid bij publiek, andere organisaties en overheden in binnen- en buitenland. Ook het aantrekken van sponsoren wordt steeds belangrijker.

Het bestuur heeft onlangs besloten een public relation (p.r.)medewerker aan te trekken, die de ESF kan helpen in de verdere opbouw. Het bestuur zoekt thans een persoon die het p.r.-werk op zich wil nemen.

De p.r.-medewerker zal zijn werkgebied voorlopig vinden in ons land. Daarbij voert hij ook de redactie van de ESF-website, waarbij de voertaal Engels is. Voor p.r.-activiteiten in het buitenland zal hij worden bijgestaan door de op te richten steunpunten ter plaatse. De p.r.-medewerker krijgt volledig de ruimte op het p.r.-beleid gestalte te geven; ideeën, voorstellen en acties zijn welkom.

De taken van de p.r.-medewerker zijn:

Het gestalte geven aan het p.r.-beleid;

Het voeren van de redactie van de website;

Het aantrekken van sponsoren;

Het bijstaan van het bestuur bij georganiseerde bijeenkomsten, e.d.;

Het bijwonen van de bestuursvergaderingen.

Gevraagd wordt iemand, die:

Kennis en/of ervaring heeft met p.r.-zaken;

Goede communicatieve en creatieve eigenschappen heeft;

Met e-mail en Word kan werken;

Kennis heeft van de Engelse taal in woord en geschrift en zo mogelijk ook van de Duitse taal of een andere Europese taal.

Nadere informatie kunt u verkrijgen bij de secretaris,  
e-mail: [hjrtm@planet.nl](mailto:hjrtm@planet.nl) , tel. : 0186 – 62 66 60