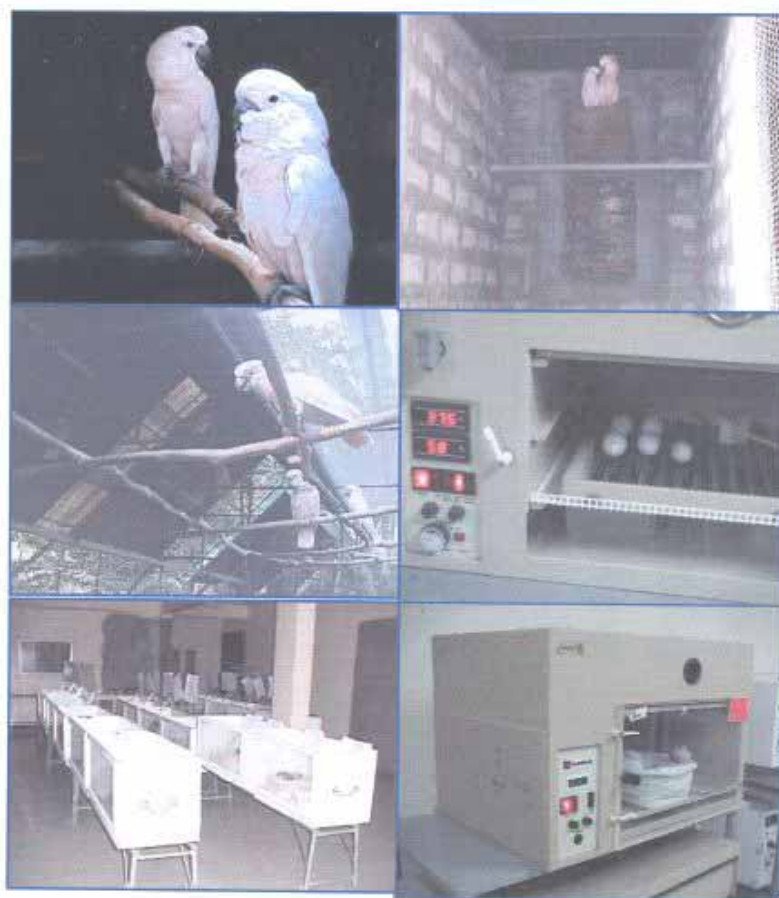


**CITES APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AND ACCREDITATION  
OF OPERATION BREEDING APPENDIX I SPECIES  
Moluccan Cockatoo (*Cacatua moluccensis*)  
FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES  
(Res. Conf.12.10)**



**Birds International, Inc.  
No. 1 Sto Nino St. Alemars Subd.  
Commonwealth Heights, Fairview, Quezon City, Philippines**

## INTRODUCTION

This proposal is being submitted to the CITES Secretariat-Switzerland through the CITES Management Authority of the Philippines, the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), for the purpose of gaining accreditation for the possible trade of Birds International, Inc.'s captive-bred, second and succeeding generations of Moluccan Cockatoo (*Cacatua moluccensis*)

Birds International, Inc. (BII) is engaged in the conservation and propagation of the world's rare and exotic species of psittacines, 95% of which are non-Philippine birds. It operates its activities on a six hectare farm in Quezon City, Philippines. BII is a CITES registered breeding facility (A-PH-501) breeding Appendix I species of Golden Conure (*Aratinga guarouba*) for commercial purposes.

While most breeding and conservation efforts done are government-initiated and sponsored, BII was founded privately by Antonio M. de Dios. What started as a pure hobby became a well-organized, systematic and highly technical operation to breed and conserve, which ultimately culminated in the establishment of BII.

Upon its establishment in the early 1970s, BII's principal aim was to undertake biological and conservation studies for future breeding efforts. Also, a continuous exchange of information was established with other international aviculturists.

An influx of investments followed to be able to achieve the desired breeding conditions and provide the expertise required for the successful propagation of the birds. Necessary facilities such as a veterinary hospital with twenty rooms to accommodate various cases; a laboratory with high-powered microscopes, a serum analyzer unit, a mechanical convection unit; breeding and non-breeding cages and aviaries of various designs and sizes; a 45 air-conditioned room nursery; a fully insulated hatchery with more than 40 units of Grumbach egg incubators and hatches; dietary centers; water filtration systems, sprinkler systems for birds' artificial shower and staff quarters were constructed. In addition, hundreds of animal incubators and other needed equipment, feeds and medicines were imported.

BII is jointly managed by Mr. Antonio de Dios and his daughter, Regina. They have a staff of one hundred thirty (130) people consisting of college graduates with degrees in veterinary medicine, medical technology, animal husbandry, agriculture and zoology; and a support group of maintenance people consisting of gardeners, janitors, carpenters, masons, electricians and welders. Functional groups carry out specialized activities such as hospital management, nursery management, management of facilities and equipment and the likes.

In its more than thirty years of bird conservation and propagation, BII has made substantial contributions to the accumulation of technical knowledge on bird farming. It has achieved breeding success in its Appendix I and II species, most notably the Spix's Macaw (*Cyanopsitta spixii*)

The Philippines became an active member of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species Flora and Fauna (CITES) in 1981. With its strong adherence to the CITES regulation of restricting the trade of wildlife species only to those that are born and bred in captivity, BII was registered as a preferred pioneer industry with the Board of Investments of the Philippines (BOI) Certificate of Registration No. 83-598 on November 16, 1983. On August 14, 1985, BII was granted Wildlife Permit No. 3 by the then Bureau of Forest Development, which allowed Birds International, Inc to export its captive-bred birds.

Net revenue generated by BII is flowed back to its operation. We continually maintain and upgrade our facilities, we hold training and seminars for our staff conducted by international professionals and we also sponsor and undertake training programs for both local and foreign veterinarians from various zoos like the Sao Paulo Zoo in Brazil, Criadouro Chaparral also in Brazil and the Philippine Eagle Conservation Program. We have allowed members of some Asian parks like the Jurong Bird Park in Singapore to observe our system of operation. We engage in exchanging ideas and information exchange with zoos and aviculturists from around the world to give the best care possible to these beautiful avian species. In the end, if such a need should arise, we are willing to be a part of their reintroduction to the wild.

**1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER AND THE MANAGER OF THE CAPTIVE-BREEDING OPERATION.**

Birds International Incorporated (BII)  
No. 1 Sto Nino St. Alemars Subd.  
Commonwealth Heights, Fairview, Quezon City, Philippines  
Website Address: [www.birdsinternational.net](http://www.birdsinternational.net)  
e-mail: [tecbii@mkt.weblinq.com](mailto:tecbii@mkt.weblinq.com)

Mr. Antonio M. de Dios – Founder-President  
Ms. Ma. Regina de Dios-Jardinell - Manager

2. **DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT:** February 1975

3. **SPECIES BRED:** Moluccan Cockatoo ( *Cacatua moluccensis* )<sup>1</sup>

4. **DETAILS OF THE NUMBER AND AGE( IF KNOWN OR APPROPRIATE) OF MALES AND FEMALES THAT COMPRISE THE PARENTAL BREEDING STOCKS. ( Evidence of legal acquisition of each male and female including receipts, CITES documents, capture permits, etc)**

The company acquired a total of sixty (60) Moluccan Cockatoo with unknown age from Singapore in 1980 and 1982. From this total twenty-eight (28) or fourteen (14.14) pairs became the parental breeding pairs, while twenty-two (22) heads died during quarantine period and ten (10) or five (5.5) pairs died unproductive after pairing Refer to Annex A for the details.

5. **OPERATIONS LOCATED WITHIN RANGE STATES MUST PRODUCE EVIDENCE THAT THE PARENTAL STOCK WAS OBTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RELEVANT NATIONAL LAWS ( e.g capture permits, receipts, etc) or, if imported, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention (e.g. receipts, CITES documents, etc)**

Not Applicable Birds International Inc. (BII) is located in a non-range state.

6. **OPERATIONS LOCATED IN NON-RANGE STATES MUST PRODUCE EVIDENCE THAT THE ANIMALS COMPRISING THE PARENTAL STOCK ARE: a) are pre-convention specimen( relevant dated receipts or other acceptable proof of lawful acquisition) b) have been derived from pre-convention specimens( relevant dated receipts or other acceptable proof of lawful acquisition) c) or were acquired from the range State in accordance with the provisions of the Conventions .**

All Moluccan Cockatoo specimens imported by BII from Singapore (non-range State) in 1980 and 1982 were allowed and covered by import permits issued by BAI (Bureau of Animal Industry). BII imported Moluccan Cockatoo when the species was under CITES Appendix II classification. From the total acquisition of sixty (60) specimens, only fourteen (14.14) pairs was set-up to become the parental breeding stocks. Refer to Annex B for the details and Exhibit 1 and 2 for BAI issued Import Permits.

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<sup>1</sup>Listed Appendix 11 on June 06, 1981. Elevated to Appendix I on Jan. 18, 1990.

**7. CURRENT STOCKS ( numbers, by sex and age, of progeny held in addition to the parental breeding stock above)**

The company's current stock of two-hundred forty (240) specimens are composed of F1 breeding pairs at twenty six (26.26) pairs, F2 breeding pairs at fifteen (15.15) pairs, one hundred thirty (130) F2 unpaired progenies and twenty eight (28) F3 progenies.

*Total Current Stock of Moluccan Cockatoo*

<i>Age (Years)</i>	<i>Sex</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Unsexed</i>	
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	8	8
4	17	51	0	68
6	35	12	0	47
8	23	12	0	35
10	7	13	0	20
12	1	1	0	2
14	8	2	0	10
16	1	0	0	1
18	14	14	0	28
20	10	11	0	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>240</b>

**8. INFORMATION ON THE PERCENTAGE OF MORTALITIES IN THE DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND WHERE POSSIBLE, BETWEEN MALES AND FEMALES.**

From the total production of two hundred thirty-six ( 236) F1-generation progenies, seventy eight (78%) percent died, while twenty-two (22%) percent are the remaining live progenies. Refer to Annex C for the details.

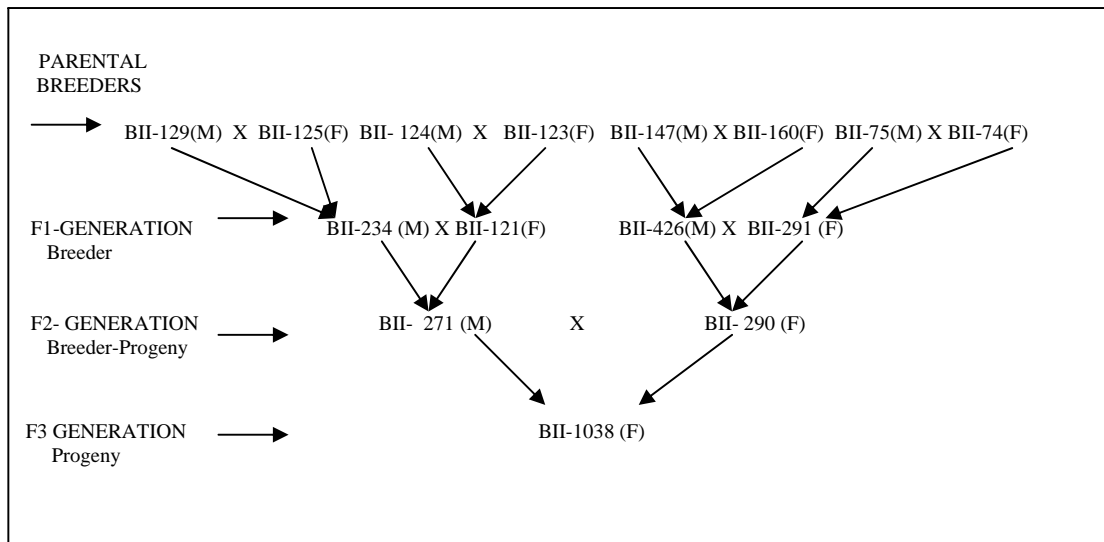
From the total production of four hundred twenty two (422) F2-generation progenies, fifty eight (58%) percent died, while forty two (42%) percent are the remaining live progenies. Refer to Annex C for the details.

From the total production of ninety four (94) F3-generation progenies, sixty one (61%) percent died, while thirty nine (39%) percent are the remaining live progenies. Refer to Annex C for the details.

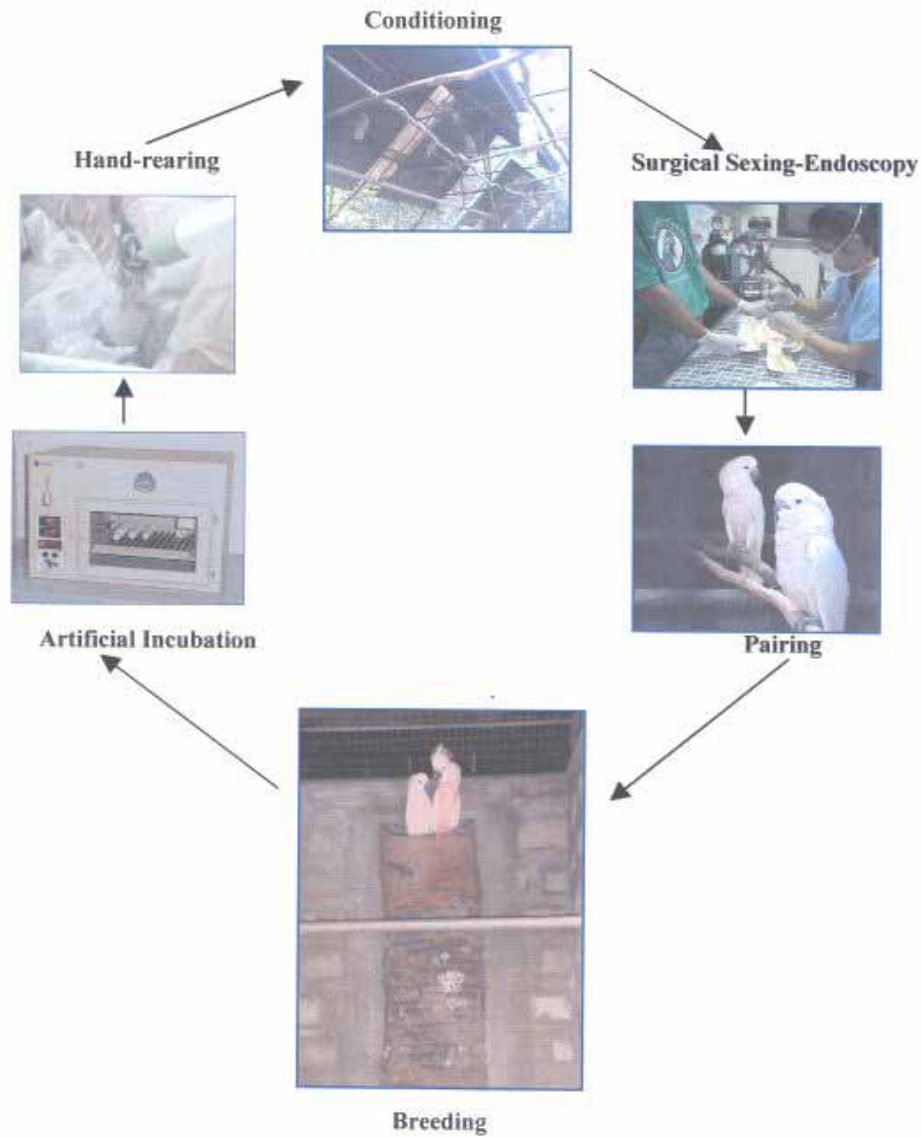
**9. DOCUMENTATION SHOWING THAT THE SPECIES HAS BEEN BRED TO SECOND GENERATION BREEDING OFFSPRING (F2) AT THE FACILITY AND THE DESCRIPTION OF METHOD USED.**

When Birds International started breeding Black Palm Cockatoo, the company decided to practice the CLOSED CYCLE BREEDING AND PRODUCTION SYSTEM. This production system requires an initial take from the wild but after the initial establishment no wild specimen will be added or taken from the wild to augment the existing parental breeding pairs. Likewise, the company follows a SEGREGATION STRATEGY of progenies coming from various generations. Segregation will ensure grouping of progenies coming from the same generation and will eliminate chances of mixing individuals from the different generations therefore making pairing of similar generation easier and the realization of F2 and F3 generation attainable.

Diagram below will show how BII was able to achieve F1 and F2 generation from two (2) pairs of Parental Breeding Pair.



Presented below is the CLOSED CYCLE BREEDING AND PRODUCTION SYSTEM for the development of Moluccan Cockatoo leading to F1, F2 and F3 generation progenies.



STAGES OF BREEDING	DESCRIPTION
Segregated Conditioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Birds with varying bloodlines are placed in a flight aviary where they can socialize and or bond with other birds (same species). This stage is the maturation period. Usually it will take three (3)-five(5) years to attain reproductive maturity.</li> </ul>
Sexing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All unrelated, mature and with good quality birds are subjected to laparoscopy, to check maturity of reproductive organs such as the ovary/testes. This procedure is required to ensure proper pairing of sexually mature individuals.</li> </ul>
Segregated Pairing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sexually compatible male and female will be set-up in either a Large Portable Cage or inside a Breeding Aviary. Newly paired breeder will be monitored and any aggression between the pair will be taken into consideration for possible break-up to avoid injury of either the male or the female.</li> </ul>
Segregated Breeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nest boxes with nesting materials are installed for egg-laying and special diet rich in Calcium will be provided. During breeding season a daily check-up of nest-boxes is required. However, noise and any other form of disturbance is avoided if not minimized.</li> </ul>
Artificial Incubation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eggs are carefully pulled-out from nest boxes for cleaning and disinfection after which the eggs are placed inside a Grumbach Egg Incubator for artificial incubation. Monitoring is done daily. Incubation is between 25-28 days</li> </ul>
Hand-Rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hatchlings are carefully cleaned and placed inside AICU-Animal Intensive Care Unit at the Nursery. A culture test of the egg shell is required if the hatchlings exhibited any abnormal condition during incubation or immediately after hatching. Specially formulated diet will be given from day one until the bird is fully weaned. Weaning is between four (4) –eight (8) months</li> </ul>

**10. IF THE OPERATION HAS ONLY BRED THE SPECIES TO THE FIRST GENERATION, DOCUMENTATION SHOWING THAT THE HUSBANDRY METHODS ARE THE SAME AS, OR SIMILAR TO THOSE THAT HAVE RESULTED IN SECOND-GENERATION OFFSPRING ELSEWHERE.**

Not Applicable – The facility was able to produce up to second (F2) and third (F3) generation production.

**11. PAST, CURRENT, AND EXPECTED ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF OFFSPRING, TOGETHER WITH THE INFORMATION ON THE PERCENTAGE OF: a) Female producing offspring each year b) Unusual fluctuations in the annual production of offspring ( including an explanation of the probable cause).**

Year	Total Percentage of Productive Female			Production According to Generation			Total Production
	Parental Breeding Pair ( 14.14)	F1 Breeding Pair ( 26.26)	F2 Breeding Pair (15.15)	F1	F2	F3	
1984	10%	0	0	38	0	0	38
1985	9%	0	0	21	0	0	21
1986	13%	0	0	29	0	0	29
1987	7%	0	0	13	0	0	13
1988	9%	0	0	17	0	0	17
1989	10%	12%	0	21	26	0	47
1990	10%	10%	0	23	13	0	36
1991	10%	18%	0	29	15	0	44
1992	9%	15%	0	16	32	0	48
1993	5%	19%	2	13	44	7	57
1994	4%	21%	3	13	66	8	87
1995	1%	18%	3	3	40	6	49
1996	0	14%	5	0	23	14	37
1997	0	16%	5	0	42	14	56
1998	0	13%	4	0	27	7	34
1999	0	15%	4	0	20	16	36
2000	0	16%	0	0	32	0	32
2001	0	16%	4	0	26	9	35
2002	0	16%	4	0	9	8	17
2003	0	17%	6	0	7	5	12
2004*	0	18*%	7*%	0	12*	7*	19*
2005*	0	17*%	7*%	0	16*	6*	22*
2006*	0	16*%	8*%	0	19*	8*	27*

\* = projected figures

The decline in the production of F2 in 2002 and 2003 was due to the transfer of various breeding pairs to other location due to the on-going repair of breeding cages and nest boxes. This condition is only temporary and the production is expected to recover in the succeeding years. This is also the same condition in 2000 when there were no recorded F3 progenies.

**12. AN ASSESSMENT NEED FOR, AND SOURCE OF, ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS TO AUGMENT THE BREEDING STOCK TO INCREASE THE GENETIC POOL OF THE CAPTIVE POPULATION IN ORDER TO AVOID ANY DELETERIOUS INBREEDING.**

Our current population of F1P-BR and the additional F2P-BR breeding stocks are sufficient sources of bloodlines to sustain our present captive breeding operation. In relation, based on the documented Moluccan cockatoo's life span in captivity, which is sixty-five (65) years, the company can expect a very conservative productive lifespan of this species for the next fifteen (15) to twenty (20) years. Proper management of the progenies bloodlines through the use of a specimen control number using computerized relational database guides BII personnel to avoid pairing of related birds.



BII selects unrelated, mature and superior quality captive bred produced at the center. Contacts with other breeding operations worldwide allow the trade and exchange of this species thus eliminating the need to collect this species from the wild population

### 13. TYPE OF PRODUCT EXPORTED

The products exported are of live captive-bred birds. Each bird is individually marked, either by closed leg-band or by microchip implant and inspected by the technical staff of the Philippine Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) which keeps a record of each bird bred from the time the egg hatched.



### 14. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE MARKING METHODS USED FOR THE BREEDING STOCK AND OFFSPRING AND FOR THE TYPES OF SPECIMENS THAT WILL BE EXPORTED.

#### 14.1 CLOSE LEG-BAND and OPEN LEG-BAND

A closed stainless steel leg-band with unique number series is used for all captive-bred progenies and breeding stocks at the center. Closed leg-band is usually attached ten to fifteen days (10-15) after hatching. The closed leg-band identification is being used by the Philippines CITES-CMA to identify the birds intended for export. Also this is the basis for the issuance of CITES export permit.



An open stainless steel leg-band is attached additionally to a female captive bred-progeny after surgical sexing. This will clearly identify the surgically sexed female because it is fitted with two leg-bands, a closed band on the right foot and an open band on the left.

## 14.2 MICROCHIP IMPLANT

An ISO microchip implant is also used for the identification of captive-bred progenies intended for export.

*Microchip Reader      Microchip Installation      Microchip Implant*

*[see other applications for photographs]*

## **15. DESCRIPTION OF THE INSPECTION AND MONITORING PROCEDURES TO BE USED BY THE CITES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY TO CONFIRM AND IDENTIFY THE BREEDING STOCK AND THE OFFSPRING AND TO DETECT THE PRESENCE OF UNAUTHORIZED SPECIMENS HELD AT OR INCORPORATED WITH THE OPERATION OR PROVIDED FOR EXPORT.**

The following procedures are being adopted by the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), the CITES Management Authority in monitoring the captive breeding operations of BII;

1. The collection of wildlife species from the natural habitat for breeding purposes is allowed only under a Wildlife Collector's Permit (WCP) issued by the PAWB. Exotic species may be acquired from breeders duly accredited and registered with PAWB or through importation under an import permit issued by the said agency;
2. A Wildlife Farm Permit (WFP) is also required for the establishment of breeding farms in the country. A WFP holder is required to maintain and provide breeding facilities suitable for the avian species to be maintained and spacious enough to ensure the welfare of the birds. Likewise, leg bands for the identification of the breeders and progenies are being checked/verified by the CMA.
3. The breeding farm is required to maintain a record for each species maintained in the farm which shall include the data specified below. The record is periodically inspected and the stocks verified by the CMA. Only the recorded/validated animal stocks in the farm as registered in the book are allowed for trade/disposition.
  - a. founding/breeder stocks- species, origin, age (date laid and date hatched) generation, sex, quantity, source, marking (leg-band, microchip etc) parental leg-band number if any.
  - b. progenies – species, origin, generation, age (date laid and date hatched) sex, quantity, parental legband number.
  - c. additional acquisition – local purchase, importation, exchange or donation, species, source, generation, origin, age, quantity, parental leg-band, receipt, permit if imported
  - d. mortality /accidental escape – species, source, generation, origin, age, generation, quantity, parental leg-band number
  - e. hospital, nursery, incubator apparatus, and nesting area shall provide the same information as above.
4. The movement of the birds from the breeding farm to any point within the territorial jurisdiction of the Philippines or from the collection area to the farm should be accompanied by a local transport permit issued by the concerned field office of the CMA;

5. Only captive-bred wildlife species/sub-species produced in the breeding farms authorized under WFP are allowed for trade. Birds intended for export are inspected/validated by PAWB and verified against the production report regularly submitted by the establishment to the CMA. Export permits are issued only when the results of the inspection and verification conform with the requirements of the CMA;
6. The establishment is also required to observe cleanliness and sanitation in the maintenance of the breeding farm and facilities. This is to prevent possible contamination and /or spread of pests and/or diseases which will affect the survival of both the captive-bred specimens or other wildlife species which maybe found in the surrounding area.
7. Cleanliness and Sanitation- The breeding operation shall observe cleanliness and sanitation in the maintenance of the breeding farm and facility. This is to prevent possible contamination and /or spread of pests and/or diseases which may affect the survival of both captive-bred and the wild population of animals and other wildlife species in the area.

**16. DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITIES TO HOUSE THE CURRENT AND EXPECTED CAPTIVE STOCK, INCLUDING SECURITY MEASURES TO PREVENT ESCAPES AND/OR THEFTS. DETAILED INFORMATION SHOULD BE PROVIDED ON THE NUMBER AND SIZE OF THE BREEDING AND REARING ENCLOSURES, EGG INCUBATION CAPACITY, FOOD PRODUCTION OR SUPPLY, AVAILABILITY OF VETERINARY SERVICES AND RECORD KEEPING.**

The list of equipment and facilities presented below play a very vital role in the husbandry management and breeding of all Moluccan Cockatoo at Birds International.

Facilities at Birds International

Description	Number of Units	Description	
Hatchery-I & II	2	Incubation	86m <sup>2</sup>
Nursery I-V	5	Hand-Rearing	1700m <sup>2</sup>
Hanging Cages			
Small	30	Weaning/Rearing	.92m <sup>3</sup> / cage
Medium	120	Weaning/Rearing	2.63m <sup>3</sup> /cage
Large	60	Weaning/Rearing	4.46m <sup>3</sup> /cage
Mini-Flight	30	Conditioning Newly Weaned Birds	400m <sup>2</sup>
Conditioning Flight	30	Conditioning Newly Weaned Birds	1750m <sup>2</sup>
Breeding Aviary	27	Breeding	1500m <sup>2</sup>
Portable Breeding Cages			
Small	270	Breeding	3m <sup>3</sup> / cage
Medium	250	Breeding	6m <sup>3</sup> / cage
Large	100	Breeding	8m <sup>3</sup> /cage
Food Preparation	2	Food Production for Breeders/Conditioning	180m <sup>2</sup>
Hospital	3	Patient Treatment/Recovery	577m <sup>2</sup>
Laboratory	1	Specimen culture	13.5m <sup>2</sup>
Warehouse	2	Storage	480m <sup>2</sup>
Cold Storage-Warehouse	2	Storage	70m <sup>2</sup>
Administration Building	1	Record Keeping/Documentation	252m <sup>2</sup>
Caretaker's Quarter	4	Accommodation	1,462m <sup>2</sup>
Dining Hall	1	Caretaker's Dining Area	25m <sup>2</sup>
Quarantine Building	2	Treatment /Isolation Area	730m <sup>2</sup>
Laundry Building	1	Laundry	60m <sup>2</sup>

## Equipment at Birds International

Description	Quantity	Purpose
Egg Incubators	30	Artificial Incubation
Egg Candler	5	Egg Development Indication
AICU (Animal Intensive Care Units)	271	Hand-rearing
Walk-In Freezer	1	Food Storage
Endoscope	2	Endoscopy/Surgical Sexing
Photo-microscope	4	Bacteria Identification
Mechanical Convection Incubator	1	Bacteria Culture
Surgitron	1	Surgery
Airconditioning Units	50	Temperature Control
Humidifier	2	Humidity Control
Microchip Reader	3	Microchip Number Identification
Computers (CPU+Monitor)	7	Record Keeping
Power Generators ( 90 KVA)	3	Stand-by Power Supply
Water Filtration (UV- Light)	1	Water Disinfection
Fork-Lift	1	Garbage Collection/Transport
Power Sprayer	5	Cleaning Cages
Mini-Van	1	Bird Export
Dump Truck	1	Materials/Equipment Transport
Reflotron	1	Blood Value Analyzer
Centrifuge	2	Blood Sample Preparation
Gas-Anesthesia Unit	2	Inhaled-Anesthesia
Digital Camera (mpeg/jpeg)	2	Picture/Documentation
Refrigerators	15	Food Storage

## HATCHERY EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

*[see other applications for photographs]*

**Hatchery I**

**Hatchery II**

## NURSERY EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

**Nursery I & II**

**Nursery III**

**Nursery IV**

**Nursery V**

*[see other applications for photographs]*

## **CONDITIONING, BREEDING & PORTABLE BREEDING FACILITIES**

*[see other applications for photographs]*

## **FOOD PREPARATION EQUIPMENT AND COLD STORAGE FACILITIES**

**Kitchen I**

**Kitchen II**

*[see other applications for photographs]*

**Chiller Warehouse**

## **HOSPITAL AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES**

**Hospital I & II**

**Laboratory**

*[see other applications for photographs]*

## **HOSPITAL AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES**

*[see other applications for photographs]*

**Photo-microscope**

**Reflotron machine**

**Centrifuge**

**Mechanical Convection Incubator**

*[see other applications for photographs]*

**Examination table**

**Endoscope**

**Surgitron machine**

**Anesthesia machine**

## **WATER TREATMENT AND FILTRATION/ LAUNDRY FACILITIES**

*[see other applications for photographs]*

**Laundry room      Washing/Drying machine      Water Filtration/ UV Light Treatment & Storage**

## **STAND-BY POWER GENERATOR SET AND TRANSPORT VEHICLE**

*[see other applications for photographs]*

## **CARETAKER'S QUARTERS AND DINING HALL**

*[see other applications for photographs]*

## **ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES**

*[see other applications for photographs]*

Prevention of the possible escape of birds is one of the many considerations in a cage design at BII. Almost all the cages used at the center can be serviced without the need to go inside to deliver the food to the birds. Food and water dishes are provided with through a especially designed hatches that can be pulled out or slide out during feeding. This design makes the escape of the birds inside the cage almost impossible.

***Food Tray***

***Power-Pressure Spraying***

*[see other applications for photographs]*

Cleaning of the cage can usually be achieved by pressure hosing from the outside of the cage. Nest-boxes are designed and situated in such a position that they also can be examined without the need to enter the cage.

***Nest Box-Outside View(Alley)***

***Nest Box- Inside View***

*[see other applications for photographs]*

On few occasions, when it is necessary to enter the cage to catch and examine more closely the bird, a special safety cage or cage trap is used to enter the main cage and prevent any possibility of escape.

Birds inside the breeding aviaries are housed in a completely enclosed building from which they cannot escape, even if they should come out of their cages. Breeding aviaries are secured through a screened double door.

Great care is taken whenever birds are being transferred to different facilities. These birds are always carried inside a transfer box with lock before going out of the aviary and the box is never opened unless it is fully secured inside the destination aviary.

*Cage Trap*

*Aluminum Transport Box*

*[see other applications for photographs]*

The advent of technological breakthrough in the field of PC (Personal Computers) in the early 1980's enhanced and changed the old master list. Presently, the company has a relational database system that aids its staff in all aspects of avian management. This database was further enhanced with the use of C++, SQL and Visual Basic programming language. The database system at present can alert user not to pair related progenies as it does not accept records and data of related progenies intended to be paired

**17. DESCRIPTION OF THE STRATEGIES USED BY THE BREEDING OPERATION OR OTHER ACTIVITIES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVING THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF WILD POPULATION(S) OF THE SPECIES.**

The company is committed to support any effort of the Philippine government or any foreign government and non-government organizations to improve conservation status of the Moluccan Cockatoo. The company's vast experience on the conservation of the species like Spix's macaw and the Philippine Eagle to name a few will likewise offer a great advantage to any conservation effort that will be initiated on this particular species.

**18. ASSURANCE THAT THE OPERATION SHALL BE CARRIED OUT AT ALL STAGES IN A HUMANE (NON-CRUEL) MANNER.**

The current success of BII in captive breeding not to mention other Appendix 1 species is a clear manifestation that indeed breeding operation at BII is carried out with utmost and humane manner. The company's commitment to follow the existing Animal Welfare Act of the Philippines and the Wild Life Resources Conservation and Protection Act is also an assurance that the company will protect, care and treat all species in a humane and non-cruel manner.

Annex A- Moluccan Cockatoo

Species Count	Legband Number	Sex	Age	Source Country Code	Evidence of Legal Acquisition		Comments
					Import Permit	Date Issued	

1	58	M	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	A
2	55	F	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	A
3	60	M	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	A
4	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	DQ
5	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	DQ
6	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	DQ
7	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	DQ
8	57	F	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	A
9	59	F	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	DaP
10	74	F	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	A
11	76	F	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	A
12	78	F	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	A
13	80	F	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	DaP
14	82	F	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	A
15	75	M	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	A
16	77	M	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	A
17	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	DQ
18	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	DQ
19	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	DQ
20	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	DQ
21	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	DQ
22	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	DQ
23	79	M	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	A
24	81	M	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	A
25	83	M	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	A
26	124	M	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	A
27	126	M	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	DaP
28	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	DQ
29	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	DQ
30	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-18	1982	DQ
31	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	DQ
32	129	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	A
33	132	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	A
34	137	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	A
35	156	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	A
36	123	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	A
37	125	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	A
38	127	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	A
39	130	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	A
40	157	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	A



Annex A- Moluccan Cockatoo( continuation)

Species Count	Legband Number	Sex	Age	Source Country Code	Evidence of Legal Acquisition		Comments
					Import Permit	Date Issued	
42	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	DQ
43	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	DQ
44	140	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	DaP
45	141	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	A
46	142	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	A
47	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	DQ
48	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	DQ
49	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	DQ
50	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	DQ
51	146	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	A
52	147	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	A
53	NLB	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	DQ
54	NLB	U	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	DQ
55	143	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	A
56	160	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	A
57	165	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	DaP
58	168	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	DaP
59	169	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	DaP
60	56	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980	DaP

Annex B- Moluccan Cockatoo

Species Count	Legband Number	Sex	Age	Source Country Code	Evidence of Legal Acquisition	
					Import Permit	Date Issued

1	58	M	UNK	SG	P-18	1982
2	55	F	UNK	SG	P-18	1982
3	60	M	UNK	SG	P-18	1982
4	57	F	UNK	SG	P-18	1982
5	74	F	UNK	SG	P-18	1982
6	76	F	UNK	SG	P-18	1982
7	78	F	UNK	SG	P-18	1982
8	82	F	UNK	SG	P-18	1982
9	75	M	UNK	SG	P-18	1982
10	77	M	UNK	SG	P-18	1982
11	81	M	UNK	SG	P-18	1982
12	83	M	UNK	SG	P-18	1982
13	124	M	UNK	SG	P-18	1982
14	129	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980
15	132	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980
16	137	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980
17	156	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980
18	123	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980
19	125	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980
20	127	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980
21	130	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980
22	157	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980
23	141	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980
24	142	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980
25	146	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980
26	147	M	UNK	SG	P-214	1980
27	143	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980
28	160	F	UNK	SG	P-214	1980

Legend

UNK = Unknown  
U = Unsexed  
SG = Singapore

Annex C - Information on the Percentage of Mortalities in the Different Age Groups (Male & Female)

I. F1 Total Production. Year: 1984-1995

	Hds.	%
Mortalities	184	78
Live	52	22
Total	236	100

Classification of Mortalities ( Age Groups)	Sex Classification						Total	
	M		F		U			
	Hds	%	Hds	%	Hds	%	Hds	%
1day-12 months	0	0	0	0	139	59	139	59
12 months - 48 months	6	3	3	1	0	0	9	4
48 months and Above	18	8	18	8	0	0	36	15

184	78
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II. F2 Total Production. Year: 1989-Present

	Hds.	%
Mortalities	246	58
Live	176	42
Total	422	100

Classification of Mortalities ( Age Groups)	Sex Classification						Total	
	M		F		U			
	Hds	%	Hds	%	Hds	%	Hds	%
1day-12 months	0	0	0	0	80	19	80	19
12 months - 48 months	25	6	46	11	0	0	71	17
48 months and Above	48	11	47	11	0	0	95	23

246	58
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III. F3 Total Production. Year: 1993-Present

	Hds.	%
Mortalities	57	61
Live	37	39
Total	94	100

Classification of Mortalities ( Age Groups)	Sex Classification						Total	
	M		F		U			
	Hds	%	Hds	%	Hds	%	Hds	%
1day-12 months	0	0	0	0	50	53	50	53
12 months - 48 months	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48 months and Above	4	4	3	3	0	0	7	7

57	61
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Republic of the Philippines  
Ministry of Agriculture  
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY  
Manila

*Singapore*

Import Permit  
(Wild exotic and other pets and birds)


COPY BY *[Signature]*  
ADDRESS  
DATE *1/18/82*  
TIME

IMPORT PERMIT NO. **F-18**  
Importer: **Mr. Antonio de Dios**  
**88 Tingo Avenue**  
**Davao City**

Date issued **1982-01-18**  
Expiry date **March 31, 1982**  
Extension  
Origin **Singapore**  
Purpose **Breeding**



DESCRIPTION OF ANIMALS/BIRDS

Species	Type	Sex	Age	Number
Avian	Parrot			thirty (30)hd.
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>				

TOTAL: **THIRTY-THREE PARROT** : (30) hd.

The importation of the animal(s) described above is hereby granted subject to the following:

- A. For Exotic Zoo, Marine and Laboratory Animals:  
That said animals must come from or must have been raised in a government accredited farm or zoo and have been confined in such farm or zoo for not less than ninety (90) days from the date of capture from the wild state.
- B. For Zoological, Research, Performing and Theatrical Birds:  
That said bird must come from or raised in a government accredited breeding farm, laboratory, or aviary or have been confined in such establishments for not less than 90 days from the date of capture from wild state.
- C. For Pets, Circus or Show Animals:  
That said animals must have a valid vaccinations against dangerous infectious disease affecting their species.
- D. General Conditions:  
1. That the said animals and birds should be accompanied by a Veterinary Health Certificate issued shortly (not more than 10 days) before shipment by the concerned government veterinary authority of the country of origin stating that the said animals and/or birds have been personally examined by an authorized government veterinarian and found to be free from dangerous communicable animal disease or exposure thereto, and further states that there has been no incidence of dangerous infectious animal disease at the farm or establishment of origin for the last six months preceding shipment.

**CERTIFIED TRUE COPY**  
*[Signature]*  
**MARGARITA H. AGOOT**  
**RECORDS OFFICER II**

2. That should the animals/birds arrive at the port of entry in the Philippines without the accompanying prescribed Veterinary Health Certificate, said animal/bird shall be quarantined for a period determined by the Director, Bureau of Animal Industry and those found showing signs of dangerous communicable diseases of animals and birds shall be condemned and disposed off in any manner deemed appropriate by the Director or his duly authorized representative. No compensation shall be paid to any animal destroyed.

3. The permittee shall pay to the Bureau of Animal Industry the following fees:

- a) For issuance of this Import Permit - **P 14.00 1st 20.00 per Sec. VII, Animal Industry Adm. Order No. 6-14**; & **0.25 each for excess**
- b) For inspection and issuance of landing permit - **P 10.00 1st** to be paid upon arrival of the said animals at the port of entry (per Sec. I, Anim. Ind. Adm. Order No. 6-14) & **20.00 each for exc**

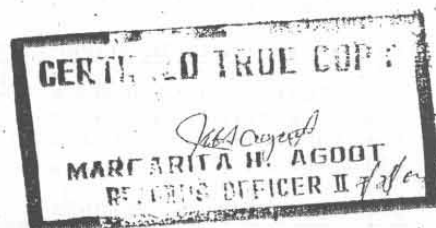
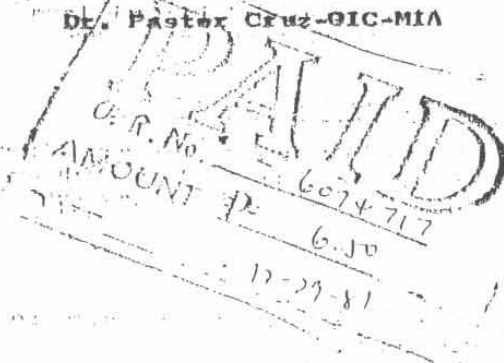
4. This permit is subject to cancellation should any dangerous communicable animal disease break out at the place of origin or may be revoked at any time before the expiration date if the interest of the government so requires.

**DALMACIO M. TRINIDAD**  
SALVADOR ESCUDERO III  
Assistant Director

Conforme:

6/vcd-2/4/81

Dr. Pastor Cruz-GIC-MIA



Republic of the Philippines  
Ministry of Agriculture  
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY  
Manila

Date: 1980-12-09

IMPORT PERMIT NO. P-214

Mr. Antonio De Dios

11/26/95

Manila City

Sir/Madam:

EXHIBIT 2

Pursuant to your request of even date given permission to import ~~Thirty (30) parrots~~ <sup>Twenty (20) peacocks</sup> from ~~Singapore~~ into the Philippines for breeding purposes, subject to the provisions of the paragraphs 22 and 24 of Animal Industry Administrative Order No. 7-2, quoted hereunder:

22. IMPORTATION OF FOWLS:- Fowls shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the proper veterinary authority at the port of embarkation, certifying to the fact:

a) That the fowls are free from and have not been in contact with or exposed at any dangerous and communicable disease affecting aves at least sixty (60) days before the date of shipment.

That the fowls have been tested against pullorum ten (10) days before shipment with negative results.

c) In case of chicks a certification of flock from whom they come from for freedom from pullorum will suffice.

That the fowls have come from flocks that are free from pullorum and leukosis complex.

24. DISPOSAL OF INFECTED FOWLS:- Upon arrival of the said fowls at the port of entry, they shall be placed under quarantine at any place designated by the Director of Animal Industry and subject to pullorum test by the representative of this Bureau.

Should any shipment of fowls arrive infected with any dangerous communicable disease, all of the sick fowls shall be destroyed or cremated and those apparently well ones be held under quarantine. No compensation shall be allowed for the chickens destroyed.

The permittee shall pay to the Bureau of Animal Industry the following fees:

a) For the issuance of this import Permit P 2.00 1st 20 hds. & .10 ea for excess (Sec. VII, Animal Industry Adm. Order No. 6-14)

b) For the inspection and issuance of landing permit upon arrival of the said birds at the port of entry-P for Peacocks P2.00 for parrots P.00 1st 5 hds. & .50 (Sec. I, An. Ind. Adm. Order No. 6-14) cash for excess

This permit shall expire on Jan. 31, 1980 and is subject to cancellation should any dangerous communicable poultry disease break out at the place of origin, or may be revoked at anytime before said date if the interest of the government so requires.

Very truly yours,

DAIMANIO S. LUDAS  
Assistant Dir. for

rh/7-17-79

2. That should the animals/birds arrive at the port of entry in the Philippines without the accompanying prescribed Veterinary Health Certificate, said animal/bird shall be quarantined for a period determined by the Director, Bureau of Animal Industry and those found showing signs of dangerous communicable diseases of animals and birds shall be condemned and disposed off in any manner deemed appropriate by the Director or his duly authorized representative. No compensation shall be paid to any animal destroyed.

3. The permittee shall pay to the Bureau of Animal Industry the following fees:

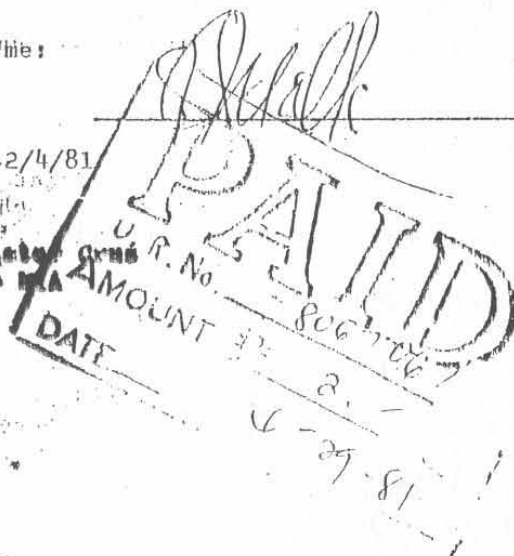
- a) For issuance of this Import Permit - P 7.00 Int-25 Adm. (per Sec. VII, Animal Industry Adm. Order No. 6-14)
- b) For inspection and issuance of landing permit-P 7.00 Int 5 Adm. to be paid upon arrival of the said animals at the port of entry (per Sec. I, Anim. Ind. Adm. Order No. 6-14).

4. This permit is subject to cancellation should any dangerous communicable animal disease break out at the place of origin or may be revoked at any time before the expiration date if the interest of the government so requires.

Conforme:

6/vcd-2/4/81

DR. Victor Cruz  
010 - 11A



BALVADO H. ESCUDERO III  
Assistant Director

