CITES APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AND ACCREDITATION OF OPERATION BREEDING APPENDIX I SPECIES

Red Fronted Macaw *(Ara rubrogenys)*

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 Red Fronted Macaw *(Ara rubrogenys)*.

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 hatchers; 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 Paolo 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-BREEEDING OPERATION.

Birds International Incorporated (BII)
No. 1 Sto Nino St. Alemars Subd.
Commonwealth Heights, Fairview, Quezon City Philippines
Website Address: www.birdsinternational.net
e-mail: info@birdsinternational.net

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

2. DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: February 1975

3. SPECIES BRED: Red Fronted Macaw *(Ara rubrogenys)*[1]

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 thirty (30) heads of Red Fronted macaw with unknown age from Netherlands[2]. From this total twenty heads or ten pairs (10.10) became the parental breeding pairs. Two pairs (2.2) died after pairing and six (6) heads died during the quarantine period. 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 Red Fronted Macaw specimens imported by BII (Philippines[3]) from Netherlands (non-range State) in 1980 and 1981 were allowed and covered by import permits issued by BAI (Bureau of Animal Industry). From the total acquisition of thirty (30) specimens, only ten (10.10) pairs was set-up to become the parental breeding stocks. Refer to Annex B for the details. Refer to Exhibit 1, 2 for the BAI issued Import Permits.

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[1] Listed to Appendix II on June 6, 1981
Elevated to Appendix I on July 29, 1983

[2] Accession to CITES July 18, 1984

[3] Accession to CITES November 16, 1981

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 one hundred eleven (111) specimens are composed of F1 breeding pairs at twenty pairs (20.20), F2 breeding pairs at five pairs (5.5) and the remaining sixty one (61) F2 progenies. Please refer to table below.

Total Current Stock of Red Fronted Macaw

Age (Years)	Sex			Total
	Male	Female	Unsexed	
1	6	3	6	15
2	6	5	0	11
4	3	9	0	12
6	8	9	0	17
8	8	8	0	16
10	4	10	0	14
12	15	5	0	20
14	3	3	0	6
16	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0
Total	53	52	6	111

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

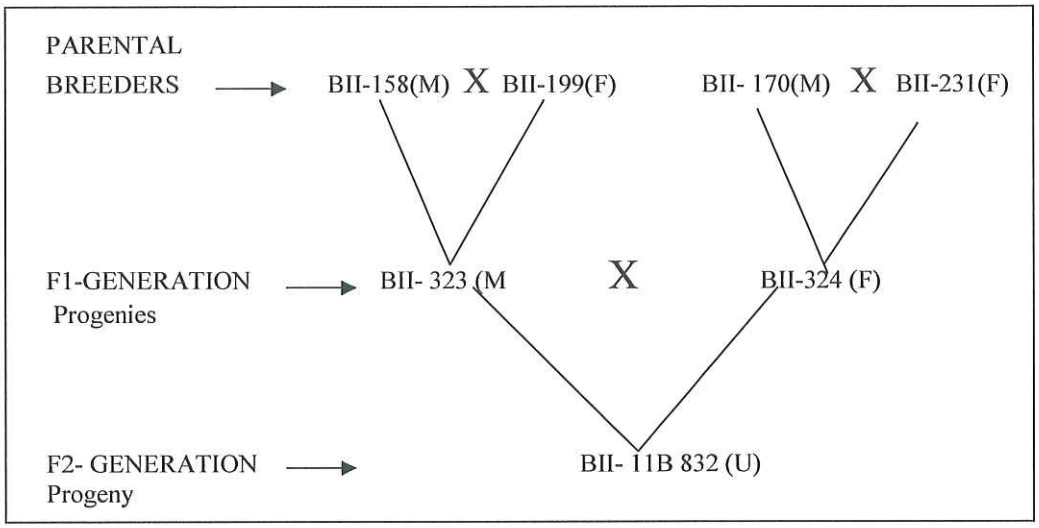
From the total production of one hundred seventy-nine (179) F1-generation progenies, seventy-eight percent (78%) died, while twenty-two percent (22%) are the remaining live progenies. Refer to Annex C for the details

From the total of one hundred sixty (160) F2-generation progenies, forty eight percent (48%) died, while fifty-two percent (52%) are the remaining live progenies. Refer to Annex C for the details.

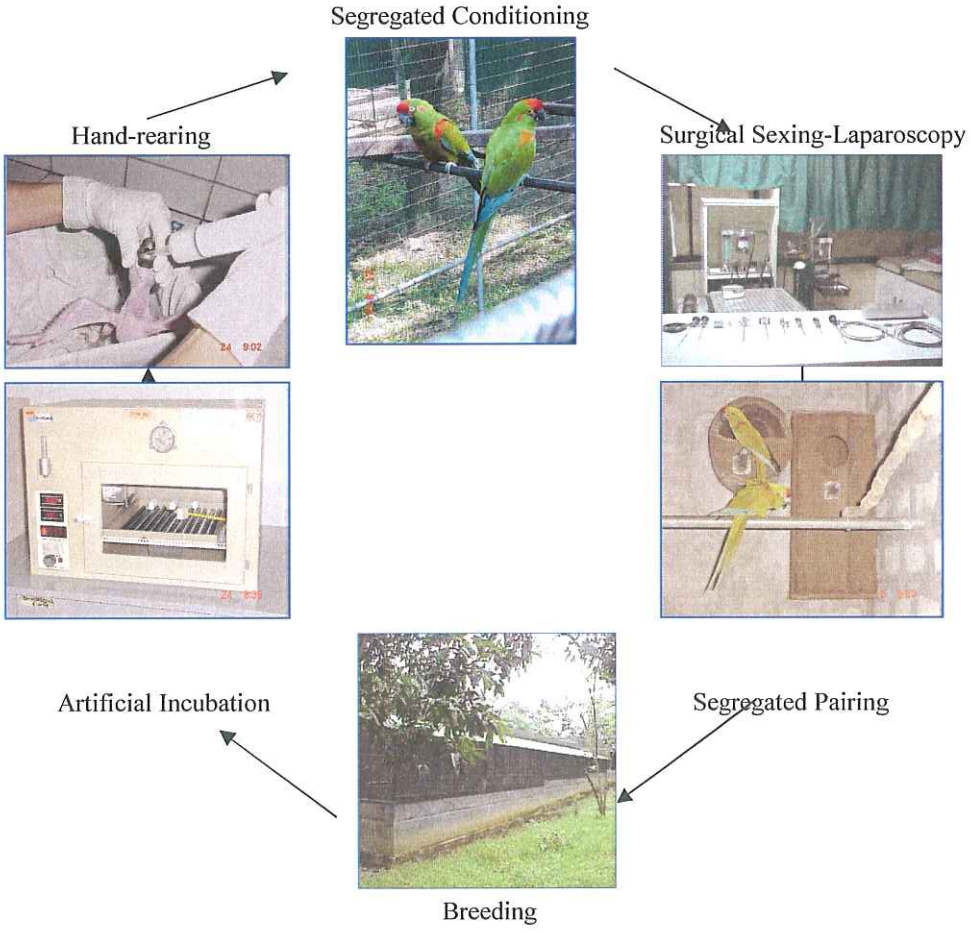
9. DOCUMENTATION SHOWING THAT THE SPECIES HAS BEEN BRED TO SECOND GENERATION BREEDING OFFSPRING (F2) AT THE FACILITY AND THE DESCRIPTION OF METHOD USED.

When Birds International started Red Fronted Macaw, 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 SYSYTEM for the development of Red Fronted Macaw leading to F1 and F2 generation progenies.



STAGES OF BREEDING	DESCRIPTION
Segregated Conditioning	• 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.
Sexing	• 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.
Segregated Pairing	• 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.
Segregated Breeding	• 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.
Artificial Incubation	• 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
Hand-Rearing	• Hatchlings are carefully cleaned and placed inside AICU-Animal Intensive Care Unit at the Nursery. A culture test of the eggshell is required if the hatclings 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

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).

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 (10.10)	F1 Breeding Pair (20.20)	F2 Breeding Pair (8.8)*	F1	F2	F3	
1986	20%	0	0	17	0	0	17
1987	20%	0	0	12	0	0	12
1988	40%	0	0	9	0	0	9
1989	60%	0	0	13	0	0	13
1990	60%	0	0	23	0	0	23
1991	70%	0	0	32	0	0	32
1992	70%	0	0	21	0	0	21
1993	40%	0	0	5	0	0	5
1994	40%	0	0	8	0	0	8
1995	50%	15%	0	11	6	0	17
1996	50%	15%	0	20	4	0	24
1997	20%	35%	0	5	20	0	25
1998	20%	40%	0	3	26	0	29
1999	0	40%	0	0	21	0	21
2000	0	45%	0	0	21	0	21
2001	0	55%	0	0	34	0	34
2002	0	55%	0	0	11	0	11

Year	Total Percentage of Productive Female			Production According to Generation			Total Production
	Parental Breeding Pair (10.10)	F1 Breeding Pair (20.20)	F2 Breeding Pair (8.8)*	F1	F2	F3	
2003	0	60%	0	0	17	0	17
2004	0	60%*	25%*	0	25*	4*	29*
2005	0	65%*	25%*	0	29*	5*	34*
2006	0	65%*	38%*	0	31*	7*	38*

Legend = * indicates projected value

The sudden drop of production of F1 in 1993 and 1994 was due to stress related to transfers of breeding aviary due to the repair of cages and nest boxes. The low production of F1from 1997 until the eventual stop in 1998 was due to the decreasing number of productive female as due to old age as well as mortalities. Concerning F2 production, the decrease of progenies from thirty-four (34) in 2001 to eleven (11) in 2002 was only temporary since there was an improvement on the following year 2003.

12. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ANTICIPATED 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. 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

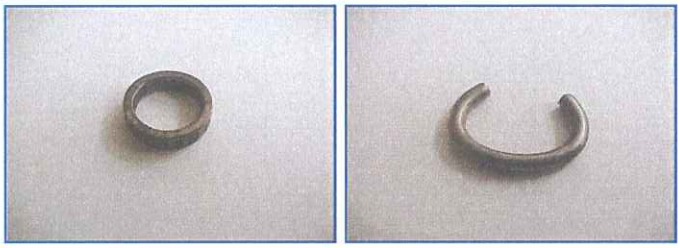
The products exported are of live captive-bred birds. Each bird is individually marked, either by closed leg-band or by microchip implant and inspected by the technical staff of the Philippine Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) which keeps a record of each bird bred from the time the egg hatched.

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

14.1 CLOSED 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.

Close Leg-bands & Open Leg-band



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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, AVIALABILITY 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 Black Palm Cockatoo at Birds International.

Facilities at Birds International

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

Equipment at Birds International

Description	Quantity	Purpose
Egg Incubators	30	Artificial Incubation
Egg Candlers	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 Indentification
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

Hatchery I

Hatchery II

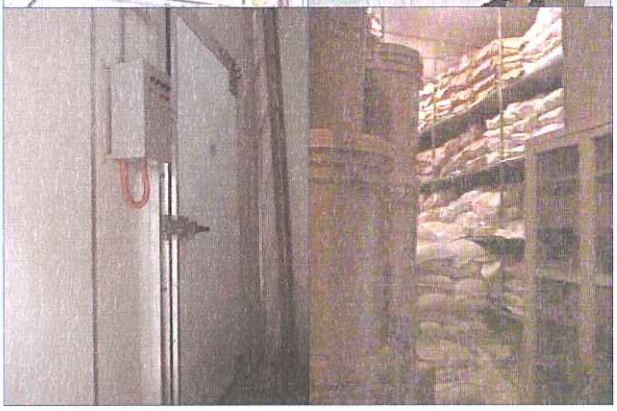
NURSERY EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

Nursery I & II Nursery III Nursery IV Nursery V

CONDITIONING, BREEDING & PORTABLE BREEDING FACILITIES

FOOD PREPARATION EQUIPMENT AND COLD STORAGE FACILITIES

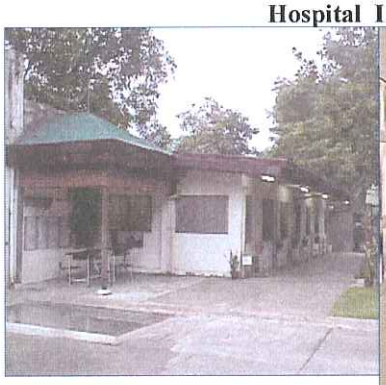
Kitchen I **Kitchen II**



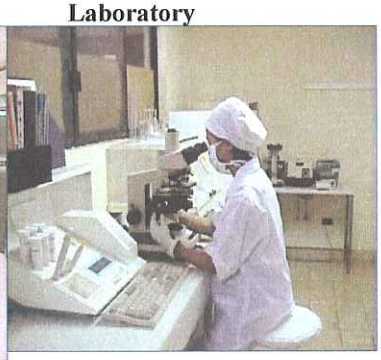
Chiller Warehouse

HOSPITAL AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

Hospital I & II



Laboratory



HOSPITAL AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

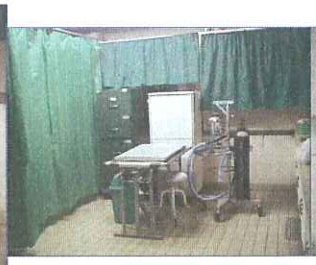
Mechanical Convection Incubator

Photo-microscope

Reflotron machine

Centrifuge

Anesthesia machine



Examination table

Endoscope

Surgitron machine

WATER TREATMENT AND FILTRATION/ LAUNDRY FACILITIES

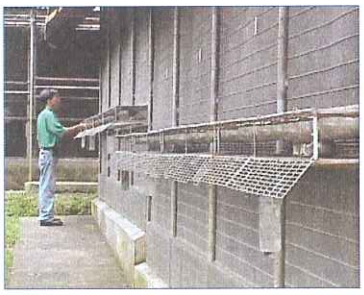
Laundry room **Washing/Drying machine** **Water Filtration/ UV Light Treatment & Storage**

STAND-BY POWER GENERATOR SET AND TRANSPORT VEHICLE

ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES

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***

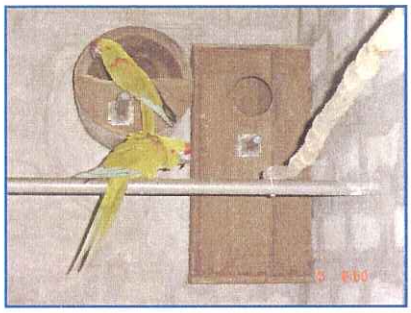


Cleaning of the cage can usually be achieved by pressure hosing from the outside of the cage.

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

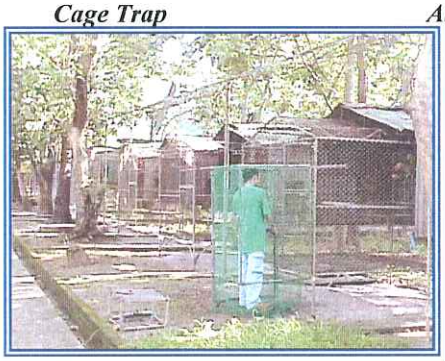


On few occasions, when it is necessary to enter the cage to catch and examine more closely the bird, a special safety cage or cage trap is used to enter the main cage and prevent any possibility of escape.

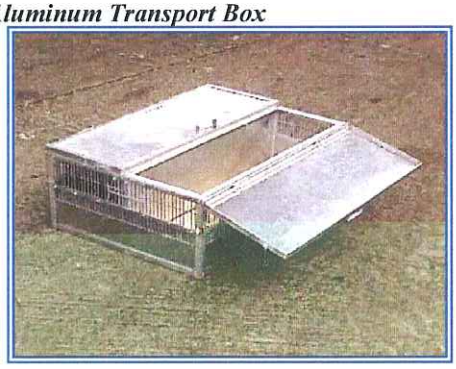
Birds inside the breeding aviaries are housed in a completely enclosed building from which they cannot escape, even if they should come out of their cages. Breeding aviaries are secured through a screened double door.

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



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 Black Palm 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 INA 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 - Red Fronted Macaw

Species Count	Legband Number	Sex	Age	Source Country (ISO-Code)	Evidence of Legal Acquisition		Comments
					Import Permit	Date Issued	
1	158	M	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
2	199	F	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
3	170	M	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
4	231	F	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
5	234	M	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
6	551	F	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
7	326	M	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
8	197	F	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
9	460	F	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
10	580	M	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
11	158	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
12	199	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
13	154	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
14	237	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
15	31	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
16	330	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
17	323	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
18	324	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
19	098	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
20	098	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
21	098	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DaP
22	313	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DaP
23	313	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DaP
24	714	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DaP
25	196	U	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DQ
26	329	U	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DQ
27	001	U	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DQ
28	325	U	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DQ
29	331	U	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DQ
30	325	U	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DQ

Legend

DQ =	*Died during Quarantine*
DaP =	*Died after Pairing*
A =	*Alive*
NL=	*Netherlands*
UNK =	*Unknown*
U=	*Unsexed*

Annex A - Red Fronted Macaw

Species Count	Legband Number	Sex	Age	Source Country (ISO-Code)	Evidence of Legal Acquisition		Comments
					Import Permit	Date Issued	
1	158	M	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
2	199	F	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
3	170	M	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
4	231	F	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
5	234	M	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
6	551	F	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
7	326	M	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
8	197	F	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
9	460	F	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
10	580	M	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24	A
11	158	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
12	199	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
13	154	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
14	237	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
15	31	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
16	330	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
17	323	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
18	324	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
19	098	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
20	098	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	A
21	098	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DaP
22	313	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DaP
23	313	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DaP
24	714	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DaP
25	196	U	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DQ
26	329	U	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DQ
27	001	U	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DQ
28	325	U	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DQ
29	331	U	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DQ
30	325	U	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29	DQ

Legend

DQ =	*Died during Quarantine*
DaP =	*Died after Pairing*
A =	*Alive*
NL=	*Netherlands*
UNK =	*Unknown*
U=	*Unsexed*

Annex B - Red Fronted Macaw

Species Count	Legband Number	Sex	Age	Source Country (ISO-Code)	Evidence of Legal Acquisition	
					Import Permit	Date Issued
1	158	M	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24
2	199	F	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24
3	170	M	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24
4	231	F	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24
5	234	M	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24
6	551	F	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24
7	326	M	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24
8	197	F	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24
9	460	F	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24
10	580	M	UNK	NL	P-168	1980-09-24
11	158	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29
12	199	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29
13	154	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29
14	237	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29
15	31	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29
16	330	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29
17	323	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29
18	324	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29
19	098	F	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29
20	098	M	UNK	NL	P-129	1981-05-29

Legend

A =	*Alive*
NL=	*Netherlands*
UNK =	*Unknown*

Annex C - Red-Fronted Macaw (Information on the Percentage of Mortalities in the Different Age Groups) Male/Female

I. F1= 179 Total Production. 1986-1998

Mortalities =	139 hds	78 %
Live =	40 hds	22 %
Total =	179 hds	100 %

Classification of Mortalities (Age Groups)	Sex Classification						Total	
	M		F		U			
	Hds	%	Hds	%	Hds	%	Hds	%
1day-12 months	0	0	0	0	54	30	54	30
12 months - 48 months	27	15	37	21	0	0	64	36
48 months and Above	10	6	11	6	0	0	21	12
							139	78

II. F2= 160 Total Production 1995-Present

Mortalities =	76 hds	48 %
Live =	84 hds	52 %
Total =	160 hds	100 %

Classification of Mortalities (Age Groups)	Sex Classification						Total	
	M		F		U			
	Hds	%	Hds	%	Hds	%	Hds	%
1day-12 months	0	0	0	0	23	14	23	14
12 months - 48 months	10	6	9	6	12	8	31	19
48 months and Above	11	7	11	7	0	0	22	14
							76	48

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

Amsterdam

5/29/81

Import Permit
(Wild exotic and other pets and birds)

IMPORT PERMIT NO. P-129

Date issued 1981 - 05 - 29
Expiry date 31 July 1981
Extension
Origin Amsterdam
Purpose Breeding

Importer:

Mr. Antonio de Dios

Timog Avenue
Quezon City

DESCRIPTION OF ANIMALS/BIRDS

Species	Type	Sex	Age	Number
Avian	Parrot			Twenty (20) heads
TOTAL				Twenty(20) heads

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
MARGARITA M. AGBOT
RECORDS OFFICER II 9/4/85

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 as 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 incide
infectious animal disease at the farm or establishment c
the last six months preceding shipment.

EXHIBIT 1

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 - ₱ 2.00 Ist 20pkgs&A.O.16 VII, Animal Industry Adm. Order No. 6-14); for excess.

b) For inspection and issuance of landing permit-₱5.00 Ist 5hds. to be paid upon arrival of the said animals at the port 0.50 of entry (per Sec. I, Anim. Ind. Adm. Order No. 6-14). for ex

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
DALMACIO M TRINIDAD
SALVADOR SOLIDUM III
Assistant Director
Director

Conforme:

6/vcd-2/4/81

Dr. Pastor Cruz - OIC - MIA

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
MARGARITA H. AGOOT
RECORDS OFFICER II 9/5/83

O.R. No. 8067588
AMOUNT ₱ 2.-
DATE 5-29-81

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

Amsterdam

Date: 1980-09-24

IMPORT PERMIT NO. P-168

Mr. Antonio de Dios
72 Timog Ave.
Quezon City

Sir/Madam:

Pursuant to your request of even date you are hereby given permission to import Four (4) Toucans & Ten (10) Parrots from Amsterdam 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.

b) That the fowls have come from flocks that are free from pullorum and leukosis complex., New Castle Disease and Fowl Typhoid.

c) In case of chicks, certification of flock from which they came from pullorum will suffice.

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. (Sec. VII, Animal Industry Adm. Oder No. 6-14

b) For the inspection and issuance of landing permit upon arrival of the said birds at the port of entry-P 5.00 1st 5 hds. & .50 each for excess (Sec. I, An. Ind. Adm. Order No.

This permit shall expire on Nov. 30, 1980 and is su to cancellation should any dangerous communicable poultry dise out the place of origin, or may be revoked at anytime before e date if the interest of the Government so requires.

Very truly yours,

DALMACIO M. TRINIDAD
Assistant Director

9/24/80

rhe/7-17-79

Dr. Pastor Cruz-OIC, MIA

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
MARGARITA H. AGOOT
RECORDS OFFICER II

AMOUNT P 78076/0
DATE 9-24-80

EXHIBIT 2

9-24-80