

CITES APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AND ACCREDITATION
OF OPERATION BREEDING APPENDIX I SPECIES
Hyacinth Macaw (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*)
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 Hyacinth Macaw (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*).

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 hatching centers; 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
e-mail: info@birdsinternational.net

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

2. DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: February 1975

3. SPECIES BRED: Hyacinth Macaw (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*)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 a total of fifty (50) Hyacinth Macaw with unknown age from Netherlands². From this total, thirty-six (36) heads or eighteen (18) pairs became the parental breeding stocks, nine heads (9) died during the quarantine period and five (5) heads died before 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 Hyacinth Macaw specimens imported by BII (Philippines³) from Netherlands (Non-range State) in 1981 were allowed and covered by import permits issued by BAI, (Bureau of Animal Industry). From the total acquisition of fifty (50) specimens, thirty-six heads (36) or eighteen (18.18) 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.

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 eighty-six (276) specimens are composed of five pair (5.5) founder stocks, twenty-four (0.0.24) F1 progenies , sixty pairs (60.60) of F1 breeders and the remaining one hundred thirty-two (132) F2 progenies Please refer to table below.

¹ Listed to Appendix II on June 6, 1981
Elevated to Appendix I on October 10, 1987

² Accession to CITES July 18, 1984

³ Accession to CITES November 16, 1981

Total Current Stock of Hyacinth Macaw

Age (Years)	Sex			Total
	Male	Female	Unsexed	
1	34	22	0	56
2	28	22	20	70
4	0	0	0	0
6	19	16	0	35
8	32	39	0	71
10	10	7	0	17
12	12	12	0	24
14	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0
Total	135	118	20	273

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

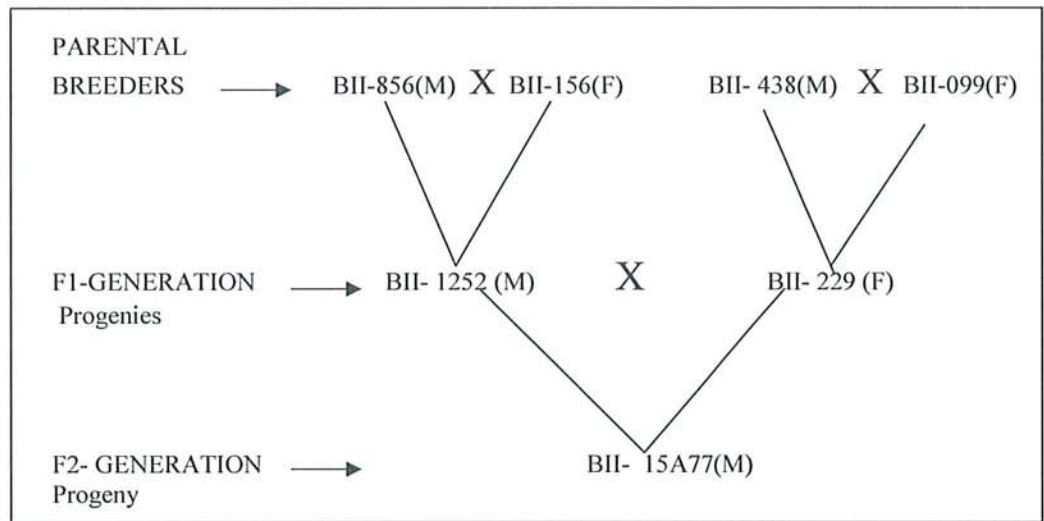
From the total production of two hundred seventy-seven (277) F1-generation progenies, forty-eight percent (48%) died, while fifty-two percent (52%) are the remaining live progenies. Refer Annex C for the details.

From the total of seven hundred twenty-two (722) F2-generation progenies, forty-seven percent (47%) died, while fifty-three percent (53%) are the remaining live progenies. Refer to Annex C for the details.

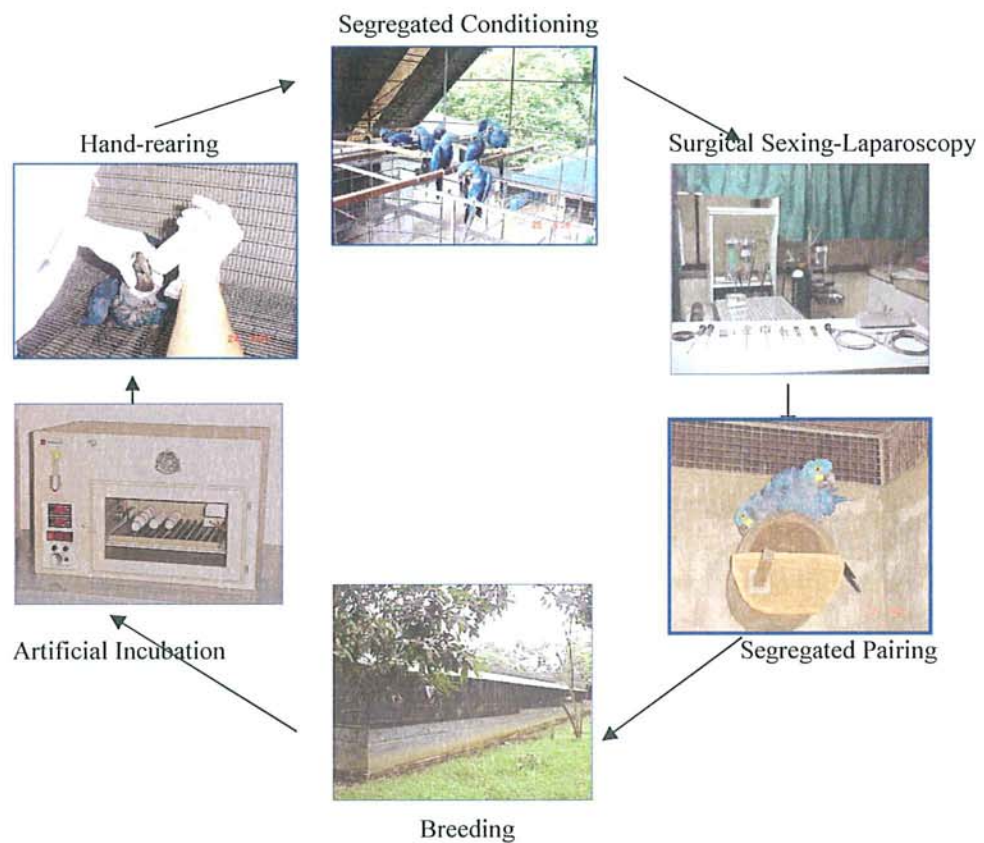
9. DOCUMENTATION SHOWING THAT THE SPECIES HAS BEEN BRED TO SECOND GENERATION BREEDING OFFSPRING (F2) AT THE FACILITY AND THE DESCRIPTION OF METHOD USED.

When Birds International started Hyacinth 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 Hyacinth 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 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 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

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 (18.18)	F1 Breeding Pair (60.60)	F2 Breeding Pair (35.35)*	F1	F2	F3	
1985	6	0	0	3	0	0	3
1986	16	0	0	8	0	0	8
1987	22	0	0	14	0	0	14
1988	33	0	0	22	0	0	22
1989	38	3	0	22	9	0	31
1990	38	7	0	18	13	0	31
1991	55	10	0	21	21	0	42
1992	55	10	0	24	22	0	46
1993	66	15	0	32	26	0	58
1994	66	25	0	46	14	0	60
1995	50	27	0	31	34	0	65
1996	50	33	0	26	59	0	85
1997	38	43	0	5	117	0	122
1998	38	47	0	3	83	0	86
1999	28	25	0	1	29	0	30
2000	28	25	0	1	49	0	50
2001	0	47	0	0	127	0	127
2002	0	47	0	0	63	0	63
2003	0	28	0	0	56	0	56
2004	0	33*	6*	0	68*	8*	76
2005	0	33*	6*	0	76*	13*	89
2006	0	40*	11*	0	85*	23*	108

Legend = * indicates projected value

There was no sudden fluctuation on the trend of F1 production from 1985 until 2000. The sudden decline in the production of F2 progenies in 1999 was caused by stress, related to transfers of breeding pairs for nest/cages upgrade and maintenance. The production started to recover the following year.

The company decided to delay pairing of mature F2 progenies to become F2 breeders due to lack of additional breeding aviaries. However, the company is currently constructing additional breeding and flight aviaries to accommodate the increasing species population.

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 DESCRIPTION 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 (1/2")



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.

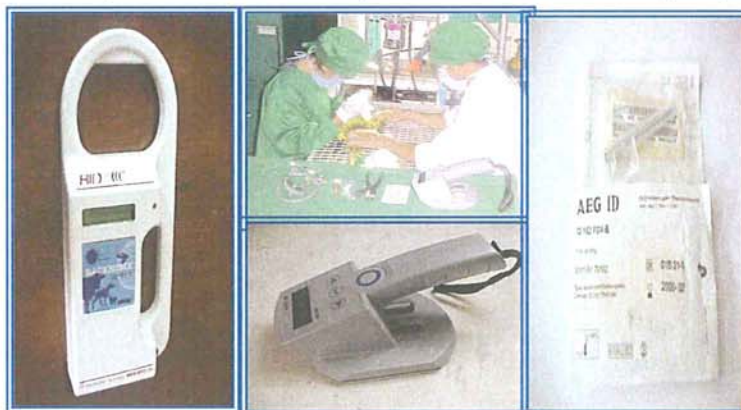
14.2 MICROCHIP IMPLANT

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

Microchip Reader

Microchip Installation

Microchip Implant



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 maybe 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 leg-band 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 either 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 Hyacinth macaw at Birds International.

Facilities at Birds International

Description	Number of Units	Description	
Hatchery-I & II	2	Incubation	86m ²
Nursery I-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 Candles	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



Hatchery I

Hatchery II

NURSERY EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

Nursery I & II

Nursery III

Nursery IV

Nursery V



CONDITIONING, BREEDING & PORTABLE BREEDING FACILITIES

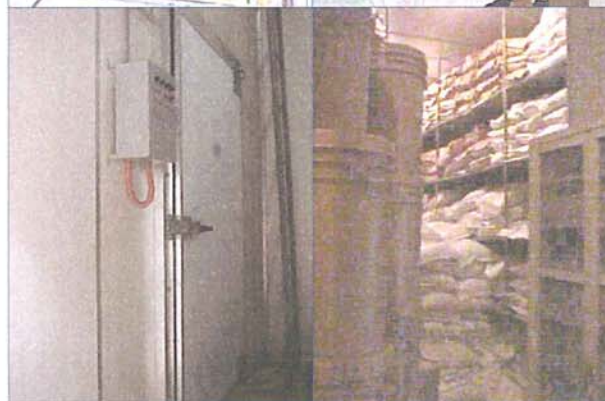


FOOD PREPARATION EQUIPMENT AND COLD STORAGE FACILITIES

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/ UVLight 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 Hyacinth macaw. 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 Hyacinth Macaw

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

1	1186	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
2	1475	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
3	855	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
4	980	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
5	1251	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
6	900	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
7	1020	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
8	856	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
9	1037	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
10	626	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
11	438	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
12	204	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
13	632	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
14	204	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
15	316	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
16	589	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
17	1019	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
18	1377	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
19	1461	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
20	238	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
21	099	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
22	847	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
23	886	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
24	903	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
25	624	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
26	156	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
27	883	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
28	1204	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
29	366	F	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
30	969	F	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
31	1420	F	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
32	175	F	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
33	305	F	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
34	599	F	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
35	1202	F	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
36	1619	F	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A

Annex A Hyacinth Macaw

Species Count	Legband Number	Sex	Age	Source Country (ISO-Code)	Evidence of Legal Acquisition		Comments
					Import Permit	Date Issued	
37	1179	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	DQ
38	055	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	DQ
39	051	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	DQ
40	044	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	DQ
41	043	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	DQ
42	023	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	DbP
43	022	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	DbP
44	019	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	DbP
45	014	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	DbP
46	1665	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	DbP
47	1743	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	DQ
48	1308	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	DQ
49	1298	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	DQ
50	1759	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	DQ

Legend

<i>DQ =</i>	<i>Died during Quarantine</i>
<i>DbP =</i>	<i>Died before Pairing</i>
<i>DaP =</i>	<i>Died after Pairing</i>
<i>A =</i>	<i>Alive</i>
<i>NL=</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>
<i>UNK =</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
<i>U=</i>	<i>Unsexed</i>

Annex B Hyacinth Macaw

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

1	1186	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
2	1475	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
3	855	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
4	980	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
5	1251	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
6	900	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
7	1020	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
8	856	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
9	1037	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
10	626	M	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
11	438	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
12	204	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
13	632	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
14	204	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
15	316	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
16	589	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
17	1019	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
18	1377	M	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
19	1461	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
20	238	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
21	099	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
22	847	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
23	886	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
24	903	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
25	624	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
26	156	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
27	883	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
28	1204	F	UNK	NL	P-71	1981-03-12	A
29	366	F	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
30	969	F	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
31	1420	F	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
32	175	F	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
33	305	F	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
34	599	F	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
35	1202	F	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A
36	1619	F	UNK	NL	P-114	1981-05-11	A

Legend

A =	Alive
NL=	Netherlands
UNK =	Unknown
U=	Unsexed

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

I. F1= 277 heads. Total Production 1985-2000

Mortalities =	133 hds	48	%
Live =	144 hds	52	%
Total =	277 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	15	23	8
12 months - 48 months	11	7	17	0	0	0	28	10
48 months and Above	41	26	41	26	0	0	82	30

133	48
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II. F2= 722 heads. Total Production 1989 -Present

Mortalities =	336 hds	47	%
Live =	386 hds	53	%
Total =	722 hds	100	%

Classification of Mortalities (Age Groups)	Sex Classification						Total	
	M		F		U			
	Hds	%	Hds	%	Hds	%	Hds	%
1day-12 months	0	0	0	0	58	20	58	8
12 months - 48 months	50	20	117	41	0	0	167	23
48 months and Above	55	22	56	20	0	0	111	15

336	47
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Republic of the Philippines
Ministry of Agriculture
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
Manila



Amsterdam

Date: TIME

IMPORT PERMIT NO. P-71

Mr. Antonio De Dios
TIMOR LBS.
QUEZON City

Sir/Madam:

Pursuant to your request of even date (20) head you are hereby given permission to import 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.

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.

a) 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 hd. & 0.10 each 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 0.50 each for excess (Sec. I, An. Ind. Adm. Or

This permit shall expire on May 31, 1981 to cancellation should any dangerous communicable poultry disease be found out the place of origin, or may be revoked at anytime date if the interest of the government so requires.

Very truly yours

O. R. No. 8065-724

MOUNT P

rhe/7-17-79
Dr. Pastor Cruz
OIC-MIA

3-19-81

Assistant Director

EXHIBIT 1

MA. 3/19/81

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

MARGARITA M. AGOOT
RECORDS OFFICER II 9/5/81

Phitz

EXHIBIT 2

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.

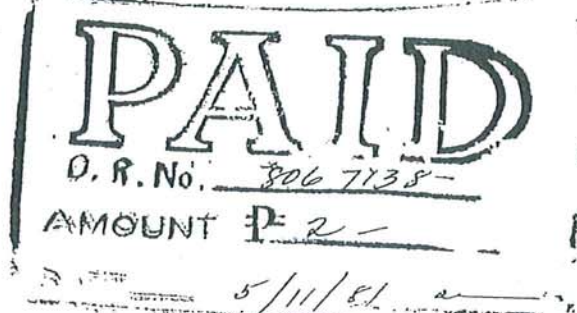
3. The permittee shall pay to the Bureau of Animal Industry the following fees:

- a) For issuance of this Import Permit - ₱ 2.00 Ist 20 hds. (per Sec. VII, Animal Industry Adm. Order No. 6-14);
- b) For inspection and issuance of landing permit - ₱ 5.00 Ist 5hds. to be paid upon arrival of the said animals at the port of entry (per Sec. I, Anim. Ind. Adm. Order No. 6-14). & 0.02 each for excess
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.

Salvador H. Escudero III
SALVADOR H. ESCUDERO III
Assistant Director

Conforme:

6/vcd-2/4/81



Imp G
5-11-81

