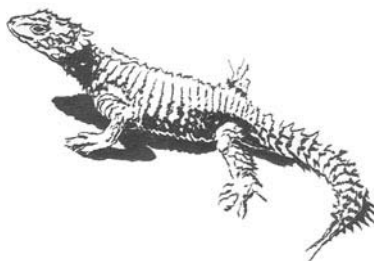


CONVENTION SUR LE COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL DES ESPECES
DE FAUNE ET DE FLORE SAUVAGES MENACEES D'EXTINCTION



Vingtième session du Comité pour les animaux
Johannesburg (Afrique du Sud), 29 mars – 2 avril 2004

ENREGISTREMENT ET SUIVI DES ETABLISSEMENTS ELEVANT EN CAPTIVITE A DES FINS
COMMERCIALES DES ESPECES ANIMALES INSCRITES A L'ANNEXE I
(RESOLUTION CONF. 12.10 ET DECISION 12.78)
RAPPORT DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL

1. Le présent document a été préparé par le Président du groupe de travail.
2. Voici la décision 12.78, adoptée à la CdP12 à l'intention du Comité pour les animaux:

Le Comité pour les animaux étudiera et évaluera la procédure d'enregistrement des établissements élevant en captivité à des fins commerciales des espèces animales inscrites l'Annexe I et soumettra à la 13^e session de la Conférence des Parties un rapport:

- a) évoquant et analysant les problèmes spécifiques qui limitent un recours plus large à la procédure d'enregistrement;*
 - b) faisant des recommandations pour résoudre ces problèmes; et*
 - c) étudiant et évaluant comment l'élevage en captivité à des fins commerciales d'espèces inscrites à l'Annexe I et le processus d'enregistrement contribuent à la conservation de ces espèces.*
3. En novembre 2003, le Secrétariat CITES a envoyé aux Parties la notification n° 2003/071 sur la procédure d'enregistrement des établissements élevant en captivité à des fins commerciales des animaux d'espèces inscrites à l'Annexe I (voir l'annexe au présent document). Il invitait les Parties et les organisations intergouvernementales et non gouvernementales à lui fournir des informations et des commentaires sur la procédure d'enregistrement des établissements élevant à des fins commerciales des animaux d'espèces inscrites à l'Annexe I, concernant notamment:
 - a) les problèmes réels ou perçus limitant ou empêchant au niveau national le recours à la procédure d'enregistrement (problèmes administratifs, légaux, de gestion, économiques, scientifiques, etc.);
 - b) l'expérience acquise dans la mise en œuvre de la procédure d'enregistrement et dans le suivi ultérieur (cela concerne, par exemple, les organes de gestion et les autorités scientifiques de Parties ayant des établissements enregistrés, ceux de Parties ayant émis des objections à l'enregistrement, ou encore ceux de Parties ayant demandé le rejet de l'enregistrement, ainsi que les représentants des établissements d'élevage en captivité pertinents); et

- c) les établissements non enregistrés qui élèvent des animaux d'espèces inscrites à l'Annexe I destinés au commerce international (avec indication des espèces et du nombre d'animaux produits pour chacune).
4. Au moment de la rédaction du présent document, le groupe de travail avait reçu des réponses de 10 Parties (Allemagne, Canada, Espagne, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Israël, Inde, Myanmar, Nouvelle-Zélande, République tchèque et Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord). Ces réponses sont résumées ci-dessous. Le texte complet des réponses reçues par le Secrétariat sont présentées à l'annexe 2.
- a) La République tchèque et le Royaume-Uni déclarent que l'obligation de fournir la preuve de l'acquisition légale est trop contraignante. Pour le Royaume-Uni, le problème est que certaines Parties et ONG ont des attentes irréalistes quant aux preuves devant être fournies sur la légalité du cheptel souche, lesquelles peuvent entraver l'enregistrement.
- b) Les Etats-Unis déclarent que comme de nombreux spécimens d'espèces inscrites à l'Annexe I ont été importés aux Etats-Unis avant l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention le 1^{er} juillet 1975, il pourrait être difficile d'établir l'origine légale du cheptel souche.
- c) Le Royaume-Uni remet en question le fait que l'objection d'une seule Partie puisse entraîner un délai dans l'enregistrement, voire le renvoi de la demande à la Conférence des Parties.
- d) Les Etats-Unis et la République tchèque mentionnent des problèmes d'application dus à des incohérences dans les lois nationales. En République tchèque, par exemple, la loi dispense d'enregistrement certaines espèces inscrites à l'Annexe I. Les Etats-Unis autorisent l'exportation de spécimens couverts par l'Annexe I reproduits à des fins commerciales lorsque l'organe de gestion du pays d'importation a déclaré qu'ils ne seraient pas utilisés à des fins principalement commerciales. Les Etats-Unis indiquent que certains pays ont une législation interdisant à leurs organes de gestion d'indiquer que les fins de l'importation sont commerciales.
- e) Les Etats-Unis se déclarent préoccupés de ce que de nombreux petits établissements qui élèvent des espèces de l'Annexe I ne sont pas en mesure de remplir les conditions requises par la résolution Conf. 12.10 sans utiliser les données de production d'autres éleveurs, ce qui requiert une coopération qui n'existe actuellement pas entre éleveurs. La République tchèque déclare que la procédure (mais aussi toutes les obligations et les conditions requises pour la suivre) est trop compliquée pour les éleveurs et les négociants.
- f) L'Espagne et les Etats-Unis se déclarent préoccupés de ce que de nombreux pays continuent d'autoriser les importations de spécimens d'espèces inscrites à l'Annexe I au titre de l'Article III de la Convention et du fait que si les éleveurs peuvent exporter ces spécimens sans être enregistrés, rien ne les incitera à s'enregistrer.
- g) L'Inde et Israël appuient le système d'enregistrement actuel. L'Inde craint que l'élevage en captivité de certaines espèces ne donne l'occasion de blanchir des spécimens sauvages acquis illégalement en les faisant passer pour élevés en captivité. Israël exprime des craintes similaires, souligne la nécessité d'empêcher le blanchiment des spécimens capturés dans la nature et recommande plus de supervision en établissant, par exemple, des lignes directrices sur le marquage et l'étiquetage.
- h) L'Allemagne déclare que comme la procédure d'enregistrement est très longue et complexe, bon nombre de propriétaires s'abstiennent de l'entamer. Ils vendent leurs spécimens élevés en captivité dans l'Union européenne, au sein de laquelle l'enregistrement n'est pas requis.
- i) Le Myanmar et la Nouvelle-Zélande déclarent que comme ils n'ont pas d'établissements enregistrés, ils n'ont pas de commentaires pour le moment.
- j) Le Canada déclare que bien qu'il y ait neuf établissements enregistrés (tous pour des faucons) la plupart des éleveurs perçoivent la procédure d'enregistrement comme trop compliquée et, réticents, ils décident donc souvent de ne pas d'enregistrer. Le Canada indique qu'il n'y a pas de problèmes ni de limites de caractère scientifique concernant la procédure d'enregistrement.
- k) Les Etats-Unis fournissent les commentaires d'éleveurs qui indiquent qu'il est difficile, voire impossible, de récupérer la documentation concernant l'origine du cheptel souche, que

l'enregistrement interdit aux éleveurs commerciaux et non commerciaux de travailler ensemble, et que de nombreux éleveurs tiennent mal leur registres.

l) La République tchèque et le Royaume-Uni donnent des informations sur les exportations de spécimens de Falconiformes et de Psittaciformes inscrits à l'Annexe I ne provenant pas d'établissements d'élevage enregistrés.

5. Des commentaires ont également été reçus d'une ONG [*Species Survival Network* (SSN)] et d'un établissement d'élevage enregistré (*Birds International Inc.*). SSN appuie la procédure d'enregistrement actuelle et propose de l'étendre pour examiner l'apport des Etats des aires de répartition concernant le risque que des établissements d'élevage sapent l'action de lutte contre la fraude ou les efforts de conservation *in situ* consentis pour les espèces.
6. Dans ses commentaires, *Birds International Inc.* suggère que l'organe de gestion de la Partie où se trouve l'établissement soit chargé de vérifier l'acquisition légale du cheptel souche, qu'une procédure simplifiée soit adoptée pour les espèces supplémentaires élevées par un établissement déjà enregistré auprès du Secrétariat, que les objections à l'enregistrement ne puissent être faites que par les Etats de l'aire de répartition, et qu'un groupe d'appui composé des établissements enregistrés et des gouvernements correspondants soit créé pour aider les établissements à obtenir leur enregistrement.

Recommandations du Président du groupe de travail

7. Les réponses reçues après la rédaction du présent document seront discutées à la 20^e session du Comité pour les animaux.
8. Il faudrait axer les discussions sur les informations devant être soumises par les établissements et sur ce qui pourrait être éliminé ou réduit durablement.
9. De plus, il faudrait aussi discuter du changement de la procédure concernant les objections à l'enregistrement d'un établissement, de manière que seuls les Etats de l'aire de répartition puissent émettre des objections et demander un vote avant la Conférence des Parties. Il serait ainsi possible de résoudre certains des problèmes soulevés par différentes Parties.

NOTIFICATION AUX PARTIES

N° 2003/071

Genève, le 12 novembre 2003

CONCERNE:

Procédure d'enregistrement des établissements élevant à des fins commerciales
des animaux d'espèces inscrites à l'Annexe I

1. A sa quatrième session (Gaborone, 1983), la Conférence des Parties avait demandé au Secrétariat, dans sa résolution Conf. 4.15, d'« établir et de tenir à jour ... un registre des établissements pratiquant l'élevage en captivité, à des fins commerciales, de spécimens d'espèces inscrites à l'Annexe I ». Après une série de révisions de la procédure d'enregistrement, la résolution Conf. 12.10, intitulée « Lignes directrices pour une procédure d'enregistrement et de suivi des établissements élevant en captivité à des fins commerciales des espèces animales inscrites à l'Annexe I », fut adoptée à la 12^e session (Santiago, 2002).
2. Cependant, relativement peu d'établissements de ce genre ont été enregistrés auprès du Secrétariat (à juin 2003, il y en avait 99 pour 20 taxons). Seules 21 Parties ont enregistré des établissements, la plupart élevant des crocodiliens ou des faucons, ou encore le scléropage d'Asie. La majorité des établissements enregistrés se trouvent dans des pays d'Asie du sud-est.
3. Dans sa décision 12.78, la Conférence des Parties charge le Comité pour les animaux d'étudier et d'évaluer la procédure d'enregistrement des établissements élevant en captivité à des fins commerciales des espèces animales inscrites l'Annexe I et de soumettre à la 13^e session de la Conférence des Parties un rapport:
 - a) *évoquant et analysant les problèmes spécifiques qui limitent un recours plus large à la procédure d'enregistrement;*
 - b) *faisant des recommandations pour résoudre ces problèmes; et*
 - c) *étudiant et évaluant comment l'élevage en captivité à des fins commerciales d'espèces inscrites à l'Annexe I et le processus d'enregistrement contribuent à la conservation de ces espèces.*
4. Le Secrétariat invite les Parties et les organisations intergouvernementales et non gouvernementales à lui fournir des informations et des commentaires sur la procédure d'enregistrement des établissements élevant à des fins commerciales des animaux d'espèces inscrites à l'Annexe I, en ce qui concerne notamment:
 - a) les problèmes réels ou perçus qui limiteraient ou empêcheraient au niveau national le recours à la procédure d'enregistrement (problèmes d'ordre administratif, légal, gestionnaire, économique, scientifique, etc.);
 - b) l'expérience acquise dans la mise en œuvre de la procédure d'enregistrement et dans le suivi ultérieur (cela concerne, par exemple, les organes de gestion et les autorités scientifiques de Parties ayant des établissements enregistrés, ceux de Parties ayant émis des objections à l'enregistrement, ou encore ceux de Parties ayant demandé le rejet de l'enregistrement, ainsi que les représentants d'établissements d'élevage en captivité pertinents) ; et

- c) les établissements non enregistrés qui élèvent des animaux d'espèces inscrites à l'Annexe I destinés au commerce international (avec indication des espèces et du nombre d'animaux produits pour chacune).
- 5. Les Parties et les organisations sont également incitées à rechercher ces informations auprès d'autres sources (amateurs et associations d'amateurs ou d'élevage commercial).
- 6. Le Secrétariat souhaiterait recevoir les informations demandées dans la présente notification le 31 janvier 2004 au plus tard afin que le Comité pour les animaux puisse en discuter à sa 20^e session (prévue provisoirement en mars 2004).

Réponse du Canada

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Fax: 011-41-22-7973417

March 2, 2004

Mr. Willem Wijnstekers
Secretary General
CITES Secretariat
International Environment House
15, chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine
Genève, Switzerland

9083-3

Dear Mr. Wijnstekers:

Canada's Response to CITES Notification 2003/071 Procedure to register operations that breed Appendix-I animal species for commercial purposes

Please find attached Canada's response to the above-noted notification.

We are providing information regarding the perceived or actual problems that would limit or prevent the use of the registration procedure at its national level, and our experience with implementation of the registration process and in dealing with unregistered operations breeding for international trade.

Please contact Ms. Véronique Brondex at (819) 956-9327 if you have any questions.

Yours sincerely,

Lynda Maltby
Director
Species at Risk Branch
Canadian Wildlife Service

c.c. Ms. Eleanor Zurbrigg, Chief, Wildlife Trade and International Coordination
Mr. Jean Robillard, CITES Management Authority, Canadian Wildlife Service

Canada's response to CITES Notification 2003/071

Notification 2003/071: Procedure to register operations that breed Appendix I animal species for commercial purposes.

The following outlines Canada's information and comments on the process for registering operations that breed Appendix-I animal species for commercial purposes, as invited by the Secretariat.

a) Perceived or actual problems that would limit or prevent the use of the registration procedure at national level (these problems may for instance be of an administrative, legal, management, economic or scientific nature);

- **Legal**

Canada does not implement by way of regulation the exemption (Article VII, paragraph 4 of the Convention: *Specimens of an animal species included in Appendix I bred in captivity for commercial purposes, shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix II.*). This means that to import any Appendix I specimen to Canada, the importer must be in possession of not only a CITES export permit, but also of a Canadian CITES import permit even if the specimen originates from a registered commercial captive breeding operation. However, Canada implements this exemption administratively on export only in that Canadian CITES-Registered Commercial Breeders can export specimens with a Canadian CITES Captive-Bred Certificate only.

The present lack of this exemption is considered a limitation in Canada from an administration and enforcement perspective. With respect to administration, it means increased paperwork and validation of documents. With respect to enforcement, the requirement of an additional import permit by Canada but not by other Parties, often results in Canada Customs detaining shipments originating from these other Parties and subsequent unnecessary administrative burden related to release of shipments. To correct this situation, Canada plans to seek regulatory amendment in order to implement by way of regulation this exemption in a near future.

- **Administrative**

The breeders initially perceive the registration process as too complicated and therefore are reluctant to register and often decide not to register. Thus, introduction to the program requires specifically tailored information and instructions to demonstrate the simplicity and the benefits of the program, as well as more general information about CITES and the broader conservation issues. This will require an education, training, or public awareness program. Increased awareness and concise instructions will foster participation and appreciation for the program.

Canada is aware of the requirements of the Resolutions pertaining to registration of captive breeding operations, specifically that all operations breeding Appendix I species in captivity for commercial purposes be registered. However, this will be an ongoing process for some time and a significant work load. To date, Canada has registered nine operations breeding falcons, and it is intended to continue to increase registration of breeders for falcons and other species.

The use of the CITES registration program is limited in Canada by the low number of registrants worldwide. The program will become increasingly effective as more Parties register more operations. Canada frequently receives applications from registered breeders to import stock from non-registered breeders in other countries. This is permitted in most cases, even when new genetic stock is not required, since there are few or no registered operations from which they can obtain new stock. In general, permit issuance is more complex when Canada is dealing with a country that does not have a captive breeding registration program in place for Appendix I species.

- **Scientific**

Canada has no problems or limitations of a scientific nature with respect to use of the registration procedure.

b) any experiences with the implementation of the registration process and the subsequent monitoring requirements (this would for instance concern Management and Scientific Authorities of Parties with registered operations, of Parties that objected to registrations or of Parties that had requests for registration rejected, and representatives of the relevant captive-breeding operations):

- In 1987, the first captive breeding operation in Canada was registered by CITES.
- From 1987 to 2002, 12 captive breeding operations were registered by Canada.
- In 2002, the Management and Scientific Authorities received information that led to the conclusion that three operations no longer qualified for registration. The Management Authority requested their removal by notifying the Secretariat.
- In 2003, nine captive breeding operations were registered by Canada : four in Ontario, three in British Columbia, and two in Alberta. Eight of them breed *Falco peregrines* and/or *Falco rusticolus* and one of them breeds *Tragopan caboti*.
- The 2003 annual reports are currently under review for re-registration in 2004.

The demand for captive breeding for commercial and conservation purposes is growing in Canada. The Scientific and Management Authorities are providing information and registration forms to interested breeders. However, since 2001, no additional breeders have pursued registration.

In Canada there is a registration procedure with a defined schedule to monitor all the CITES captive breeding operations. The Scientific Authority has created a database for each breeder to track all the changes in current stock and all offspring. An application form is also available on the website for breeders that would like to be registered. Canada also plans to add a section on captive breeding to the Canadian CITES website (www.cites.ca).

c) Unregistered operations that are breeding Appendix-I animal species for international trade (including the species concerned and the numbers produced).

There are many hobbyists or breeders in Canada that breed Appendix I species. Without in-depth study and analysis, it is difficult to provide an accurate number but our records indicate that the following species are part of the trade (see tables 1 and 2 below).

Table 1. Species involved in international trade in Canada (import and export) for breeding purposes since the year 2000. Please note that international trade involving zoos and scientific institutions are not included.

Export	Import
<i>Mustela nigripes</i> (14)	<i>Falco rusticolus</i> (6)
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (2)	<i>Tragopan caboti</i> (2)
<i>Falco rusticolus</i> (7)	<i>Aratinga garouba</i> (2)
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> (4)	<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i> (5)
<i>Tragopan caboti</i> (1)	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> (2)
<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i> (2)	<i>Grus japonensis</i> (4)
	<i>Vultur gryphus</i> (2)
	<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i> (2)
	<i>Ara glaucogularis</i> (1)
	<i>Ara maracana</i> (1)
	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> (1)
	<i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i> (1)
	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (2)

Export	Import
	<i>Acrantophis dumerili</i> (9)
	<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i> (6)
	<i>Epicrates inornatus</i> (4)
	<i>Boa constrictor</i> (1)
	<i>Varanus komodoensis</i> (2)
	<i>Scleropages formosus</i> (173)

Table 2. Species involved in international trade in Canada (import and export) for personal purposes (purpose codes P with source codes C or F) since the year 2000.

Export	Import
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> (1)	<i>Falco rusticolus</i> (23)
<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i> (1)	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> (30)
<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i> (2)	<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i> (2)
<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i> (1)	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i> (10)
<i>Ara militaris</i> (1)	<i>Cacatua goffini</i> (7)
<i>Ara macao</i> (4)	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i> (1)
<i>Aratinga acuticaudata</i> (1)	<i>Ara militaris</i> (2)
<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i> (5)	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i> (2)
<i>Cacatua goffini</i> (2)	<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i> (7)
<i>Eclectus roratus</i> (3)	<i>Acrantophis madagascarensis</i> (2)
<i>Falco rusticolus</i> (10)	<i>Acrantophis dumerili</i> (3)
<i>Falco perigrinus</i> (6)	<i>Ara macao</i> (5)
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (1)	<i>Ara maracana</i> (2)
<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> (1)	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i> (3)
<i>Scleropages formosus</i> (20)	<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i> (1)
<i>Tragopan caboti</i> (1)	<i>Eos histrio</i> (1)
	<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i> (1)
	<i>Sanzia madagascariensis</i> (1)

 **MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE Y ENERGÍA** 
SISTEMA NACIONAL DE AREAS DE CONSERVACIÓN
Autoridad Administrativa CITES
Costa Rica

Señores
Secretaria CITES
Fax: 00 4122 797-3417
Ginebra, Suiza

ACTION *TOM COPY* *ADY*

30. Jan. 2004

REPLY . . . FILE

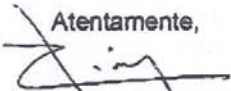
Estimados señores:

En respuesta a la notificación No. 71 del 12 de noviembre de 2003, Costa Rica comparte el criterio emitido por la Secretaria de la importancia y necesidad de registrar los establecimientos que crían en cautividad especies animales incluidas en los apendices con fines comerciales.

Es de esencial importancia que los interesados presenten a las Autoridades Administrativas pruebas contundentes y claras de que el origen del plantel reproductor parental fue obtenido en forma legal cuando vayan a inscribir los establecimientos. Un criterio indispensable en el registro de estos establecimientos es la demostración de que los individuos a comercializar son **de segunda generación (F2)**.

Sin mas por el momento quedo a sus ordenes para cualquier información.

Atentamente,


Raúl Solorzano Soto
Director Superior
Punto Focal
Autoridad Administrativa CITES



JJCD

C: Gilbert Canet Brenes, Gerente GMRN
José Joaquín Calvo Domingo, Autoridad Administrativa CITES
Juan Rodríguez R., Autoridad Administrativa CITES
CRACCITES
Bruno Bustos, Coordinador Comité Técnico CITES – CCAD
Autoridades Administrativas CITES de Centroamerica y Mexico

Dear colleagues,

Concerning the Notification No. 71/2003 we would like to apologize for our late response. We have collected data from the Czech CITES Management Authority (the Ministry of the Environment) on the export of CITES I species from 1997 to September 2003 to evaluate the international trade in CITES I species bred in captivity in the Czech Republic. As far as registering operations that breed Appendix I animal species for commercial purposes we can summarise the following:

- 1) There are no such registered operations that breed Appendix I species for commercial purposes in the Czech Republic.
- 2) We have had no applications for such a registration so far.
- 3) There was only one question from the breeders side – how to register a breeding facility for *Amazona leucocephala* – after explaining them the whole process – the group of breeders decided to leave the idea.
- 4) The main problems with the registration process we can see are as follows
 - The process (and not only the process, but also all the obligations and duties of the further existence of such a facility) is too complicated for breeders and traders
 - Very problematic might have been the proof of the legal origin of a founder stock
 - The process of registration is “undermined” by the fact, that captive bred “C” CITES I specimens are recognised as CITES II - they can be traded without any difficulties
 - Some of the species (e.g. *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae*, pheasants) bred and traded for commercial purposes are very easy to breed and are exempted from the obligatory registration according to the Czech CITES Act (No. 16/1997 Gazette).
- 5) **From 1997 to September 2003** the following species were exported (enter the international trade) by private persons (breeders) and traders (export made by ZOOs themselves is not included):

Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae – hundreds (1,600 specimens totally, export has been growing in recent years)

Falco peregrinus x *F. rusticolus* – individual specimens exported for breeding, trade, falconry (totally 30)

Falco cherrug x *F. rusticolus* – dozens of specimens for the whole period, for breeding, trade, falconry (120)

***Falco peregrinus* – 29 specimens totally, for falconry, breeding, trade**

Falco rusticolus – 11 specimens totally, for falconry, breeding, trade

***Lophophorus impejanus* – 17 specimens totally, for trade, breeding**

Syrnaticus ellioti – 2 specimens for trade

Crossoptilon mantchuricum – 2 specimens for breeding

Amazona leucocephala – 29 specimens for breeding

Ara macao – 2 specimens for breeding

Ara maracana – 6 specimens for breeding

Ara couloni – 6 specimens for breeding

Saguinus oedipus – 3 specimens for breeding

Pantera onca – 3 specimens for trade

Leopardus pardalis – 1 specimen for breeding

Oryx leucoryx – 4 specimens for trade

- 6) We suppose, that there are mostly hobbyists and amateur societies that breed the above mentioned species, they are not huge in numbers (dozens), who export the captive bred CITES I specimens.
- 7) We think the registration is not considered as a meaningful tool by the breeders and traders to trade and protect the species, because it is easy to prove the second generation (sometimes by DNA as well – mostly at big parrots and falcons) and then it is easy to export and trade the specimens.

With my best regards

Dr. Jan Plesnik
Deputy Director

ACTION T.O. COPY

21. Jan. 2004

REPLY . . . FILE

Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, Mallwitzstr. 1-3, D-53177 Bonn

CITES Secretariat
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Irina.Sprotte@bfn.de
Information: www.cites-online.de
Reference: Ms. Irina Sprotte

Bonn, 2004-01-19

**Ref.: CITES Notification No. 2003/071 - Procedure to register operations
that breed Appendix-I animal species for commercial purposes**

Dear Sirs,

the subject – registration of operations which breed Appendix-I animals species for commercial purposes – is very complex. Notification No. 2003/071 refers to this issue and raises 6 specific questions referring to procedure, problems and recommendations respectively.

With this note the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation which is the responsible authority in Germany for the registration procedure would like to offer some ideas which are based on our experiences over the years with the registration of commercial breeding facilities. We have tried to sort our comments to the respective paragraphs of the Notification. Nevertheless there is some overlapping.

Ref. to paragraph 3a)

- Each Management Authority which deals with offspring produced in a breeding operation must decide on its own whether this operation breeds for commercial purposes or not. It is supposed that decisions in this respect are not answered equal or comparable between countries. Beside the fact that a very strict CITES definition of 'primarily commercial' exists we have to consider that the case by case decision is difficult. For example it is easy to understand that crocodile farms are commercial enterprises. They are run like an agricultural firm and produce meat and leather for commercial purposes. Many other breeding facilities are owned by private persons which do this breeding besides their real job and earn some extra money when they sell the offspring (living single animals) which their breeding pairs have produced over the year.

They proclaim to be hobbyists and in most cases this is accepted and they receive export permits according to Art. VII, para. 5 CITES with source code "C".

- Owners of breeding operations who want to be registered have to apply for this. They must submit to the respective Management Authority detailed information about their operation. Annex 1 of Res. Conf. 12.10 contains 18 questions /items which must be answered within the registration procedure. Only one of this questions can be answered by the MA itself (No.15) all the rest must be prepared by the owner of the breeding-operation. This document must be prepared in English or French or Spain by the owner because MA normally have no personnel capacity to do this. In consequence it is an enormous workload for the owner to prepare all the necessary documentation.
- Because the procedure is long, complicated and especially for animal species so far not in the register of the Secretariat – with an open result – it is supposed that many owners refrain from starting a registration initiative. They sell their offspring on those markets they can deliver without exportation (their own country; EC).
- One or may be the main issue within the registration process is the evidence of legal acquisition of each male and female of the founder stock. Res. Conf. 10.16 (Rev.) – Definition of bred in captivity – requests legal proof not only referring to the CITES documentary requirements but also referring to the respective national legal situation in the country of origin. Owners can give proof that their animals are really pre-Convention or legal referring to CITES. However often they have problems to provide information about the national legislation situation in the country of origin or in those countries which could have been the country of origin for the respective species. In this situation they cannot apply for registration. Also the MA is not in a position to do this work for the applicant.

Para. 4a)

- According to German national law there is one special authority nominated to be responsible for the registration procedure.
- Referring to birds of prey there exists a legal competition between environmental law and hunting law which causes sometimes problems.
- The special structure of Germany, which consists of Federal States causes sometimes problems. Local authorities are responsible for marking procedures, housing conditions, book-keeping requirements and others but the registration procedure is centralized. This needs additional interactions between different authorities.


Para. 4b)

- Germany registered several breeding operations following the procedure provided by Res. Conf. 2.12. and one on the basis of Res. Conf. 8.15. Two attempts to register operations failed the necessary two-thirds majority on Conferences of the Parties 8 and 10 respectively.
- Because the procedure is complicated and an enormous work must be done by the owner itself and the MA as well only few owners of breeding operations have strong interest to launch the registration procedure and the MA don't request them to do this because of the extra-work created by such a registration application.

Para. 4c)

- There are many breeding operations which breed CITES App. I animals for primarily commercial purposes but were not registered (i.e. for reptile species).
- However it is not known to the MA how many operations breed and which offspring is produced every year, because the MA will only get information on such an operation when an export permit was applied for the offspring. The whole book-keeping procedure of the operations is controlled by the Federal States.
- In case were we think the operation must be considered as primarily commercial and is not registered an export permit will only be issued on the procedure of Art. III (2) CITES after the MA of the importing country has issued an import permit which states the private (non-commercial) purpose for which the imported animal is supposed to be used. After the import permit has been issued first the export document will be granted and the source code "D" is used to make sure the specimen originates from a commercial enterprise an additional information to the importing MA and also for re-exportation cases.
- In a comparable way we allow importation for personnel purposes of animals bred in captivity (at least F2 generation) from non registered operations (ref. to Art. III (3) CITES).

Kindly



Dr. D. Jelden

cc: BMU, NI3, per Fax
EU-COM, Coleman per Fax
Grünkopie

29 January 2004

Israel's response to Notification No. 2003/071

1. There are currently no facilities in Israel breeding CITES for commercial purposes.
2. Israel supports the registration system in principal, and would like to see it continued.
3. Israel would like to see greater oversight and guidelines established by the CoP (for example, better guidelines on marking and/or tagging) to discourage possible abuse of the system through "laundering" of specimens that are not captive-bred.
4. For now, Israel has a policy not to normally apply the exemption offered in Article VII, paragraph 4, and considers all specimens of species listed in Appendix I as such.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Simon Nemptzov
Wildlife Ecologist
Israel Scientific Authority for CITES

Courriel reçu de l'Inde (avant l'envoi de la notification aux Parties)

-----Original Message-----

From: Dr. Rajesh Gopal [mailto:dirpt-r@hub.nic.in]

Sent: 21 August 2003 21:06

To: thomas.althaus@bvet.admin.ch

Cc: Willem Wijnstekers; John Sellar; CITES

Subject: Registration and Monitoring of Operations that Breed Appendix - I Animal Species (CITES)

To, The Chairman
 Animals Committee
 CITES

Subject: **Registration and Monitoring of Operations that Breed Appendix – I Animal Species (CITES) for commercial purposes.**

Sir,

As you are aware, the issue of registration and monitoring of operations that breed Appendix-I Animal Species for commercial purposes was discussed a number of times in various meetings of the Standing Committee, Animals Committee and the Conference of Parties to the CITES. After several revisions, based on the recommendations of a Working Group, the Resolution Conf.12.10 (on "Guidelines for a procedure to register and monitor operations that breed Appendix-I animal species for commercial purposes") was adopted at COP-12, at Santiago in 2002.

As far as India is concerned, our stand on the issue remains unchanged keeping in mind the interest of tiger conservation. It may kindly be recalled, during COP-11, a new resolution (CR 11.14) was proposed for replacing the earlier CR 8.15 Rev. the latter (CR 8.15 Rev.) ensured that any application to breed Appendix-I species for commercial purposes would require the CITES Secretariat to notify all parties, thus giving a chance to a range country for commenting or objecting to such an application. However, CR 11.14 gave this oversight to range countries for only those species which meet the criteria for inclusion in its Annexure-III, for which a species had to be critically endangered in the wild or known to be difficult to keep or breed in the captivity. Unfortunately, this definition was not in the interest of many endangered species like tiger which breed well in captivity but difficult to rehabilitate and protect in the wild. India all along opposed this move and participated in the Working Group meeting along with other countries, and subsequently safeguards were adopted in COP-12 and new set of guidelines was adopted. This resolution (Resolution Conf. 12.10) addresses most of the concerns of Parties, and hence we feel there should be no further modification to the guidelines already adopted. Further, in order to ensure that commercial captive breeding of Appendix-I species and the process for registration of breeding operations are not detrimental to certain endangered species, it is suggested **species like tiger should be excluded from the purview of captive breeding for the present, since eventhough such species may breed in captivity, their successful release and protection in the wild is extremely difficult. Captive breeding of such species would provide an opportunity for people with vested interests to launder illegally caught wild specimens from small, natural, in situ populations, which undoubtedly would accelerate the process of extinction of such species in their natural habitats. Most of the present day demands for the body parts and derivatives of tiger internationally is illegal, therefore, in the present scenario, no international agency can quantify the magnitude of this market as done in the case of some reptilian species.** Therefore, considering the ill effects of captive breeding fostering an illegal international trade, species like tiger and other Asian Big Cats should be excluded from captive breeding in the present situation and time.

Yours sincerely,

(VINOD RISHI)
ADDL. DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS
CITES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY - CITES
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA



SECRETARÍA DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE
Y RECURSOS NATURALES

SUBSECRETARÍA DE GESTIÓN PARA
LA PROTECCIÓN AMBIENTAL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE VIDA SILVESTRE
AV. REVOLUCIÓN No.1425, NIVEL 1
COL. TLACOPAC, SAN ÁNGEL
DELEG. ÁLVARO OBREGÓN
C. P. 01040, MÉXICO, D. F.

OFICIO NÚM. SGPA/DGVS/ 01181

MÉXICO, D. F., a 13 FEB. 2004

WILLEM WIJNSTEKERS
SECRETARIO GENERAL
SECRETARÍA CITES
15 CHEMIN DES ANEMONES
CH-1219 CHATELAINE-GENEVE
SUIZA

Me refiero a la Notificación a las Partes No. 2003/071, medio por el cual la Secretaría de la Convención solicita a las Partes que presenten información referente a los problemas reales o posibles que podrían limitar el uso del procedimiento de registro de establecimientos que crían en cautividad con fines comerciales especies animales incluidas en el Apéndice I, a escala nacional.

Al respecto, le informo que de acuerdo a la experiencia que se ha tenido con este tipo de procedimiento, para México no existe dificultad en aplicar correctamente la Resolución 12.10, considerando que los tres procedimientos que ha presentado ante la Secretaría han sido aceptados sin observaciones, sin embargo, la única dificultad que hemos tenido es el largo periodo de tiempo que se llevó el último registro para nuestro país, que fue aproximadamente de dos años y tres meses, sin que hubiese alguna observación por parte de la Secretaría o de algún País Parte.

Por otra parte, si bien México tiene un bajo numero de establecimiento registrados ante la Secretaría, se debe principalmente a que los productores nacionales que crían especies del Apéndice I con fines comerciales, por el momento no tienen interés en comercializar sus productos a nivel internacional, es decir, actualmente su demanda es básicamente nacional.

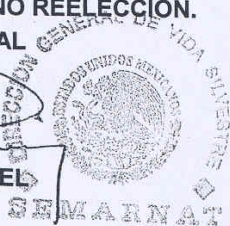
Sin otro particular, aprovecho la ocasión para enviarle un cordial saludo.

ATENTAMENTE

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO. NO REELECCIÓN.
LA DIRECTORA GENERAL


GEORGITA RUIZ MICHAEL

OMRF/LFUG/MEGN



ACTION TDN COPY JCB
www

02. März 2004

REPLY FILE

C.p.c. Francisco Giner de los Ríos.- Subsecretario de Gestión para la Protección Ambiental.- Presente.
Jorge Soberón Mainero.- Autoridad Científica CITES de México.- Presente
Norma Eréndira García Núñez.- Jefa del Departamento de Acuerdos Globales. Presente
Archivo: (S/N)

Réponse du Myanmar

-----Original Message-----

From: UKMZ [mailto:nwcd-cas@mptmail.net.mm]

Sent: Tuesday, January 06, 2004 9:43 PM

To: CITES

Subject:

Dear Sir,

A very Happy New Happy to you.

Regarding the Notification No. 2003/071 dated 12 November 2003, please be kindly informed that Myanmar, so far, does not have any registered breeding operations of Appendix I animal species for commercial purpose.

However, the Department of Fisheries has established a crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*) breeding farm since 1978 for the purposes of education and reintroducing into their habitat. Now, as the number of bred crocodile becomes increased, the Department of Fisheries is considering export after registering the farm at the secretariat.

In this context, we look forward to you kind guidance to register that farm.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Khin Maung Zaw

CITES Scientific Authority of Myanmar

on behalf of CITES Management Authority of Myanmar

Réponse de la Nouvelle-Zélande

-----Original Message-----

From: wdovey@doc.govt.nz [mailto:wdovey@doc.govt.nz]

Sent: 25 November 2003 02:52

To: CITES

Subject: Procedure to register operations that breed Appendix I animal species for commercial purposes

Dear Secretariat

In response to Notification to the Parties 2003/071 we have to inform you that New Zealand has no operations that breed Appendix I animal species for commercial purposes, therefore we are not able to provide information or comments on the process for registering such operations.

Best regards

Wilbur Dovey

CITES Officer

Science and Technical Centre

Department of Conservation

Wellington, New Zealand

Tel 64 4 471 0726

Direct line 64 4 471 3106 (Tues-Thurs)

Fax 64 4 471 3279

email: wdovey@doc.govt.nz



MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA

MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA S.G. INSP. CERTIFIC. Y ASIST. TÉCNICA DE COMEX	SALIDA	Nº. 200428100000242 28/01/04 12:12:35
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SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO DE COMERCIO Y TURISMO

SECRETARÍA GENERAL DE COMERCIO EXTERIOR

SUBDIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE INSPECCIÓN, CERTIFICACIÓN Y ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA DEL COMERCIO EXTERIOR

ACTION FROM COPY

28 Jan. 2004

REPLY . . . FILE

F A X

DE AUTORIDAD ADMINISTRATIVA CITES - ESPAÑA	
A SECRETARÍA CITES	
ASUNTO Notificación No. 2003/071	
S/REF	N/REF MN
FECHA 26 de enero de 2004	
Nº DE PÁGS. INCLUYENDO PORTADA 3	

En relación con la Notificación CITES Nº 2003/071 relativa al procedimiento para registrar establecimientos que crían en cautividad con fines comerciales, especies animales incluidas en el Apéndice I y de acuerdo con lo solicitado en la misma, la Autoridad Científica y la Autoridad Administrativa de España indican los siguientes comentarios:

- a) Respecto a los problemas reales o posibles que podrían limitar o evitar el uso del procedimiento de registro a escala nacional:

En España se tiene establecido un registro interno de criadores. Para ser incluido en este registro, los criadores deben aportar la documentación acreditativa del origen legal de los especímenes así como cumplir una serie de requisitos. Por este motivo, para los criadores registrados en España no les supondría un esfuerzo mucho mayor el acceder al registro ante la Secretaría CITES. El motivo por el que los criadores no solicitan la inclusión en el registro ante la Secretaría CITES es, en nuestra opinión, que no tienen necesidad de hacerlo ya que el comercio de especímenes de especies incluidas en el Apéndice I se mantiene con independencia de la inclusión en el registro.

En nuestra opinión, tal vez los países deberían ser más estrictos en la consideración de la finalidad comercial en los casos de especímenes de especies del Apéndice I que provengan de establecimientos no registrados. De esta manera, se incentivaría el registro y los criadores considerarían los beneficios del mismo.

CORREO ELECTRÓNICO:
Buzon.CITES@SSCC.MCX.ES

Pº. DE LA CASTELLANA, 182
28046 MADRID
TEL.: 91 3493772
FAX: 91 3493777

EN CASO DE PROBLEMAS EN LA RECEPCIÓN, POR FAVOR LLAME A NUESTRAS OFICINAS



Respecto a los criadores que no se han registrado a nivel nacional no hay datos para concluir las causas por lo que no lo han hecho. Sin embargo, en opinión de estas Autoridades, uno de los motivos puede ser la imposibilidad de demostrar el origen legal de los especímenes.

b) Respecto a las experiencias en la aplicación del proceso de registro:

En España sólo existe un establecimiento registrado correspondiente a un centro de cría de *Falco peregrinus*. En relación con este establecimiento, no hubo problemas en cuanto al cumplimiento de los requisitos ni respecto a los controles posteriores.

Hace años sí se constató un problema en relación con un establecimiento que no pudo registrarse ya que la anterior Resolución obligaba a haber conseguido la F2 en las instalaciones del establecimiento que solicitaba el registro. Este problema se solventó con la nueva Resolución.

En el año 1997 España se opuso a la inclusión en el registro de un establecimiento de cría de halcones (*Falco peregrinus*) ubicado en Alemania. El motivo de la oposición fue que existían serias dudas respecto a la legalidad del plantel reproductor de dicho establecimiento. Los propietarios del mismo habían sido detenidos, juzgados y sentenciados por el robo en España de huevos y pollos de la especie para la que solicitaban el registro.

c) Respecto a los establecimientos que crían especies animales del Apéndice I, en España existen unos 250 centros que, en mayor o menor medida, crían especímenes de especies incluidas en el Apéndice I. Las especies del Apéndice I que mayoritariamente se crían son las siguientes:

PSITTACIFORMES:

- *Amazona barbadensis*
- *Amazona leucocephala*
- *Amazona ochrocephala oratrix*
- *Amazona petrei*
- *Amazona rhodocorytha*
- *Amazona tucumana*
- *Amazona vinacea*
- *Amazona viridigenalis*
- *Ara ambigua*
- *Ara glaucogularis*
- *Ara macao*
- *Ara maracana*
- *Ara militaris*
- *Ara rubrogenys*
- *Aratinga guarouba*
- *Cacatua goffini*
- *Cacatua haematuropygia*
- *Cacatua moluccensis*
- *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae*
- *Eos histrio*
- *Psephotus chrysopterygius*
- *Psephotus dissimilis*
- *Pyrrhura cruentata*



FALCONIFORMES

- *Falco peregrinus*
- *Falco rusticolus*

PRIMATES

- *Callithrix aurita*
- *Eulemur fulvus*
- *Lemur catta*
- *Leontopithecus chrysomela*
- *Saguinus oedipus*

REPTILES

- *Crocodylus niloticus*
- *Osteolaemus tetraspis*
- *Python molurus molurus*
- *Sanzinia madagascariensis*
- *Testudo kleinmanni*

OTROS

- *Carduelis cucullata*
- *Caloenas nicobarica*
- *Lophophorus impejanus*
- *Lophura edwardsi*
- *Lophura swinhoii*
- *Polyplectron emphanum*
- *Syrmaticus ellioti*
- *Canis lupus*
- *Panthera tigris*

LA SUBDIRECTORA GENERAL,

Teresa Zapatero Martínez



Notification No. 2003/071: UK comments on the procedure to register operations that breed App I animal species for commercial species

UK's overall view is that the current procedure is too bureaucratic. We believe that the main problem with the current process lies with **standards of evidence** that Parties are expected to produce to confirm that the parental and/or founder stock were lawfully acquired, **the length of time the verification process** takes, and the fact that **a single objecting Party can cause the processing to be delayed** for >210 days and require the application to go before a Conference of Parties.

Standards of evidence

Paragraph 6 in Annex 1 of Conf. Res. 12.10 refers to the criteria that the parental breeding stock must fulfil and doesn't specifically refer to the standards of evidence that must be produced. It simply indicates that operations located in non-range States must produce evidence that the animals comprising the parental stock are (a) pre-convention, (b) have been derived from pre-convention specimens, OR (c) were acquired from the range States in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and must be backed-up by relevant dated receipts or other acceptable proof of lawful acquisition. The problem is that some Parties & NGOs have unrealistic expectations about what proof of evidence should be provided and then are able to block the registration from progressing.

It is unrealistic to expect a breeder who has built up a breeding group over many decades from a whole variety of sources, to be able to produce documentary evidence to verify the source of all the founder stock that the breeding stock were derived from, especially if they are pre-convention. In these circumstances it should be the Management Authority of the country in which the operation is established, in consultation with the Secretariat/Animals Committee, that should make a judgement based on the information available, i.e. trade data, national legislation, availability in captivity, breeding potential etc.

As the Resolution currently stands, the minimum period of time it would take to register an operation, if no objections are received, would be 90 days from the date of notification by the Secretariat. However, if a single objection is received, then it could take a further 120 days for resolution of the identified problem and even further delay if the objection is not withdrawn and it has to go to the Conference of Parties. It seems unreasonable that a single objecting Party can have the power to delay the registration of an operation to this extent. Moreover, Parties may choose to obstruct registration on grounds that have more to do with ethics or politics than with reasons about the legitimacy of captive breeding claims under Res. Conf. 10.16.

Resource implications

The burden on the CITES Authorities usually comes in the verification stage and interpretation of all the data. If we had to register all commercial Appendix-I breeding facilities, then it would have significant resource implications for the MA and SA and would be unworkable.

Although Conf. Resolution 12.10 might seem to require that all facilities breeding Appendix I animals for commercial purposes should be registered with the CITES Secretariat, as CITES has no role in domestic trade issues it is clear that it relates only to facilities planning to be involved in international trade. Given c.95% of animals bred in the UK are intended for the domestic and European market, it would be less of a burden on CITES Authorities if this Resolution were more explicitly related to those operations that were breeding Appendix-I species for international commercial trade.

There are actually relatively few breeders of Appendix-I species in the UK that are breeding for international trade. In 2002, only 22 individuals exported Appendix-I species for commercial purposes (purpose code T), 2 of which are already registered with the CITES Secretariat. The number of Appendix-I species involved was just the 6 listed below, involving 295 specimens, most of which were hybrids:

Falco peregrinus (Peregrine falcon)

Falco rusticolus (Gyr falcon)

Falco pelegrinoides (Barbary falcon)

Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae (Newzealand Parakeet)

Lophophorus impejanus (Himalayan monal)

Amazona leucocephala (Cuban Amazon)

129 (43.7%) of the Appendix-I specimens exported in 2002 for commercial purposes, were produced by CITES registered breeders.

Perceived lack of fairness in the process.

There seems to be an **inconsistency in the way CITES approaches registration**, when you compare the process for registering captive-breeding operations, with scientific institutions (Res. Conf. 11.15) and registered nurseries for artificially propagated plants (Res. Conf. 9.19). In these instances the primary responsibility lies with the Management Authority of the Country in which the nursery or scientific institution is located, and the Secretariat has a verification role. In the case of nurseries the Secretariat is expected to publish the nurseries details once they are satisfied that the facility meets all the requirements within 30 days after receipt of the report.

Parties still have the opportunity to comment, but they cannot cause unnecessary delay to registration. Decisions about whether the nursery/scientific institution meet the criteria lie with the Secretariat and the Plants committee.

There is no obvious reason why this approach could not be adopted for captive-breeding operations.

To conclude, the UK SA considers the present Resolution to be unworkable if it is to apply to all breeders of Appendix-I species and should not be implemented. We should press for a much simpler scheme along the lines of that adopted for commercial nurseries, and should focus on large scale commercial operations that are involved in international trade.

UK CITES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

15 December 2003

ANNEX A – UK Exports of captive-bred Appendix-I specimens (purpose Code T) in 2002

Applicant	Species	Total no specimens	No of exports of this species/hybrid	No of exports for this applicant in 2002
Breeder 1	Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae	44	3	5
	Lophophorus impejanus	2	2	
Breeder 2	Falco rusticolus	1	1	1
Breeder 3	Falco rusticolus x Falco peregrinus	1	1	1
Breeder 4	Falco rusticolus x Falco peregrinus	2	2	9
	Falco peregrinus	12	7	
Breeder 5	Falco rusticolus x Falco peregrinus	6	3	3
Breeder 6 (Registered Breeder)	Falco rusticolus x Falco peregrinus	23	3	5
	Falco rusticolus x Falco cherrug	35	4	
Breeder 7	Falco rusticolus x Falco peregrinus	1	1	3
	Falco rusticolus x Falco cherrug	8	2	
	Falco peregrinus	2	1	
	Falco rusticolus x Falco rusticolus/Falco peregrinus	1	1	
	Falco rusticolus	4	1	
	(F.rusticolus x F. rusticolus/F. cherrug) x F. rusticolus/cherrug)	3	1	
Breeder 8 (Registered Breeder)	Falco rusticolus x Falco peregrinus	44	5	10
	Falco rusticolus x Falco pelegrinoides	4	1	

Applicant	Species	Total no specimens	No of exports of this species/hybrid	No of exports for this applicant in 2002
	Falco peregrinus	1	1	
	Falco rusticolus x Falco cherrug	14	3	
	F.rusticolus/F.cherrug x Falco cherrug	4	1	
	Falco rusticolus/peregrinus/pelegrinoides	4	1	
Breeder 9	Falco rusticolus x Falco peregrinus	5	2	3
	F.rusticolus/F.cherrug x F.rusticolus	1	1	
	Falco rusticolus x Falco cherrug	1	1	
	F.rusticolus/F.cherrug x F.cherrug	1	1	
	Falco peregrinus x Falco cherrug	5	1	
	Falco peregrinus	1	1	
Breeder 10	Falco rusticolus x Falco peregrinus	21	5	7
	Falco rusticolus x Falco cherrug	2	1	
	Falco peregrinus	3	1	
	Falco rusticolus	2	2	
Breeder 11	Falco rusticolus x Falco pelegrinoides	1	1	4
	Falco rusticolus x Falco rusticolus/Falco cherrug	2	1	
	Falco rusticolus x Falco cherrug	1	1	
	Falco peregrinus	1	1	

Applicant	Species	Total no specimens	No of exports of this species/hybrid	No of exports for this applicant in 2002
	Falco rusticolus x Falco peregrinus	5	3	
Breeder 12	Falco rusticolus/cherrug x Falco cherrug	1	1	1
Breeder 13	Falco perigrinus	2	1	1
	Falco rusticolus x Falco rusticolus/Falco cherrug	4	1	
Breeder 14	Falco rusticolus x Falco perigrinus	1	1	1
Breeder 15	Falco peregrinus	9	1	1
Breeder 16	Falco peregrinus x Falco cherrug altai	4	1	2
	Falco peregrinus/Falco pelegrinoides x Falco peregrinus/?	2	1	
	Falco peregrinus	5	1	
	Falco rusticolus x Falco peregrinus	1	1	
	Falco peregrinus x Falco cherrug	2	1	
	Falco peregrinus x Falco cherrug	3	1	
	Falco peregrinus x Falco cherrug/Falco rusticolus	1	1	
	F.peregrinus x (F.rusticolus x F.rusticolus/F.cherrug)	2	1	
	Falco rusticolus/cherrug x (Falco rusticolus/cherrug x F.cherrug)	3	1	
Breeder 17	Falco peregrinus x Falco cherrug	3	1	1
	F.peregrinus x (F.rusticolus/F.cherrug)	1	1	

Applicant	Species	Total no specimens	No of exports of this species/hybrid	No of exports for this applicant in 2002
	Falco peregrinus x F.cherrug milv	1	1	
Breeder 18	Falco rusticolus x Falco peregrinus	13	6	8
	Falco rusticolus x Falco cherrug	5	4	
	Falco peregrinus perigrinus	1	1	
Breeder 19	Falco rusticolus x Falco cherrug	4	1	1
Breeder 20	Falco rusticolus x Falco peregrinus	3	1	1
Breeder 21	Amazona leucocephala	1	1	1
Breeder 22	Falco rusticolus/F. cherrug x Falco peregrinus	1	1	1
TOTAL		295		

Réponse des Etats-Unis d'Amérique

In Reply Refer To:

FWS/AIA/DMA

Mr. Willem Wijnstekers, Secretary General
CITES Secretariat
15, Chemin de Anemones
Case postale 456
CH-1219 Chatelaine-Genève
Switzerland

by fax: (4122) 797-3417

Dear Mr. Wijnstekers:

The U.S. Scientific and Management Authorities wish to provide the following information in response to CITES Notification No. 2003/071 of 12 November 2003 in which Parties were asked to provide information and comments on the process for registering operations that breed Appendix-I animal species for commercial purposes.

4.a) Perceived or actual problems that would limit or prevent the use of the registration procedure at national level.

The following are some of the perceived or actual problems that the United States has observed that would limit or have limited the registration of operations.

- Many countries continue to allow imports of Appendix-I species under Article III of the Treaty. If the breeders can export their Appendix-I specimens without registration, there is no incentive for breeders to register.
- The United States has a large number of small breeders that do not export directly. Instead, they sell to dealers or brokers that do the actual exportations. It has proven difficult to encourage these small breeders to register if they are not the entities actually exporting.
- Many small facilities that are breeding Appendix-I species are unable to meet the requirements of Conf. 12.10 without the use of production data (especially regarding reliable production of offspring to the second generation and beyond) from other breeders. This would require a level of cooperation that we are not currently seeing among the breeders.
- It was not until CoP12 that the term "breeding Appendix-I species for commercial purposes" was clarified to the point that breeders understood their responsibilities under the resolution.
- For the United States, there are other domestic laws that require further analysis and procedural review in addition to compliance with the CITES bred-in-captivity resolutions. Therefore, the registration process may not be as straightforward within the United States as it is for other Parties.
- Many Appendix-I species were imported to the United States prior to CITES (30+ years) and it might be difficult to document the legal origin of the parental breeding stock.
- To encourage registration, the U.S. Scientific and Management Authorities are spending substantial time educating applicants who wish to register a captive-breeding facility, thus complicating the registration process.
- Currently, inspection of animal breeding facilities operating within the United States is not required by the U.S. federal government, unless the species is protected by a domestic law (see 4.b) below). Furthermore, these laws do not cover all Appendix-I species. In the latter case, as the U.S. CITES Authorities, we would have to request the assistance of other federal and state agencies in inspecting such facilities causing delays in the evaluation of applications for registration.

4.b) Experiences with the implementation of the registration process and subsequent monitoring requirements.

We have limited experience with the registration process because we only have two registered facilities. Both facilities breed the gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*) and one also breeds the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). The peregrine falcon is protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) which requires persons that are breeding or holding this species to be permitted. Conditions of the permit require strict record keeping, submission of an annual report outlining activities (i.e., breeding, sales, donations), and banding of each individual bird. State wildlife agencies partially administer this law. Given that both facilities are not completely closed (i.e., they also deal in birds that are bred by other falcon breeders), our Management Authority requires an annual report from each registered breeder listing the birds that may be exported during the next year. This is to ensure that the birds that are not bred by the registered breeders do not get exported under the source code "D."

4.c) Unregistered operations that are breeding Appendix-I animal species for international trade.

The United States has a large number of unregistered commercial breeders, primarily of falcons and parrots. In the absence of an Article VII exemption, many Parties will allow the use of Article III of the Treaty to determine whether or not an Appendix-I species may be imported. When the Management Authority of the importing country has stated that the specimen will not be used for primarily commercial purposes, the United States has allowed the exportation of Appendix-I specimens that have been bred for commercial purposes. Indeed, some countries have national legislation prohibiting their Management Authorities from identifying the purpose of import as commercial. Because many countries continue to allow imports of Appendix-I species under Article III, there is no incentive for U.S. breeders to register. While the United States is currently working on updating its regulations to minimize or stop such exportation, we continue to utilize Article III to allow the exportation of commercially produced Appendix-I specimens as described above.

5. Additional information from other sources.

Below are comments received from two breeders regarding the registration process.

Comments from an aviculturist who breeds and sells many psittacine species within the United States:

1. Private breeders generally do not keep good records and rarely breed several generations of a species. Few breeders have developed self-sustaining populations.
- Breeders are intimidated by the registration process, including the information requirements.

Comments from the owner of one of the registered breeding operations in the United States:

- Many breeders have poorly maintained records. There may be few breeders remaining who have collected specimens from the wild. Thus, in many instances, it is difficult or impossible to recover documentation for the origin of wild founder stock.
- Registration prohibits commercial and non-commercial breeders from working together to exchange captive specimens, thus reducing the ability of breeders to establish genetically diverse captive populations.

We would like to thank you for providing us with the opportunity to comment. We hope that these comments assist the Animals Committee and Secretariat to address some of the current problems with Resolution Conf. 12.10 and its implementation.

Sincerely,

Robert R. Gabel

Chief, Division of Scientific Authority

Peter O. Thomas

Chief, Division of Management Authority

Réponse de Birds International Inc.

January 15, 2004

Dear Agustin,

Birds International Inc (BII) is CITES registered under reference number A-PH-501 for breeding Golden Conure (*G. guarouba*) for commercial purposes.

Last year (December 2003), BII submitted an additional proposals for five (5) Appendix I species for registration based Annex I (Conf. Res. 12.10).. Based on my experience, I would like to share with you the following suggestions to improve compliance for CITES registration.

- I. Shorten the application for second and succeeding applications.

Based on the existing Annex (Res. Conf. 12.10), information to be provided by CMA to the Secretariat should be limited to questions number 1-7 only. However, information asked in questions number 8-18 should be provided to the CMA only.

- II. The proof of acquisition documents should not be limited to the type of documents mentioned and required in questions 4,5 and 6. This is because the exportation and the importation of certain species might be between two non-range countries during the time that they were not a member of CITES.

An affidavit executed by the owner of the breeding facilities and attested by one or two un-interested person and duly certified by the competent CMA of that country should also be accepted. CMA's accreditation of the breeding operation should be recognized by the Secretariat concerning the legal status of the species acquisition.

- III. CMA's/SA's should reject all incomplete applications but will review complete registration proposals and give recommendations to the applicant within sixty (60) working days only.

Parties has 90 days to comments on the registration and another 60 days to resolve (if any) objections through the AC. The CMA should also be given specific time schedule to review and comment on the registration proposals. A Notification on this effect will help to speed-up the process.

- IV. The application (Res. Conf. 12.10) is not fully understood by the company applying for registration. The benefits of the registration should be fully explained.

Creation of support group composed only of CITES registered facilities and their corresponding CMA's/SA's to provide technical advise, benchmarks, MBP's for the aspiring applicants. Questions and answers (from Parties) to FAQ should be posted on the CITES website for reference purposes.

Examples

- 1. You can only apply once.**
- 2. If your application was declined, your collection will be considered illegal.**

- V. Objections concerning the species registration should only be limited to the range state.

Réponse de SSN

31 January 2004

Dear Mr. Wijnstekers:

The Species Survival Network submits the following comments in regard to CITES Notification to the Parties No. 2003/071 concerning the procedure to register operations that breed Appendix-I animal species for commercial purposes. SSN supports maintaining the current registration system. We believe it achieves a balance between providing necessary safeguards against illegal trade and allowing for international trade in truly captive bred specimens of Appendix I species.

SSN encourages the Parties, in their deliberations, to focus on the necessary mechanisms to ensure that: 1) trade in purportedly captive-bred animals does not involve wild-caught specimens; 2) illegally-obtained wild specimens are not used as founder stock; 3) the facility seeking registration has the capability to produce the claimed offspring, 4) all operations are conducted in a humane manner; and 5) Parties, particularly range States, continue to participate in the approval process.

The current debate involves a number of perceived "problems" with the current registration process. We believe that these problems actually represent strengths rather than weaknesses. The purported problems include:

"Requirements for proof of legal acquisition of the breeding stock are too burdensome."

SSN strongly believes that commercial dealers should not profit from the acquisition of illegally acquired specimens, whether these are used as founder stock or directly laundered into international trade. Private holders should not be permitted to benefit from commercial international trade in specimens produced from illegally acquired breeding stock.

The search for breeding stock has fuelled the illegal trade in many endangered species including, *Falco rusticolus*, *Amazona arausiaca*, *Amazona leucocephala*, *Amazona oratrix*, *Amazona versicolor*, *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*, *Anodorhynchus leari*, *Ara glaucogularis*, *Aratinga guarouba*, *Cacatua haematuropygia*, *Probosciger aterrimus*, *Geochelone nigra*, *Geochelone radiata*, *Geochelone yniphora* and *Cyclura* spp.. *Cyanopsitta spixii* provides the most compelling example of an endangered species being traded to extinction in the wild in the quest for breeding stock. The majority of the last specimens of the species are held in private hands outside of the range State, with no efforts on behalf of most holding countries to return these specimens to Brazil. Only the United States has taken legal steps to return an illegally obtained specimen to Brazil.

It is not uncommon for illegally traded, wild-caught specimens to be marketed as captive-bred. A 2002 report by TRAFFIC International on the tortoise trade in Great Britain revealed that that a large-scale illegal trade in tortoises occurs in Europe, with many illegal specimens being declared as captive-bred to facilitate trade. In 2000, the CITES Secretariat notified the Parties of as many as 40 illegally-acquired specimens of *Amazona guildingii* present in one European country alone. Eggs were smuggled into the country and hatched, and the specimens were passed off as captive-bred. The species is fully protected in its range State, St. Vincent, where fewer than 500 wild specimens remain. (CITES Notification to the Parties No. 2000/30). In a well-publicized case in 2002, four young specimens of *Gorilla gorilla* were exported from Nigeria with permits that falsely claimed the specimens were captive-bred. These few examples illustrate the need for commercial facilities to provide evidence that founder stock was legally acquired, and that the facility has the capability for the claimed production.

"Governments in countries in which the facilities are located should be permitted to unilaterally approve a facility to export specimens or products."

SSN supports the continued involvement of the Parties in the registration approval process. Range States, consumer States and transit countries may have significant information regarding illegal trade,

laundering and productivity that is not available to the Party where the facility is located. Because Range States have the greatest interest in protecting their endangered species from illegal trade, SSN encourages the Parties to expand the current registration process to consider input from Range States regarding the risk that a breeding facility might undermine law enforcement or *in-situ* conservation efforts for the species. For example, India has invested countless resources in protecting its remaining tiger populations. In this case, the registration of a captive breeding facility for the production of tiger products would be likely to hinder enforcement efforts, as illegal products would be difficult to distinguish from legal products in range States, transit countries and consumer nations.

In closing, any discussion of the registration process should not merely highlight perceived problems. It should focus on the key reasons for the establishment of the system in the first place, which were to address issues of widespread poaching and illegal trade of Appendix I species for trade, the laundering of wild caught specimens as captive bred, and the illegal capture of specimens to establish breeding stock. These concerns remain highly relevant today. Any changes made to the registration process should seek, as a priority, to ensure that the conservation benefits of the existing system are not lost.

Thank you for providing us the opportunity to express our concerns.

Sincerely,

Ann Michels
Co-Chair
Bird Working Group
SPECIES SURVIVAL NETWORK
anmichels@chilesat.net