

**CITES APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AND ACCREDITATION
OF OPERATION BREEDING APPENDIX I SPECIES
FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES
Res. Conf. 12.10 (Rev CoP15)**

**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

Mr. Antonio M. de Dios – Founder-President

2. DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: February 1975

3. APPENDIX-1 SPECIES PROPOSED FOR REGISTRATION :

Medium sulphur crested cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea abbotti*)¹

4. Numbers and ages (if known or appropriate) of males and females that comprise the parental breeding stock.

Age (in years)	Sex/Gen.	Sex/Gen.
17	2:2/F1	-
16	2:2/F1	-
15	2:2/F1	-
14	3:3/F1	1:1/F2
13	1:1/F1	2:2/F2
12	-	2:2/F2
Total	10:10/F1	5:5/F2

5. Evidence that the parental stock has been obtained in accordance with relevant national measures and the provisions of the Convention (e.g. dated capture permits or receipts, CITES documents, etc.)

F1 and F2 breeding stocks are captive bred specimens produced and paired at BII². See Exhibit A (*Bred in Captivity- Certificate from CITES Philippines*)

¹ Listed under Appendix I on January 12, 2005

² These are progenies coming from certified pre convention specimen, CoP15 Doc 41.2 Annex E1 (Exhibit B)

6. Current stock (numbers, by sex and age, held in addition to the parental breeding stock above).

BII has a current stock of 4:5:1

Age (in yrs)	(Sex) M:F:U	Total
4	2:2:0	4
3	0:0:0	0
1-2	2:3:1	6

7. Information on the percentage mortalities, if possible reported by age and sex.

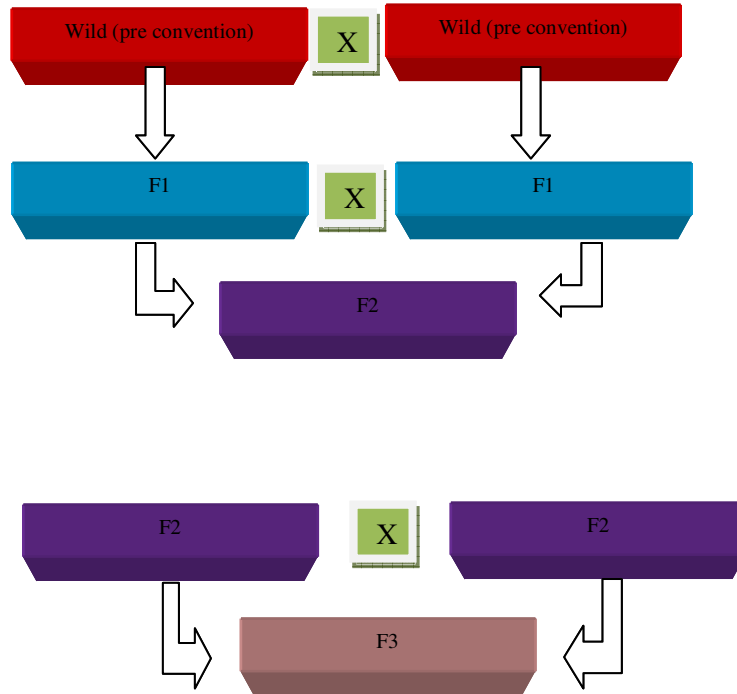
Year	Total production/ Percentage Mortality (F2)	Total production/ Percentage Mortality (F3)
2006	4/0%	3/0%
2007	2/0%	0/0%
2008	3/0%	1/0%
2009	4/0%	2/0%
2010	2/0%	0/0%

8. Documentation showing either:

- a) that the operation has bred at least two generations of the species and a description of the method used; or
- b) if the operation has only bred one generation of the species, that the husbandry methods used are the same as, or similar to, those that have resulted in second-generation offspring in other operations.

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

Diagram below will show how BII was able to achieve F1, F2 and F3 generation progenies.



9. Past, current and expected annual production of offspring and, where possible, information on:
- the number of females producing offspring each year; and
 - unusual fluctuations in the annual production of offspring (including an explanation of the probable cause).

Year	Number of Productive Female (F1)/F2	Total production F2	Total production F3
2006	2/1	4	3
2007	2/0	2	0
2008	3/1	3	1
2009	4/2	4	2
2010	2/0	2	0
2011*	4/3	6	3
2012*	4/3	8	4

*Projection

10. 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.

11. Type of product exported (e.g. live specimens, skins, hides, other body parts, etc.).

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.

12. Detailed description of the marking methods (e.g. bands, tags, transponders, branding, etc.) used for the breeding stock and offspring and for the types of specimens (e.g. skins, meat, live animals, etc.) that will be exported.

12.1 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.

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.

12.2 MICROCHIP IMPLANT

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

See document CoP15 Doc. 41.1 Annex 4, pp7-8

13. Description of the inspection and monitoring procedures to be used by the CITES Management Authority to confirm the identity of the breeding stock and offspring and to detect the presence of unauthorized specimens held at or exported by the operation, or being exported.

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

1. The collection of wildlife species from the natural habitat for breeding purposes is allowed only under a Wildlife Collector's Permit (WCP) issued by the PAWB. Exotic species may be acquired from breeders duly accredited and registered with PAWB or through importation under an import permit issued by the said agency;
2. A Wildlife Farm Permit (WFP) is also required for the establishment of breeding farms in the country. A WFP holder is required to maintain and provide breeding facilities suitable for the avian species to be maintained and spacious enough to ensure the welfare of the birds. Likewise, leg bands for the identification of the breeders and progenies are being checked/verified by the CMA.
3. The breeding farm is required to maintain a record for each species maintained in the farm, which shall include the data specified below. The record is periodically inspected and the stocks verified by the CMA. Only the recorded/validated animal stocks in the farm as registered in the book are allowed for trade/disposition.
 - a. founding/breeder stocks- species, origin, age (date laid and date hatched) generation, sex, quantity, source, marking (leg-band, microchip etc) parental leg-band number if any.
 - b. progenies - species, origin, generation, age (date laid and date hatched) sex, quantity, parental 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.

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.

- 14. 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 breeding and rearing enclosures, tanks, ponds, egg incubation capacity, food production or supply, availability of veterinary services and record-keeping.**

See CoP15 Doc 41.1 Annex 4 pp9-15

- 15. Description of the strategies used or activities conducted by the breeding operation to contribute to the conservation of wild population(s) of the species.**

Birds International Inc, Indonesia and the Philippines has an existing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in accordance to Res. 13.9

- 16. 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.



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Department of Environment and Natural Resources
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE BUREAU
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November 24, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF BRED IN CAPTIVITY

In accordance to CITES Resolution Conference 10.16 (Rev.) under paragraph (a) and (b) items, (i) and (ii) the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) as the designated CITES Management Authority of the Philippines for terrestrial species certifies that the following species produced and paired as breeders by BIRDS INTERNATIONAL INC. with Philippine Wildlife Farm Permit No. 2010-006 (Renewal) and CITES Register No-PH-501 are captive-bred specimens.

Species	Generation	Quantity (M:F)
Citron Crested Cockatoo <i>Cacatua citrinocristata</i>	F1 F2	9:9 2:2
Lesser Sulphur Crested Cockatoo <i>Cacatua sulphurea sulphurea</i>	F1 F2	15:15 3:3
Medium Sulphur Crested Cockatoo <i>Cacatua s. abbotti</i>	F1 F2	10:10 5:5
Moluccan Cockatoo <i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	F1 F2	20:20 8:8


THERESA MUNDITA S. LIM
Director



Protect & conserve our forest to save our wildlife



Exhibit B

CoP15 Doc. 41.2
Annex E1
(English only)

Annex
E-1/2



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Department of Environment and Natural Resources
PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE BUREAU
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PRE – CONVENTION CERTIFICATE

In accordance to CITES Resolution Conf. 13.6, the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) as the designated CITES Management Authority of the Philippines for terrestrial species certifies that the following species acquired by BIRDS INTERNATIONAL INC. are pre – convention specimens.

Species	1 st CITES Listing	Date Acquisition	Quantity of Founder Stock (Ratio)
<i>Ara militaris</i>	June 06, 1981	1981-01-13	7
<i>Cacatua goffini</i>	June 06, 1981	1981-01-14	7
<i>Amazona o. europallata</i>	June 06, 1981	1980-05-25	12/2
<i>Amazona o. oratrix</i>	June 06, 1981	1980-03-03	8/0
<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i>	June 06, 1981	1980-06-24	7
<i>Anodorynchus hyacinthinus</i>	June 06, 1981	1980-03-12	10/0
		1980-05-11	8/0
<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>	June 06, 1981	1980-09-24	5/0
		1981-05-29	7
<i>Prophythura macaranga</i>	June 06, 1981	1981-04-29	7
<i>Ara ambigua</i>	October 28, 1976	November 1976 January 1976 March 1976	13/3
<i>Cacatua albinucha</i>	s. June 06, 1981	January 1979 July 1980	14/4
<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	s. June 06, 1981	May 1978 February 1979 November 1980	13/3
<i>Cacatua s. eborhi</i>	June 06, 1981	August 1979 September 1980	12/2

Dr. TERESA MUNDIT S. LIM
Director



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