

Australian Government

Department of the Environment and Water Resources

1. Name of the owner (person, business or organisation) of the facility (zoo) where animals are kept.

Association for the Conservation of threatened parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.)

2. Official name of the zoo where animals are kept.

Association for the Conservation of threatened parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.)

3. Full Street Address of the zoo where animals are kept.

Strausberger Strasse 3A
Ruedersdorf
Brandenburg
Germany
15562

4. Postal Address (if different to street address).

Friesenstrasse 21
Schoeneiche
Brandenburg
Germany
15566

5. Telephone number

+49 (0)3363 8896060

6. Fax number

+49 (0)3363 8895899

7. Contact email address

s47F

Website-URL

www.act-parrots.eu

8. Name of contact person

Mrs. Katrin Scholtyssek

9. Position in organisation

Biologist

10. Postal address - if different to organisation.

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11. Contact details.

Telephone number work

+49 (0)3363 8896060

Telephone number home/mobile - cell

s47F

Fax number

+49 (0)3363 8895899

email address

s47F

12. Is the zoo privately owned?

No.

~~13. If the zoo is privately owned...~~

14. The zoo must be open to the general public. Please provide details.

Visitors come by appointment and are guided by an ACTP employee . The guide explains general facts about parrot conservation and breeding programs and answers questions. The total number of visitors at ACTPS breeding facility in Germany is around 1200 per year. That means that in average 100 people per month are seeing the birds. They come by appointment and in small groups of around 10 people. The monthly number of visitors is fluctuating seasonally. The peak is in summer (July- September), with around 150 people per month. During the winter and the breeding season (January - June) the number of visitors is lower.

15. If outside of Australia. Please provide the name of National Government Department or Agency specifically responsible for the regulation of zoos and wildlife exhibitions:

Name of the Agency

Landkreis (Rural district of) Maerkisch Oderland, Landratsamt

Official address

Puschkinplatz 12
Seelow
Brandenburg
Germany
15306

Telephone number

+49 (0)3346 850s11C(1)

website URL

16. Please provide a copy of the 'certificate as a registered business', official charter or other relevant document for your Country/State or Province recognising the existence of the zoo as a public exhibition of wildlife.

Attachment 1: Zoo license

Attachment 2: Register entry

Attachment 3: Notice of exemption

17. Please provide copies of all permits relevant to the establishment and operation of the zoo. Include National, State/Province and Local permits as appropriate.

Attachment 4: Permission §11

Attachment 5: §11 Prüfungen

18. Please provide copies of the relevant certificates of insurance covering the zoo's operation.

Attachment 6: Insurance

19. What is the role and purpose of the zoo? Please provide a copy of the zoo's Mission Statement or other statement of role and purpose.

The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots is a registered non-profit organization with the goal to preserve endangered birds and their habitats worldwide by using rare parrot species as flagships and ambassadors for the conservation of entire ecosystems and bird communities.

In a world, where a dramatically increasing number of threatened species and habitats competes for by far not adequately increasing sources of financial support, ACTP will develop and apply novel methods for the funding of parrot conservation under the principle of "Can Wildlife Pay for Itself".

In order to achieve these goals, ACTP will cooperate with scientific institutions and government authorities.

20. The zoo should have a business plan aimed at securing financial viability over the next 5 years. Please provide a copy.

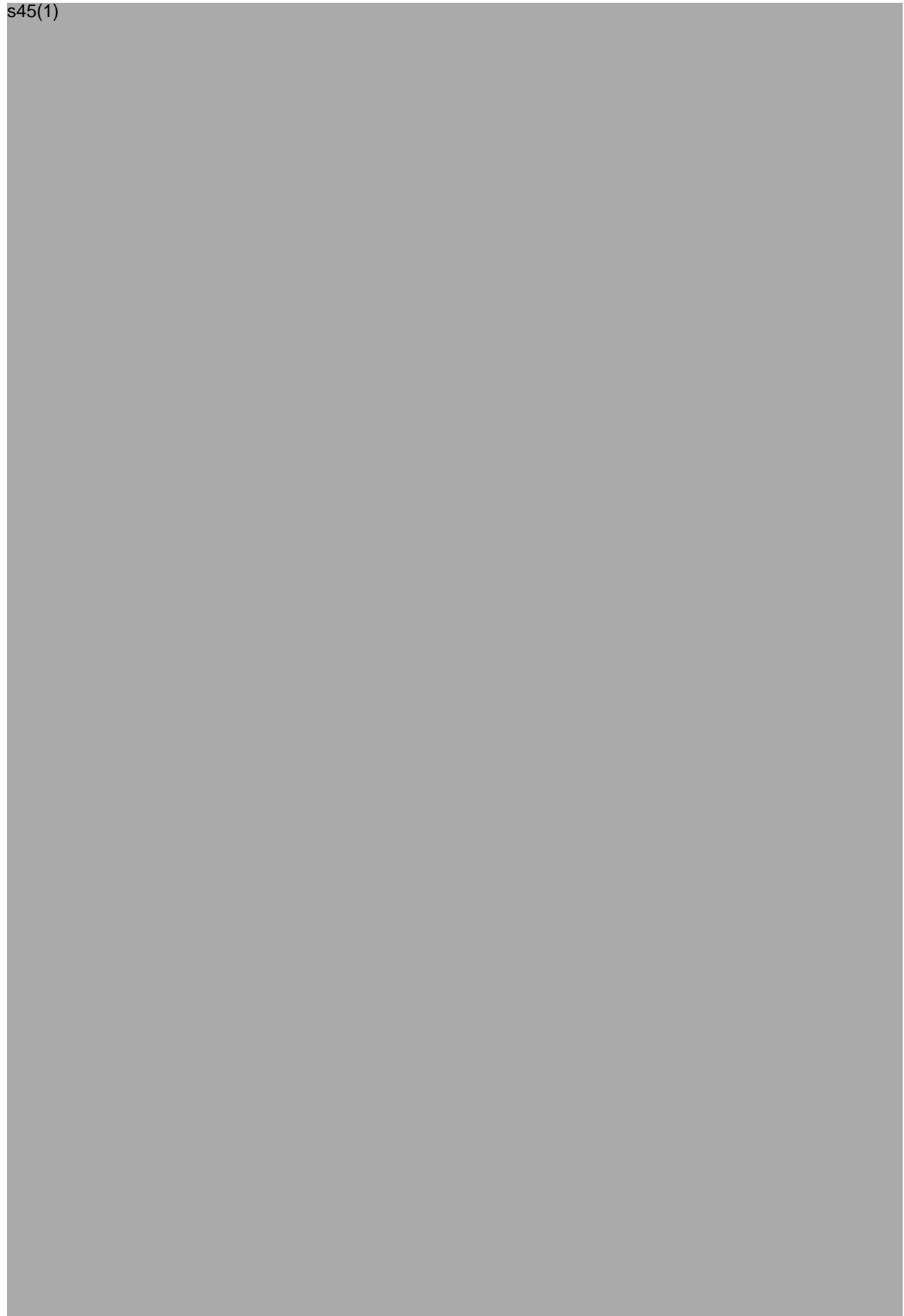
A. General remarks

A.1) The Business Plan illustrates budgeted and forecasted income and expenses for the years 2015 until 2019 for ACTP's zoo operations in Tasdorf, Germany. The Business Plan does not include incomes and expenses for ACTP's wildlife conservation and protection projects, mainly consisting of wildlife projects in Brazil, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

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21. Is the zoo an institutional member of a national regional or international zoo/wildlife conservation organization?

No.

22. Please provide a copy of the zoo's Conservation Policy.

ACTP supports or initiates conservation projects for threatened parrots, which shall be based on three pillars:

In-situ measures: in this category fall all measures for the protection of the parrots in the wild, e.g. preservation of habitats, protection against hunting and trade, scientific studies on ecology and reproductive biology, more or less regular population estimates, the sensitization of the local human communities, etc.

Ex-situ-In-situ measures: establishment of a captive population and a breeding program in the country of the species's origin for eventual release of bird into the wild (re-stocking of depleted populations, founding of new populations), sensitization on a national scale.

Ex-situ measures: Initiating a captive breeding program outside the country of origin as a safety population and for fund raising.

ACTP has three main conservation projects:

Spix's Macaw (*Cyanopsitta spixii*)

The Spix's Macaw is the most endangered parrots species in the world. The birds, native to Brazil, are extinct in the wild and only 100 individuals are left in captivity.

ACTP is one of three organizations, which are cooperating with the Brazilian government with the goal to reintroduce the Spix's Macaw in the wild in 2021.

During the last seven years, ACTP had eleven offsprings, raised in it's breeding facility in Germany. For of them were sent back to Brazil, to become part of a breeding population in Sao Paulo, which will be the stock from which the birds will be finally released. Both offsprings from 2014, hatched in Germany, just went to Brazil on the World wildlife day in March 2015.

Caribbean Amazons

The other two species ACTP is working with, are the St. Lucia and the St. Vincent parrot from the Caribbean Islands. Both species have a relatively stable population at the moment. Since their habitats are very small, the total number of the birds is not high.

Both species live on islands in a small range of rain forest. ACTP is trying to set up safety net populations for both species for the event that the number of birds in the wild will decrease drastically. There are several serious threats, which could harm the Caribbean Amazons. On one hand there are deforestation, illegal trade and agriculture and on the other hand hurricanes, diseases and other natural catastrophes. St. Vincent has an active volcano. Due to the small number of individuals, the consequences are serious, because they affect the whole population. In this case a safety net population is needed to reintroduce birds from the captive stock.

St. Lucia parrot (*Amazona versicolor*)

Since 2008 ACTP has a close cooperation with the government of St. Lucia. We equipped the staff of the Forestry Department with technical equipment, as well as cars, to make the work in the forest - the habitat of the parrot - easier and more effective.

Additionally a census of the St. Lucia parrot was financed by ACTP.

For the near future a Wildlife conservation and education Center is planned. It will be a huge hall, with free flying birds and an exhibition of native species (plants and animals). This will help to make the inhabitants as well as tourists aware of the wildlife of the island and the need to protect it.

In 2010 Hurricane Tomas hit St. Lucia very badly. A lot of rain and landslides caused serious damage. Additionally to imitate help for the people one day after the hurricane, ACTP donated extra money to rebuild the roads into the forest, which were destroyed by the storm.

St. Vincent parrot (*Amazona guildingii*)

The cooperation between ACTP and the government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines started in 2011. The Forestry Department received assistant from ACTP in form of vehicles and technical equipment. A census is planned for the near future.

In 2012 a campaign for public education was set up to make the people aware of their national bird (see 23.) and in 2013 100.000 Banana plants were sent to St. Vincent to give the farmers, which grow their crops in the habitat of the birds illegally an alternatively livelihood.

ACTP has a breeding loan agreement with both countries. That was the initial step to set up the ex-situ population in Germany for the St Lucia parrot as well as the St. Vincent parrot.

Additional other conservation actives are financed by ACTP, as well:

In 2013 the 19th Regional meeting of the Society of Conservation and Study of Caribbean birds (SCSCB) took place and ACTP sponsored a workshop titled: „Neotropical Psittacines as Agricultural Pests: Building Capacity to Manage Conflicts Between People and Parrots“ .

23. Please provide a copy of the zoo's Education Policy.

As mentioned above, in-situ work, is one part of ACTPs conservation projects. This includes the education of the public. ACTP wants to make the people aware of their national treasures and the need of conservation work. The projects can only work with the help of the people who live close to the habitats.

One big event was celebrated in St. Vincent. To make the public aware of the parrots, ACTP started a school campaign. Officers of the Forestry Department in St. Vincent went to the schools and talked about the parrots. The children got T-Shirts with the picture of their national bird on it. The motto was 'You can only protect, what you know'.

Other huge education projects are the planned Wildlife conservation and education Center in St. Lucia and St. Vincent. These will be huge halls with a part of artificial created rainforest. Endemic plants and animals will be shown to the public. A guide will explain the wildlife to tourists and inhabitants. School classes can visit and learn about the native environment and worldwide nature. Additionally the conservation projects for the parrots will be presented. The big advantage of these Centers is, that people can see the animal and plants, learn about the wildlife, but don't need to go to the 'real' habitat and disturbing the animals.

ACTP financed studies for Forestry officers in St. Lucia and St. Vincent. After finishing the University the officers are able to support the conservation work in the Forestry departments of their countries.

Education is performed at ACTPs breeding facility in Germany, as well. Interns from St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Brazil have learned about the husbandry of birds, as well as the daily routine, hand rearing and conservation work. After a few weeks at our breeding station, the interns were able to work in the bird park Walsrode, which has a wider range of different bird species. That was a good chance for the interns to extend their knowledge about birds.

Additionally visitors can come to see ACTPS breeding facility. ACTP guides introduce the differences species, their origin, their special needs and general information about parrots. The visitors learn also about the husbandry of parrots and the veterinarian care, as well as ACTPs conservation work. A presentation about ACTP will be given and if requested talks about special topics can be prepared as well.

ACTP also invites school classes to see the facility. We are interested in making the kids aware of the beauty of the nature and the need to protect it.

24. The zoo should have a documented Animal Collection Plan listing current and planned species and numbers, along with acquisition/ disposition plans, for the next 5 years. Please provide a copy.

The following list shows the current collection of ACTP (May 2015):

Scientific Name	Common name	No. of Individuals
<i>Cyanopsitta spixii</i>	Spix's Macaw	12
<i>Amazona guildingii</i>	St. Vincent parrot	37
<i>Amazona versicolor</i>	St. Lucia parrot	12
<i>Amazona brasiliensis</i>	Red tailed Amazon	14
<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	Hyacinth Macaw	5
<i>Ara macao</i>	Scarlet Macaw	4
<i>Guaruba guarouba</i>	Golden conure	4
<i>Primolius Maracana</i>	Illiger's Macaw	4
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang gang Cockatoo	6
<i>Probosciger atterimus</i>	Palm Cockatoo	2
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	Red tailed black Cockatoo	8
<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow tailed black Cockatoo	4

Current species at ACTPs breeding facility in Germany

ACTPs plan for the next five years: Offsprings of the species which are in breeding programs (Spix's macaw, St. Lucia and St. Vincent parrot) will either stay at ACTPs breeding facility in Germany or they will be sent to the country of origin. Decisions will be made in cooperation with the Governments of Brazil, St. Vincent and St. Lucia for each bird individually.

ACTP will receive a new species in the near future. Six Lears Macaws will be sent by the Brazilian Government to ACTPs breeding facility.

We also expect offsprings of the other species. The general plan is to have 2-3 pairs for display and another 4-5 pairs of each species behind the scenes. This gives us the chance to exchange the birds in display it necessary.

The following table shows the list of species ACTP plans to have by the end of 2020. Since we don't know how successful the breeding will be, no numbers are mentioned.

Scientific Name	Common name
<i>Cyanopsitta spixii</i>	Spix's Macaw
<i>Amazona guildingii</i>	St. Vincent parrot
<i>Amazona versicolor</i>	St. Lucia parrot
<i>Amazona brasiliensis</i>	Red tailed Amazon
<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	Hyacinth Macaw
<i>Ara macao</i>	Scarlet Macaw
<i>Guaruba guarouba</i>	Golden conure
<i>Primolius Maracana</i>	Illiger's Macaw
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang gang Cockatoo
<i>Probosciger atterimus</i>	Palm Cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	Red tailed black Cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow tailed black Cockatoo
<i>Anodorhynchus leari</i>	Lears' Macaw
<i>Calyptorhynchus latami</i>	Glossy black Cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii /latirostris</i>	White tailed back Cockatoo

Planned species at ACTPs breeding facility in Germany

25. Please provide an outline the zoo's animal acquisition/ disposition/breeding policies, including species selection philosophy.

ACTP focuses on special species. It is not planned to have a high number of different species, but to focus on a few, which are threatened or special. ACTP gets birds for two reasons. The first one is to breed threatened species, like the Spix's Macaw, the St. Vincent parrot and the St. Lucia parrot for conservation. In cooperation with the governments of the countries, where the birds have their native habitat, ACTP tries to establish an external safety net population. This will be a back up in case of catastrophes in the original habitat of the birds.

To finance these conservation work, ACTP depends on sponsors. That is why we keep additional species at the breeding facility, the second reason to get birds. As mentioned above, the mission of ACTP is to let "Wildlife Pay for Itself". Fund raising is done by attracting potential sponsors with rare species. As payback for supporting ACTPs conservation work, sponsors can visit the breeding facility to see birds, which are exclusive. To avoid that the birds are stressed or interrupted in their breeding, all visitors are guided. (see point 14) .

If birds breed successfully ACTP has different plans for the offsprings. The birds of the conservation programs are either kept at the facility in Germany or exchanged, depending on the decisions of the countries of origin. To higher the genetic diversity in the flock in Germany, as well as in the one in the country of origin, young birds could be transferred to build new breeding pairs with a higher genetic value.

All other offsprings of the ACTP breeding facility are either kept at ACTPs facility for breeding or display, exchanged with experienced breeders or sold to experienced breeders. Since we are a non-profit organization all income from sales is used for maintenance of the facility or conservation projects. As a conservation organization we won't sell any bird to a pet shop or private owner.

26. Does the zoo have a plan of future development of facilities that aligns with the animal collection plan?

For the near future it is planned to build a free flying aviary, which will be 70 by 40 meters and 6 meters high. Young birds will be flocked and presented to the visitors. The idea is to present different parts of the world in an annual change. For example one year birds from South America will be shown and in the next year birds from Australia.

The construction of more aviaries is not planned right now. There is board meeting of the association every year, which discusses the further development of the facility.

27. Outline the zoo's contingency plan for animal care in the event that the zoo is forced to close.

In the event that ACTP is forced to close the animals will be transferred to another conservation organization. This is written down in the statutes of the Association. The birds, which are owned by the Governments of Brazil, St. Lucia and St. Vincent will either go back to these countries or they will also go to another conservation organization, depending on the decision of the governments of the countries of origin.

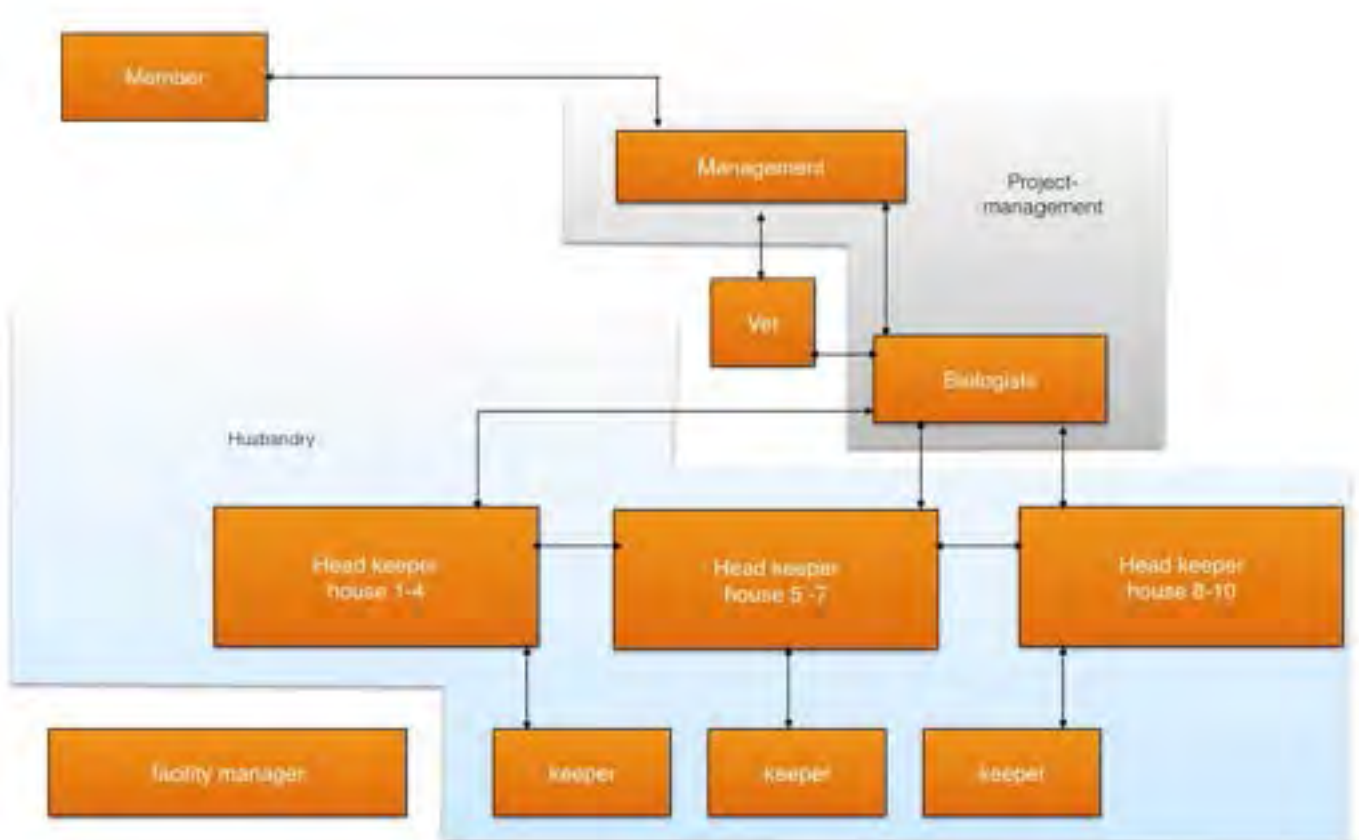
28. Please provide a brief outline of the zoo's approach to animal health management. Include what record keeping systems are used for health, diet, welfare and husbandry management for individual animals.

During the morning feeding every bird is visually checked. Changes in behavior, feeding or any other abnormalities are recorded. To ensure the health of the birds, a vet is doing weekly visits.

Records are kept in two different ways:

1. Every bird has its own record card. Anomalies, changes in the diet, health checks, weights etc. are written down. This happens right away, in the bird house, as soon as something is happening.
2. All records are typed down digitally. Health certificates, vet reports etc. are scanned and digitally stored. Additionally, files with all paper works concerning the single birds are kept.

29. Please provide an outline the zoo's organizational structure showing department responsibilities.



30. Please provide details of the expertise and experience that you or the organization have in handling animals in captivity. Include names and experience of curators, keepers, vets and support staff.

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The biologists regularly take part in Conventions about parrot breeding and husbandry.

- iCare (International Conference on Avian herpetological and Exotic mammal medicine) 2013 (Wiesbaden)
- SCSCB (Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds) Meeting 2013 (Grenada)
- DVG Meeting (German Veterinary Medical Society) (Munich) 2014
- iCare 2015 (Paris)

Veterinarian care

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s11C(1) is ACTPs veterinarian. s11C(1) weekly visits and on call duties as veterinary consultant for ACTP provides the basis for our continued success both in breeding and in maintaining the highest standards of biosecurity.

Some of s11C(1) specialised onsite services include:

1. Inventory care:
 - ♣ Counseling and prophylaxis
 - ♣ Quarantine monitoring
 - ♣ Regular check-ups including bacteriological, parasitological and mycotic studies
2. Nutrition counseling
3. Assessment and optimisation of housing conditions
4. Behaviour therapy
 - ♣ When plucking, screaming, aggression, etc.
 - ♣ Root Cause Analysis
 - ♣ Creation of behavioural concepts for owners
5. Emergency care
 - ♣ Foreign body
 - ♣ Shortness of breath
 - ♣ Acute injuries and bleeding
 - ♣ Fractures
6. Laboratory Diagnostics
 - ♣ Bacteriological analyses (eg crop swabs)
 - ♣ Parasitological examinations (eg faeces)
 - ♣ Blood (including blood parasites, signs of inflammation)
 - ♣ Chemical analyses of blood (including liver profile)
7. Mobile Endoscopy and on site surgery (Direct observation, investigations and assessment of internal organs, sexing and wound care)

Benefits and advantages of s11C(1) on-site support:

- No transport stress
- Immediate response
- care and management brought to each individual bird in their familiar surroundings.
- Examinations and treatments can be carried out directly on site

s11C(1)

University of Giessen and "Freie Universität" Berlin

ACTP cooperates with two Universities.

The University in Berlin has its own veterinarian department and a bird clinic. ACTPs birds are brought there when on-site treatment is not possible; for complicated surgeries, x-ray, as well as for quarantine.

The University of Giessen is a close partner of ACTP in two main projects:

1. The clinic for birds, reptiles, amphibians and fishes, lead by s11C(1), is one of the leading research groups in the field of the Avian Borna Virus (ABV). They developed tests to amplify the virus, as well as antibodies.

Whenever ACTP gets new birds in, they are tested for ABV and other common viruses and bacteria. This is to avoid the input of pathogens to the breeding stock. The samples are sent to the University of Giessen. When the results show that the birds are free of pathogens, they are allowed to enter the breeding facility.

2. The research group in Giessen also developed methods for artificial insemination (AI) in parrots. This can be an option for parrot breeding, for example for single birds or birds, which cant copulate naturally. AI has the potential to increase the number of fertile eggs, as well as the genetic diversity.

In 2011 a St. Vincent parrot has hatched as the result of AI, which was performed at ACTPs breeding stock. The male was missing one wing and one foot and was not able to copulate anymore, but tests showed that he had a very high sperm quality. The team from the University of Giessen were able to inseminate a female with his

sperm. The result was female St. Vincent parrot, which is now part of the breeding stock at ACTPs facility in Germany.

31. Please provide a plan of the zoo including the location of the following: General layout, Animal hospital and vet facilities, Animal quarantine facilities, visitor comfort facilities.

The following pictures gives an overview of ACTPs breeding facility. It consists of ten bird houses. There is also an office building, two houses with storage rooms, a feeding kitchen, an examination room and incubation/hand feeding rooms.

The vet facility is marked green. This room is for examinations and small surgeries. It is equipped with a surgery table and special light.

The quarantine rooms are marked red. They are all separated from the rest of the facility. Before entering a security overall and shoe protectors are provided. Next to the examination room, two special boxes with separate air filter systems are available.

ACTP owns besides that an EU certified quarantine station („BB1“), which is not part of the breeding facility.

The visitor comfort zone is in the office building (blue). Is has a conference room, a kitchen as well as rest rooms.

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32. Please provide images of the facilities in the above list.

S11C(1)

s1 1C(1)

s11C(1)

33. Please ensure that you have included copies of all relevant documents, in addition to answering the questions above.

Document provided?	yes	no
Official Certificate/Charter	x	
Permits to operate	x	
Insurance Certificates	x	
Mission/Role statement	x	
Business plan	x	
Conservation Policy	x	
Education Policy	x	
Animal collection plan	x	
Animal Acquisition/Disposition Policy	x	
Development plan	x	
Outline of Health Management	x	
Organisational structure	x	
Details of expertise	x	
Map of facilities	x	
Photos of facilities	x	

34. Declaration

I declare that the particulars provided by me in this application are true and correct in every detail.
Please Note:

OVERSEAS APPLICANTS: GIVING FALSE OR MISLEADING INFORMATION MAY RESULT IN SANCTIONS AGAINST FUTURE IMPORTATION OF WILDLIFE OR WILDLIFE PRODUCTS FROM AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN APPLICANTS: GIVING FALSE OR MISLEADING INFORMATION IS A SERIOUS OFFENCE

(Criminal Code – Division 137)

Signature of authorized person

Authorized persons must be the Chief Executive Officer, owner or other legal signatory for the organization to be assessed.

s11C(1)

Printed name

Martin Guth

Position in organisation

President

Date signed

23/04/15

Information provided in this application form may be exchanged with other Commonwealth and State agencies for the purposes of administering the EPBC Act and relevant State legislation.

Certified translation from the German language

Landkreis [Rural District of] Märkisch-Oderland

<<coat of arms>>

Der Landrat [District Administrator]

Landratsamt [District Administration Office] – Puschkinplatz 12 – 15306 Seelow

s11C(1)

Department: I
Office: Environmental Office
Technical unit: Lower Nature Conservation Authority
Location: Seelow
Contact: s11C(1)
Direct line: s11C(1)
Fax: 0 3346 850 – 7309
Email: s11C(1)
File no.: s11C(1)

Seelow, 14 Nov. 2014

Decision under the Federal Nature Conservation Act to grant an operating license for a zoo to preserve endangered species of parrots

Dear Mr Guth,
dear Sir or Madam,

The rural district of Märkisch-Oderland, as *untere Naturschutzbehörde* [Lower Nature Conservation Authority] (UNB) issues, on the basis of the presented and verified documents and after having conducted a visit, the following

Official Notification:

- 1. We hereby grant a license under the Federal Nature Conservation Act to the *Verein zur Erhaltung bedrohter Papageien e.V.*, “Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots, e.V. [registered association]” (ACTP), with registered office in 15566 Schöneiche, Friesenstrasse 21, for the operation of a zoo and for keeping and breeding the species specified in the Annex, also for the purpose of public display on the land located in the district of Rüdersdorf, plot: 1, parcels 414, 415 and 416, in accordance with Section 42 of the *Bundesnaturschutzgesetz* [Federal Nature Conservation Act] (BNatSchG) in conjunction with Section 20 of the *Brandenburgisches Naturschutzausführungsgesetz* [Implementing Law for the Nature Conservation Act of Brandenburg] (BdgNatSchAG).**
- 2. The license is issued in agreement with the competent authority pursuant to the provisions of the animal welfare and veterinary laws, i.e. the *Veterinär- und Lebensmittelüberwachungsamt* [Veterinary and Food Control Authority] (VLÜA).**
- 3. The preconditions for tax exemption in accordance with Section 4 no. 20 a) of the *Umsatzsteuergesetz* [Value Added Tax Act] have been met.**

General office hours: Tuesday 09:00 – 12:00 am and 01:00 – 06:00 pm
Friday 09:00 – 12:00 am Internet: www.maerkisch-oderland.de

The email addresses specified above are available for receiving simple messages, without signature and/or encoding.

4. The license is issued in accordance with Section 36 subsection 2 no. 4 of the VwVfgG [Administrative Procedures Act] under the following conditions:

- 4.01 Keeping of animals – in general
The animals shall be kept in pairs or in groups and in species-appropriate enclosures. Wild species shall not be kept individually, unless for animal biological reasons or in case of incompatibility, please allow for a temporary keeping in pairs during mating season, in such cases. Please ensure that only the maximum number of adult animals as specified in the Annex is kept in the enclosures.
- 4.02 Enclosures
Enclosures shall be furnished in a manner that they will not impede the species-appropriate movement of the animals, they must provide the opportunity for sufficient movement. The design of aviaries must comply with the biological needs and conservation requirements of the relevant species and must fundamentally allow for a reproduction of the species kept therein. Please provide dry bedding and adapted quantities of food on a permanent basis and remove excrements daily in order to avoid any odour nuisances.
- 4.03 Size of the enclosures
The size and design of aviaries must, at least, meet the standards set forth in the expert opinions on the minimal requirements for keeping parrots as published by the *Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaften und Forsten* [Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection] (BMELF) and/or the latest knowledge on the relevant species.
- 4.04 Fences of the enclosures
The fence shall be of a design to prevent the entry of any harmful organisms.
- 4.05 Animal population
Please keep a registry of the animal population which shall be kept up-to-date on a permanent basis. Immediately inform the UNB about any changes, however at least once per year. The competent authorities shall be granted the right to inspect the registry, at their request.
- The animal population register shall contain the following data:
- date, species, number
 - addition of animals
 - origin
 - identification
 - number of the CITES certificate / ring / earmark / transponder
 - special characteristics (illnesses, vaccinations, etc.)
 - reduction in number of animals and reasons (shot, sold, natural death)
- Data shall be kept for a minimum of 7 years.
- 4.06 Control of enclosures
Please check the entire population daily for signs of illness or injuries as a health care measure. Ill animals shall be separated, if necessary, and be kept in a separate facility. Please consult with the veterinarian that you have specified for veterinary prevention and treatment.

- 4.07 Quarantine
Please ensure a general quarantine for new birds in line with the Animal Diseases Act.
- 4.08 Inclusion of new species
The UNB and the VLÜA shall be notified about the inclusion of new species in the zoo's range of animals and about significant structural changes within one month. Any significant change or expansion of the zoo requires the approval by the UNB.
- 4.09 Identification
The birds shall be identified permanently with foot rings or transponders in accordance with the legal standards.
- 4.10 Species Protection
The original of a CITES EC certificate must be presented for animals belonging to strictly protected species as those listed in Annex A of the Council Regulation (EC) on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein. Please inform the *Landesamt für Umwelt, Gesundheit und Verbraucherschutz Brandenburg* [State Office for the Environment, Health and Consumer Protection of the federal state of Brandenburg] (LUGV) with registered office in 14476 Potsdam, OT Gross Glienicke, Seeburger Chaussee 2 about the keeping of animals belonging to strictly and specially protected species. Please update this notification in regular intervals.
- 4.11 Participation in research activities
The zoo should continue to pursue research activities, programmes for the conservation of the species and reintroduction projects to ensure the preservation of the biological diversity.
- 4.12 Information and education of the public
The information boards for the public displayed at the enclosures shall, as a minimum, inform about the scientific name of the species kept and about the natural habitat and about the reasons for their endangerment, if any.
- 4.13 Inspection
The UNB will, jointly with the VLÜA of the rural district and the LUGV of the federal state of Brandenburg perform an inspection of the zoo once per year, other technical authorities might take part in such inspection.

5. Time Limitation

This license expires on **31 Dec. 2019**. The license can be extended, at your request, if the relevant preconditions are met. Please file the relevant application in due time, however 6 months before the expiry, at the latest.

6. Reservation of the right to issue conditions:

This Official Notification is issued under the reservation to subsequently include, amend or supplement conditions.

7. Reservation of the right of revocation:

In the event that you fail to comply with or fail to sufficiently comply with the provisions set forth in this Official Notification, including the specified ancillary provisions, I reserve the right to revoke this Official Notification (as a whole or in part).

8. Fees

No fees will be charged for the issue of this license.

9. Reasons:

Subject matter:

The licensing procedure for the issue of a license to operate a zoo to keep and breed parrots and parakeets (*lat. Psittaciformae*), including the display of such animals on the above mentioned land was officially initiated on the basis of an application that the company s11C(1) filed on 26 Aug. 2014 on behalf of their client, the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP).

The rural district of Märkisch-Oderland as general lower authority of the federal state is factually and locally competent to decide on the zoo license in accordance with Section 3 subsection 1 no. 1 of the BNatSchG, Section 30 subsection 1 of the BdgNatSchAG, in conjunction with Section 1 subsection 1 of the *Naturschutzzuständigkeitsverordnung* [Ordinance Regulating the Allocation of Responsibility for Nature Conservation].

In the course of the licensing procedure, the UNB, VLÜA and the State Office for the Environment, Health and Consumer Protection Ref. Ö 1 *Artenschutzvollzug* [Enforcement of Species Conservation]/CITES visited the facility on site and the aviaries which had already been completed. The animal population and the site plan form part of the license and are attached hereto in the Annexes. The registration and CITES documents were inspected to verify compliance with the provisions under the species protection laws.

In its letter of 10 Nov. 2014, the VLÜA of the rural district of Märkisch-Oderland granted the zoo the permission to keep and display wild animals in accordance with Section 11 subsection 2a of the *TierSchG* [Animal Welfare Act]. It stated that no additional requirements were necessary under animal welfare and veterinary aspects.

The *Bauordnungsamt* [Department of Building] of the rural district granted the building license in its letter of 07 Feb. 2013, as the plans were not opposed by provisions under public law.

The municipality of Rüdersdorf has given its consent to the planned operational procedure on 19 Sep. 2014 under the condition of a limited number of visitors (only invited specialists).

Re 1. Zoo License (Section 42 of the BNatSchG):

(1) Zoos are permanent facilities in which living animals of species that live in the wild are kept, for purposes of display, for a period of at least seven days of the year.

(2) The establishment, expansion, substantial modification and operation of a zoo are subject to licensing. In each case, such a license shall be oriented to a particular facility, to particular operator, to a particular number of individuals of each animal species and to a particular type of operation.

(3) Zoos must be constructed and operated in such a manner that

1. animals are kept in accordance with the biological and conservation requirements pertaining to the species in questions; in particular, the relevant enclosures, in terms of their location, size, design and internal furnishings, must be appropriate for the species in question and fulfil animal-welfare criteria,
2. animals are cared for on the basis of a programme, set forth in writing, meeting the standards of good veterinary medical practice and relative to veterinary prevention and treatment and to animal nutrition.
3. measures are taken to prevent the entry of harmful organisms and the escape of the animals being kept,
4. the requirements of animal welfare and species protection are observed,
5. a registry is kept of the zoo's animal population, in a form appropriate with regard to the animals listed in it, and is kept continually up-to-date,
6. public awareness is promoted with regard to conservation of biological diversity, especially via provision of information about the species displayed and about their natural biotopes,
7. the zoo participates in
 - a) research that contributes to conservation of the relevant species, including exchange of information about species conservation; or
 - b) breeding in captivity, renewal of populations and reintroduction of species into their biotopes, or
 - c) training in knowledge and skills relative to conservation.

(4) The license pursuant to (2) shall be issued if

1. It is assured that the obligations pursuant to (3) are fulfilled,
2. The proofs required pursuant to this Chapter are provided,
3. No facts have been presented that could provide grounds for concern regarding the reliability of the operator or of the persons responsible for directing the zoo, and

4.

No other public-law provisions pertaining to construction and operation of the zoo present obstacles.

Ancillary provisions may be attached to the license.

(5) The federal states may provide for the license set forth in (2) sentence 1 to include the permit pursuant to Section 11 subsection 1 sentence 1 nos. 2a and 3 letter d of the Animal Welfare Act.

(6) The competent authority shall monitor compliance with the requirements arising from subsections 3 and 4 and shall do so, inter alia, by carrying out regular reviews and inspections. Section 52 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

(7) Where a zoo is constructed, expanded, substantially modified or operated without the necessary license, or in conflict with the requirements arising from subsections 3 and 4, the competent authority may issue the orders necessary to ensure that the applicable requirements are complied with within a reasonable period. In addition, it may require the zoo to be closed to the public, either completely or in part. If requirements pertaining to the keeping of animals in zoos change, as a result of the latest scientific findings, the competent authority shall issue relevant subsequent orders if the changed requirements are not met by other means.

(8) If the operator does not fulfil orders pursuant to subsection 7, the zoo is to be closed, either completely or in part, within a period of no more than two years after the orders have been issued, and the relevant license is to be revoked, either completely or in part. It must then be ensured, via order, that the animals affected by the closure are properly treated and sheltered in accordance with the purposes and provisions of Council Directive 1999/22/EC of 29 March 1999 relating to the keeping of wild animals in zoos (OJ EC L 94 of 9 April 1999, p. 24), at the operator's expense, and in a manner appropriate only where such elimination confirms to provisions on species conservation and animal welfare and no other reasonable alternative for sheltering the animals is available.

The preconditions for zoos set forth in Section 42 of the BNatSchG subsection 3 are met:

All enclosures/aviaries are, in part, of a significantly larger size than required in the expert opinions on minimum requirements for keeping parakeets and parrots. The design of the enclosures/aviaries has been adapted to the biological needs of the bird species kept therein and offers visitors usually a visual impression of the animal's natural habitat. A written programme for veterinary prevention and treatment and on nutrition of and care for the animals appropriate to the species is in place for the animals being kept and can be used by the zoo's employees as basis for their work.

The zoo participates in the international programmes for the conservation of endangered parrot species.

The continuous further training of international zoologists in the zoo forms an integral part of the zoo's operation.

Re 2. Animal Welfare Approval:

In accordance with Section 20 subsection 2 of the BdgNatSchAG, this zoo license includes the permission under Section 11 of the TierSchG. Such permission requires an agreement with the competent authority, which is, in this case, the VLÜA of the rural district of Märkisch-Oderland.

In its letter of 10 Nov. 2014, VLÜA granted the zoo a permission to keep, breed and display wild animals in accordance with Section 11 subsection 2a of the TierSchG.

This permission covers the current number of animals living in the zoo according to the species and the maximum number of animals in the rooms used for that purpose, and Mr Martin Guth as president of the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots, e.V. (ACTP), who is the responsible expert person as defined in Section 11 of the TierSchG.

Re 3. Preconditions for tax exemption:

Section 20 subsection 1 of the BbgNatSchAG provides that UNB shall not only decide on the approval of the application but also whether the project meets the preconditions under Section 4 no. 20 letter a sentence 1 of the Value Added Tax Act. The preconditions are deemed to be met, if similar zoological gardens operated by other persons (carriers) fulfil the same cultural objectives as zoological gardens operated by public carriers such as the municipality, the federal states or federal government and these are the preconditions for an exemption from valued added tax. It can be confirmed that such conditions are met in this zoo whose carrier is the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP).

Re 4 Ancillary Provisions:

Section 36 subsection 2 of the VwVfG in conjunction with Section 42 subsection 4 of the BNatSchG provide that the UNB may issue the license with certain ancillary provisions. Such ancillary provisions are necessary to comply with the legal standards.

Main reason for the provisions is to ensure that the animals are kept in line with the provisions on animal welfare and protection of species. The decision to impose ancillary provisions was based on the expert opinion on the minimum requirements for keeping parrots of 10 January 1995, published by the BMELF and by observing the protocols and statements of VLÜA.

Another reason was to avoid conflicts with the residential use of adjoining residential buildings.

Re 5. Reservation of the right to issue conditions:

The reservation of the right to subsequently include, amend or supplement an ancillary provision is made on the basis of Section 36 subsection 2 no. 5 of the VwVfG. The license to operate the zoo is based on the currently acceptable standards for keeping zoo animals. New knowledge relating in particular to the keeping of individual species shall be observed and implemented permanently as defined in Section 42 subsection 3 of the BNatSchG.

Re 6. Reservation of revocation:

The reservation of the right to revoke the license is made in accordance with Section 36 subsection 2 no. 3 in conjunction with Section 49 subsection 2 of the VwVfG.

This reservation and the reservation to subsequently include, supplement or amend conditions and the reservation of revocation of the license are suited, required and appropriate to ensure that animals are kept in line with the provisions of animal welfare and protection of species, as no more moderate measures seemed available to achieve this goal.

Re 8. Fees:

No administrative fee is charged for the preparation of this Official Notification, as the applicant provided proof of its recognised character as a non-profit registered association by presenting the tax assessment of 29 July 2013.

Notes:

1. Any type of non-compliance with the ancillary provisions set forth in this Official Notification constitutes an infringement of the BNatSchG, which can be punished in line with Section 69 of the BNatSchG (Provisions Concerning Fines) or will be punished if the preconditions mentioned in Section 71 of the BNatSchG (Penal Provisions) are met.
2. This Official Notification does not constitute a replacement for any approvals, consents, permissions, authorisations to be obtained from other authorities or for any notifications to be made to other authorities. It also applies subject to third party rights. It does not affect any property rights.

Information on legal remedies

You may file an appeal against this Official Notification either in writing or have it recorded before the rural district of Märkisch-Oderland, Puschkinplatz 12 in 15306 Seelow, within one month after its announcements.

Yours sincerely,
pp.

<<signature illegible>>
Streckenbach
Person in charge

List of sources of laws and ordinances cited herein

BNatSchG.	<i>Gesetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz)</i> [German Federal Nature Conservation Act] as amended by Art. 1 G. of 29 July 2009 (<i>BGBI.</i> [Federal Gazette] I p. 2542)
BbgNatSchAG:	<i>Brandenburgisches Ausführungsgesetz zum Bundesnaturschutzgesetz (Brandenburgisches Naturschutzausführungsgesetz)</i> [Implementing Law for the Nature Conservation Act of Brandenburg] of 21 Jan. 2013 (<i>GVBl.</i> [Law and Ordinance Gazette] I no. 03), as of 16 May 2013 (Law and Ordinance Gazette I no. 26)
NatSchZustV:	<i>Naturschutzzuständigkeitsverordnung</i> [Ordinance Regulating the Allocation of Responsibility for Nature Conservation] of 28 May 2013 (Law and Ordinance Gazette I no. 43)
TierSchG:	<i>Tierschutzgesetz</i> [Animal Welfare Act] of 18 May 2006 (Federal Gazette I p. 1206, 1313), in the currently applicable version
VwVfG:	<i>Verwaltungsverfahrensgesetz</i> [Administrative Procedures Act] of 23 Jan. 2003 (Federal Gazette I p. 102) in the currently applicable version

Abbreviations

UNB	Lower Nature Conservation Authority
VLÜA	Veterinary and Food Control Authority

Annexes:

- Enclosures plan of August 2014, provided to the UNB by the zoo's management
- Table of animal population

Distribution:

- BOA MOL
- UNB MOL
- VLÜA MOL
- State Office for the Environment, Health and Consumer Protection of the federal state of Brandenburg Ref. Ö 1
- municipality of Rüdersdorf

Authentication

I have examined the German original / photocopy / facsimile and this is a true translation of the same into English.

s11C(1), registered translator for the English language at the District Court of Landshut

Geisenhausen, 19 December 2014

s11C(1)



Certified translation from the German language

District Court of Frankfurt (Oder)

Page 1 of 2

Frankfurt (Oder)

06/06/2014

In the registration case of **Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V.**

c/o Martin Guth
Friesenstr. 21
15566 Schöneiche bei Berlin

Formally: Verein zur Erhaltung bedrohter Papageien e.V.

the following register entry was performed under the reference number VR 5119 FF with the serial number 3:

1. Registration number

3

2.a) Name of the association

Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V.

3.b) Authorised representatives and special powers of representation

Changes to no. 2:

Member of the board:

Guth, Martin, s11C(1)

Changes to no. 3:

Member of the board:

s11C(1)

4.a) Charter

The general meeting of 01/03/2014 rewrote the charter.

5.a) Date of entry

06/06/2014

5.b) Notes

Charter page 34 ff Sb

Minutes page 29 ff, 45 Sb

Registration page 19 Sb

This letter was written automatically and is valid without a signature.

Warning! A note from the register court:

Private "publishers" often issue official-looking invoices for entries in **private** registers shortly after the entry performed here is published. These offers in the form of invoices are designed to look like the court's invoices.

In some cases, these invoices are even counterfeited and are identical with the invoice being issued here except for the bank details.

In this case, it is NOT an invoice for an entry in the commercial register.

Only the Landeshauptkasse - Landesjustizkasse of the State of Brandenburg will issue you invoices of the court for fees and expenses for entries in the commercial register.

Pay incurred costs only to the Landeshauptkasse - Landesjustizkasse account **s11C(1)**
s11C(1)

Authentication

I have examined the German original/photocopy/facsimile and this is a true translation of the same into English.

s11C(1) registered translator for the English language at the District Court of Landshut, Germany

Geisenhausen, 17 June 2014



s11C(1)

S11C(1)

S11C(1)

s1 1C(1)

Certified translation from the German language

<<stamp, LANDKREIS
[district] MÄRKISCH-
ODERLAND,
VETERINARY AND FOOD
SUPERVISORY OFFICE,
coat of arms>>

Landkreis Märkisch-Oderland
The *Landrat* [district administrator]

<<coat of
arms>>

Landratsamt [district administration office] – Puschkinplatz 12 – 15306 Seelow

ACTP e. V.
Friesenstr. 21
15566 Schöneiche

Department: II
Office: Veterinary and food supervisory
office
Special service: Animal disease control/animal
protection
Office location: Seelow
Information provided by: **s11C(1)**
Extension:
Telefax: 03346 850 – 6909
Email: veterinaeramt@landkreismol.de
Reference: **s11C(1)**
Seelow, 10/11/2014

Official animal protection

Implementation on the law of animal protection

Granting of licence

in accordance with § 11 of the *Tierschutzgesetz (TierSchG)* [law on animal protection]

The aforementioned office issues the following **notice**:

1. Company name, address: **Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots – ATCP e. V.¹⁾, Friesenstr. 21, 15566 Schöneiche**

Person responsible in accordance with § 11 (2) of the *TierSchG*: **s11C(1)**

is granted the **licence** to

- keep animals in a zoological garden or another institution where animals are kept and exhibited, in accordance with § 11 (1) no. 4 *TierSchG***
- commercially breed or to keep vertebrates, with the exception of livestock and game kept in reserves, in accordance with § 11 (1) no. 8 a *TierSchG***

subject to **revocation**.

2. This licence includes the following species and maximum number of animals:

- 2.1 **Keeping of 250 parrots/parakeets of various species, including macaws, Amazon parrots and cockatoos**
- 2.2 **Breeding with 24 breeding pairs, as stated on the list (see annex 1)**

3. This licences includes the following

- rooms and facilities:

4.9 The right of revocation of this licence is reserved if one of the collateral clauses is not observed or if it is violated.

5. Notes:

- This licence does not replace the licence granted in accordance with commercial and regulatory law.
- This licence is granted without prejudice to the private rights of third parties. Obligations based on other provisions remain unaffected.
- This licence will expire at the end of the time limitation, unless an extension has been informally applied for at least four weeks before the end of the time limitation.

Statement of reasons:

A licence granted by the local office is required in terms of § 11 *Tierschutzgesetz (TierSchG)* dated 18/05/2006 in its current form; it may only be granted if the responsible person has the technical knowledge and skills required for the activities, either through professional training or previous professional contact with animals, if the person is reliable and if the rooms and facilities allow for feeding, care and accommodation of the animals in a way that complies with animal protection provisions.

Page: 2/3

<<page three>>

The aforementioned collateral clauses have the purpose of complying with animal protection provisions and so that the licence in terms of § 11 *TierSchG* can be granted.

You as the applicant will bear the costs of the proceedings. You will receive a separate invoice.

Available legal remedies:

You can file an objection against this notice in written form or verbally for written records, but not in electronic form, with the *Landkreis Märkisch-Oderland*, veterinary and food supervisory office, Puschkinplatz 12, 15306 Seelow, within one month of issuance.

Best regards,

by order

<<signature, illegible>>

s11C(1)

Amtstierarzt (official veterinary surgeon)

Seal

<<stamp, *LANDKREIS MÄRKISCH-ODERLAND, VETERINARY AND FOOD SUPERVISORY OFFICE, coat of arms*>>

Annex

Page: 3/3

Annex 1

List of breeding pairs

3 mating pairs of Red-tailed amazons
4 mating pairs of Banks' black cockatoos
3 mating pairs of Gang-gang cockatoos
3 mating pairs of Yellow-tailed black cockatoos
2 mating pairs of Palm cockatoos
2 mating pairs of Golden parakeets
2 mating pairs of Hyacinth macaws
2 mating pairs of Scarlet macaws
2 mating pairs of Illiger's macaws
1 mating pair of Blue-fronted amazons

¹⁾ translator's note: an error occurred in the original document, the association is called "ACTP e.V.", as stated in the address field

Authentication

I have examined the German original/photocopy/facsimile and this is a true translation of the same into English.

s11C(1) , registered translator for the English language at the District Court of Landshut, Germany

Geisenhausen, 18 May 2015



SACHKUNDENACHWEIS

Herr

s11C(1)

geboren am

in

hat am

12. Juli 2014

nach bestandener schriftlicher und mündlicher Prüfung die Sachkunde gemäß § 11 Tierschutzgesetz i.d.F. vom 18. Mai 2006 (BGBl. I S. 1207) für **Vögel** hinsichtlich der Tätigkeiten gemäß § 11 (1) Nr. 3, 4, 8a, b und d nachgewiesen.



Potsdam, 12. Juli 2014

s11C(1)

Vorsitzender der Prüfungskommission

Die Sachkundeprüfung gemäß Ziffer 12.2.2.3 der AW zur Durchführung des Tierschutzgesetzes vom 9. Februar 2000 ist als gleichwertig anerkannt zum Fachgespräch der zuständigen Behörde.



SACHKUNDENACHWEIS

Herr

geboren am

in

hat am

s11C(1)

12. Juli 2014

nach bestandener schriftlicher und mündlicher Prüfung die Sachkunde gemäß § 11 Tierschutzgesetz i.d.F. vom 18. Mai 2006 (BGBl. I S. 1207) für **Papageienvögel** (*Psittaciformes*) mit dem Prüfungsschwerpunkten Halten in einem Zoologischen Garten sowie gewerbsmäßige Zucht und Haltung nachgewiesen.



Potsdam, 12. Juli 2014

s11C(1)

Vorsitzender der Prüfungskommission

Die Sachkundeprüfung gemäß Ziffer 12.2.2.3 der AVW zur Durchführung des Tierschutzgesetzes vom 9. Februar 2000 ist als gleichwertig anerkannt zum Fachgespräch der zuständigen Behörde.



SACHKUNDENACHWEIS

Herr

s11C(1)

geboren am

in

hat am

12. Juli 2014

nach bestandener schriftlicher und mündlicher Prüfung die Sachkunde gemäß § 11 Tierschutzgesetz i.d.F. vom 18. Mai 2006 (BGBl. I S. 1207) für **Papageivögel** (*Psittaciformes*) mit dem Prüfungsschwerpunkten Halten in einem Zoologischen Garten sowie gewerbsmäßige Zucht und Haltung nachgewiesen.



Potsdam, 12. Juli 2014

s11C(1)

Vorsitzender der Prüfungskommission

Die Sachkundeprüfung gemäß Ziffer 12.2.2.3 der AVV zur Durchführung des Tierschutzgesetzes vom 9. Februar 2000 ist als gleichwertig anerkannt zum Fachgespräch der zuständigen Behörde.



SACHKUNDENACHWEIS

Frau

s11C(1)

geboren am

in

hat am

12. Juli 2014

nach bestandener schriftlicher und mündlicher Prüfung die Sachkunde gemäß § 11 Tierschutzgesetz i.d.F. vom 18. Mai 2006 (BGBl. I S. 1207) für **Vögel** hinsichtlich der Tätigkeiten gemäß § 11 (1) Nr. 3, 4, 8a, b und d nachgewiesen.



Potsdam, 12. Juli 2014

s11C(1)

Vorsitzender der Prüfungskommission

Die Sachkundeprüfung gemäß Ziffer 12.2.2.3 der AW zur Durchführung des Tierschutzgesetzes vom 9. Februar 2000 ist als gleichwertig anerkannt zum Fachgespräch der zuständigen Behörde.

S11C(1)

S1 1C(1)

S11C(1)

S1 1C(1)

S1 1C(1)

S11C(1)

**Application by the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots, Germany
for approval as a recognised zoological organisation**

Questions	Information provided and Assessment
Contact details (questions 1-11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information supplied in full.
Is the zoo privately owned?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No
If the zoo is privately owned has the owner ever been convicted of a criminal offence or declared bankrupt?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A
The zoo must be open to the general public. Please provide details (days per week, hours per day).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not open to the general public. ▪ Visitors come by appointment and are guided by an ACTP employee. Approximately 1200 visitors view the facility per year. This averages out to 100 visitors per month. They come by appointment and in small groups of around 10 people.
<i>If outside of Australia:</i> Please provide the name of National Government Department or Agency specifically responsible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landkreis (Rural district of) Maerkisch Oderland, Landratsamt
Please provide a copy of the 'certificate as a registered business', official charter or other relevant document for your Country/ State or Province recognising the existence of the zoo as a public exhibition of wildlife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Zoo Licence English translation provided. ▪ Tax exemption certificate provided.
Please provide copies of all permits relevant to the establishment and operation of the zoo. Include National, State/ Province and Local permits as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ licence to keep animals in a zoological garden or another institution where animals are kept and exhibited, in accordance with § 11 (1) no. 4 TierSchG provided.
Please provide copies of the relevant certificates of insurance covering the zoo's operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insurance certificate and translation provided
What is the role and purpose of the zoo? Please provide a copy of the zoo's Mission Statement or other statement of role and purpose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots is a registered non-profit organization with the goal to preserve endangered birds and their habitats worldwide by using rare parrot species as flagships and ambassadors for the conservation of entire ecosystems and bird communities.

<p>The zoo should have a Business Plan aimed at securing financial viability over the next 5 years. Please provide a copy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Business Plan overview included ▪ Income and expenditure for next 5 years itemised. ▪ Excess funds from ACTP's zoo operations will generally be used for ACTP's wildlife protection and conservation projects
<p>Is the zoo an institutional member of a national, regional or international zoo/wildlife conservation organisation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No
<p>Please provide a copy of the zoo's Conservation Policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ACTP supports or initiates conservation projects for threatened parrots, which shall be based on three pillars: in situ conservation; ex situ/in situ conservation and ex situ conservation, including establishing captive breeding programs. ▪ The 3 main projects are for Spix's macaw, St Vincent Parrot and St Lucia parrot.
<p>Please provide a copy of the zoo's Public Education Policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ACTP participate in in-situ education in the Caribbean. They lead a school program about saving local parrot. ▪ They are funding a large wildlife conservation and education centre in St Lucia and St Vincent which will educate the public on their local plants and animals. ▪ They take groups through ACTP premises and educate them. ▪ They have school groups through ACTP. ▪ The educate visiting interns from the Caribbean
<p>The zoo should have a documented Animal Collection Plan listing current and planned species and numbers, along with acquisition/disposition plans, for the next 5 years. Please provide a copy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current numbers are shown, and a table showing planned species to be held by 2020. ▪ The three main species will be sent for release and /or breeding in their native lands. ▪ We also expect offspring of the other species. The general plan is to have 2-3 pairs for display and another 4-5 pairs of each species behind the scenes. This gives us the chance to exchange the birds in display if necessary.

<p>Please provide an outline the zoo's Animal Acquisition/Disposition/ Breeding Policies, including species selection philosophy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If birds breed successfully ACTP has different plans for the offspring. The bird of the conservation programs are either kept at the facility in Germany or exchanged, depending on the decisions of the countries of origin. To increase the genetic diversity in the flock in Germany, as well as in the one in the country of origin, young birds could be transferred to build new breeding pairs with a higher genetic value. ▪ All other offspring of the ACTP breeding facility are either kept at ACTPs facility for breeding or display, or exchanged with experienced breeders or sold to experienced breeders. ACTP are a non-profit organization and all income from sales is used for maintenance of the facility or conservation projects. As a conservation organization we won't sell any bird to a pet shop or private owner.
<p>Does the zoo have a plan of future development of facilities that aligns with the Animal Collection Plan?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For the near future it is planned to build a free flying aviary, which will be 70 by 40 meters and 6 meters high. Young birds will be flocked and presented to the visitors. The idea is to present different parts of the world in an annual change. For example one year birds from South America will be shown and in the next year birds from Australia. ▪ The construction of more aviaries is not planned right now. There is board meeting of the association every year, which discusses the further development of the facility.
<p>Outline the zoo's contingency plan for animal care in the event that the zoo is forced to close.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the event that ACTP is forced to close the animals will be transferred to another conservation organization. This is written down in the statues of the Association. The birds, which are owned by the Governments of Brazil, St. Lucia and St. Vincent will either go back to these countries or they will also go to another conservation organization, depending on the decision of the governments of the countries of origin.
<p>Please provide a brief outline of the zoo's approach to animal health management. Include what record keeping systems are used for health, diet, welfare and husbandry management for individual animals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During the morning feeding every bird is visually checked. Changes in behaviour, feeding or any other abnormalities are recorded. To ensure the health of the birds, a vet does weekly visits. ▪ Records on anomalies, changes in the diet, health checks, weights etc are kept electronically

<p>Please provide an outline of the zoo's organisational structure showing departmental responsibilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organisational Structure provided.
<p>Please provide details of the expertise and experience that you or the organisation have in handling animals in captivity. Include names and experience of curators, keepers, vets and support staff.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short bios on keeping staff/projects managers and the Vet.
<p>Please provide a plan of the zoo including the location of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General layout ▪ Animal hospital and vet facilities ▪ Animal quarantine facilities ▪ Visitor comfort facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Map provided showing layout, visitor facilities, location of animal exhibits and pathways.
<p>Please provide images of the facilities in the above list.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Photos provided on food prep/treatment room/ aviaries/kitchen/conference room/ visitor facilities and some exhibits.

s22

From: Katrin Scholtyssek s47F
Sent: Monday, 22 June 2015 4:29 AM
To: s22
Subject: Re: Zoological Organisation form [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Hi s22,

Thank you for your email. It's good to hear from you again. Please see the comments to your email below.

I am currently assessing the information you provided to become a Recognised Zoological Organisation in order to facilitate the importation of the glossy black cockatoos. I have a question regarding an aspect of your application. In Section 25, Animal acquisition/disposition you have stated: "*All other offsprings of the ACTP breeding facility are either kept at ACTPs facility for breeding or display, exchanged with experienced breeders or sold to experienced breeders. Since we are a non-profit organization all income from sales is used for maintenance of the facility or conservation projects. As a conservation organization we won't sell any bird to a pet shop or private owner.*"

Firstly, I am unsure of the difference between 'experienced breeders' and 'private owners'. Could you please explain the difference between these two entities?

„Experienced breeder“ are people who know how to keep and breed parrots. They have to be linked to a zoo, a conservation organization or similar.

We will make sure their birds are kept in good facilities and that the husbandry is appropriate.

When we say „private owner“ we mean people, who keep the parrots as a pet or only for hobby.

Secondly, under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) it is not possible to export live native species for commercial purposes. **We are a non-profit organization, which means that we are not allowed to breed the birds for commercial purposes.** Accordingly, one of the conditions on the permit will be that the birds, AND THEIR OFFSPRING, cannot be used for commercial purposes after they are no longer needed for the exhibition. I am concerned that you have stated you may exchange or sell offspring of these birds to 'experienced breeders'.

That was generally spoken for all of our birds. There are differences between the species. Of course we won't sell the Glossy Black Cockatoos or their offspring. Under the definitions, selling birds to anyone who will not be using the birds for exhibition purposes is deemed commercial.

It is the 'end use' of the specimens that determines the purpose. For instance, you could sell the birds to a zoo, as they would be using the birds for exhibition purposes, however you could not sell the birds to a private breeder, as they would be using the birds for commercial/gain purposes.

Can you please inform me how the situation you have described above is not commercial according to the definition given? **What is the exact definition of commercial?**

As mentioned above, the Glossy blacks and their offspring are not to be sold.

The text you quoted was about all the birds at our facility.

There are some species, like the Spix's macaws, the Lear's macaws and the Caribbean Amazons, which are part of breeding programs. We don't sell them or their offspring at all. Offspring can be exchanged with the countries of origin, like we do with the Spix's Macaws. In total four birds, bred at ACTP, were sent to Brazil, to increase the genetic diversity within the breeding population in Brazil. ACTP received a female, which was paired with a male, bred and held in Germany.

For all these species we have an agreement with governments.

No exchange or loan is planned for the Glossy Blacks, especially if this is one of the conditions!

Since we are a non-profit organization we are not allowed to sell, exchange or loan any bird for commercial purposes. If we do, all incoming money is used for conservation programs. There is only a small group of parrots, of which we sell the offspring. For example the Illiger's Macaw. We have them at our facility as foster parents for the Spix's Macaws. Their offspring are sold. We also have a few species which are at our facility for

education purposes. For example Scarlet Macaws and Golden Conures are held to explain the diversity of the parrots to school children.

I hope I was able to answer your questions. Please let me know if you need any other information.

Best regards

Katrin

Am 16.06.2015 um 09:25 schrieb s22

Hi Katrin

I am currently assessing the information you provided to become a Recognised Zoological Organisation in order to facilitate the importation of the glossy black cockatoos. I have a question regarding an aspect of your application. In Section 25, Animal acquisition/disposition you have stated: *"All other offsprings of the ACTP breeding facility are either kept at ACTPs facility for breeding or display, exchanged with experienced breeders or sold to experienced breeders. Since we are a non-profit organization all income from sales is used for maintenance of the facility or conservation projects. As a conservation organization we won't sell any bird to a pet shop or private owner."*

Firstly, I am unsure of the difference between 'experienced breeders' and 'private owners'. Could you please explain the difference between these two entities?

Secondly, under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) it is not possible to export live native species for commercial purposes. Accordingly, one of the conditions on the permit will be that the birds, AND THEIR OFFSPRING, cannot be used for commercial purposes after they are no longer needed for the exhibition. I am concerned that you have stated you may exchange or sell offspring of these birds to 'experienced breeders'. Under the definitions, selling birds to anyone who will not be using the birds for exhibition purposes is deemed commercial. It is the 'end use' of the specimens that determines the purpose. For instance, you could sell the birds to a zoo, as they would be using the birds for exhibition purposes, however you could not sell the birds to a private breeder, as they would be using the birds for commercial/gain purposes.

Can you please inform me how the situation you have described above is not commercial according to the definition given?

Regards

s22

Senior Wildlife Officer
Wildlife Trade Assessments
Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch
Department of the Environment
33 Allara St, GPO Box 787, CANBERRA ACT 2601
Phone: 02 6274 s22 Fax: 02 6274 1921

The Department has now moved to an online permit application form. You can access the online form at:

<https://forms.business.gov.au/smartforms/servlet/SmartForm.pdf?formCode=WTP>



Australian Government
Department of the Environment

Mrs. Katrin Scholtyssek
Biologist
Association for the Conservation of threatened parrots e.V.
Friesenstrasse 21
Schoeneiche
Brandenburg
Germany
15566

Dear Mrs Scholtyssek

Thank you for your application, received on 24 May 2015 for assessment of Association for the Conservation of threatened parrots as a recognised zoological organisation for the purpose of import and export of wildlife to and from Australia under Part 13A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the Act).

I am satisfied that you fulfil the criteria for a zoological organisation under the Act, acknowledging that while you are not open to the general public you do conduct tours of your facility by appointment and you are a not-for-profit conservation based organisation.

The approval of this application does not guarantee the approval of any applications for the import or export of animals from or to Australia. This assessment is an evaluation of your institution as a whole and not a facility assessment or permit approval. Any applications to import animals from Australia would need to meet all requirements under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Should you wish to engage in an import or export transaction with an Australian zoological institution, you must apply for the appropriate permit through the department. The guidelines and permit application forms can be found on our website: <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/permits/index.html>. The permit process includes a detailed facility assessment of the proposed exhibit, as well as a husbandry and welfare assessment.

Please do not hesitate to contact the Wildlife Trade Assessments Section on +612 6274 1900 or by e-mail at wta@environment.gov.au if you have any further questions.


Yours sincerely

s22




A/g Assistant Director
Wildlife Trade Assessments
15/07/2015

s11C(1)

 <p>CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA</p>	Type of document <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export <input type="checkbox"/> Re-export <input type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<p>Original - Single Use ONLY</p> <p>1. Permit No. : s11C(1)</p> <p>2. Valid Until : 20/1/2016</p>
--	---	---

<p>3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country)</p> <p>Mr Martin Guth ASSOCIATION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THREATENED PARROTS E.V. FRIESENSTR. 21 SCHOENEICHE 15566 GERMANY</p>	<p>4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country)</p> <p>PRIAM AUSTRALIA LTD T/A PRIAM PSITTACULTURE CENTRE s47F AUSTRALIA</p>
---	---

<p>5. Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This permit is not transferable - If for live animals, this permit or certificate is valid only if the transport conditions comply with the IATA Live Animals Regulations; if for live plants, with the IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations - For special conditions specific to this permit also refer below. 	<p>6. Name, Address and Country of Issuing Authority</p> <p>Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Australian Government Department of the Environment</p> </div>
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5a. Purpose : Z		10. Appendix No. & Source	11. Quantity and Unit
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7/8. Scientific & Common Name (Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)	9. Description	10. Appendix No. & Source	11. Quantity and Unit
1A <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> Glossy Black-Cockatoo Tags See Annex 1A	Live bird	II (C)	7 NO.

Special Conditions

Under Part 13A of the EPBC Act all Commonwealth and State/Territory requirements in relation to this specimen(s) must be met.

The permit holder must complete and return the pink copy of this permit to the Issuing Authority within two weeks of the consignment occurring. If the consignment does not occur the original permit together with the pink copy must be marked unused and returned to the Issuing Authority within two weeks of the expiry date of the permit.

The specimen(s) will be prepared and transported in a way that is known to result in minimal stress, risk of injury and adverse effect on the health of the specimen(s).

The receiver of the specimen(s) must manage, confine and care for the specimen(s), including meeting the behavioural and biological needs of the specimen(s).

The specimen(s) and any progeny are not used primarily for commercial purposes after they are no longer needed for an exhibition by the institution.

13. Authority for Permit/Certificate

Issued By: s22

Issue Date: 20/07/2015

Issued under s303CG of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Signature

Official seal

<p>14. Import/Export Declaration</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:10%;">BLOCK</th> <th style="width:10%;">QUANTITY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1 A</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>1 B</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>1 C</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>1 D</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Export Declaration Number: _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ Port _____ Date</p>	BLOCK	QUANTITY	1 A		1 B		1 C		1 D		<p>15. Import/Export Endorsement</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ Signature _____ Official Stamp and Title</p>
BLOCK	QUANTITY										
1 A											
1 B											
1 C											
1 D											



**CONVENTION ON
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA**

Type of document

- Export
- Re-export
- Import
- Other

Original - Single Use ONLY

1. Permit No. : **s11C(1)**
2. Valid Until : 20/1/2016

3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country)

Mr Martin Guth
ASSOCIATION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THREATENED PARROTS E.V.
FRIESENSTR. 21
SCHOENEICHE 15566
GERMANY

4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country)

PRIAM AUSTRALIA LTD T/A PRIAM PSITTACULTURE CENTRE
s47F
AUSTRALIA

5. Conditions

- This permit is not transferable
- If for live animals, this permit or certificate is valid only if the transport conditions comply with the IATA Live Animals Regulations; if for live plants, with the IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations
- For special conditions specific to this permit also refer below.

6. Name, Address and Country of Issuing Authority

Wildlife Trade and
Biosecurity Branch
GPO BOX 787
CANBERRA ACT 2601



Australian Government
Department of the Environment

5a. Purpose : Z

**7/8. Scientific & Common Name
(Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)**

9. Description

**10. Appendix No.
& Source**

**11. Quantity and
Unit**

Appendix

Annex 1A

s11C(1)

13. Authority for Permit/Certificate

Issued By: **s22**

Issue Date: 20/07/2015

Issued under s303CG of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity
Conservation Act 1999

Signature

Official seal

14. Import/Export Declaration

BLOCK	QUANTITY
2 A	
2 B	
2 C	
2 D	

Export Declaration Number: _____


Port

Date


15. Import/Export Endorsement

Signature

Official Stamp and Title

 <p>CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA</p>	Type of document <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export <input type="checkbox"/> Re-export <input type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<p>Original - Single Use ONLY</p> <p>1. Permit No. : s11C(1)</p> <p>2. Valid Until : 8/6/2017</p>
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<p>3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country)</p> <p>Mrs Katrin Scholtyssek ASSOCIATION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THREATENED PARROTS E.V. (ACTP E.V.) FRIESENSTR. 21 SCHOENEICHE 15566 GERMANY</p>	<p>4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country)</p> <p>s11C(1)</p> <p>s47F</p> <p>AUSTRALIA</p>
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<p>5. Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This permit is not transferable - If for live animals, this permit or certificate is valid only if the transport conditions comply with the IATA Live Animals Regulations; if for live plants, with the IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations - For special conditions specific to this permit also refer below. 	<p>6. Name, Address and Country of Issuing Authority</p> <p>Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Australian Government Department of the Environment</p> </div>
--	---

5a. Purpose : Z

7/8. Scientific & Common Name (Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)	9. Description	10. Appendix No. & Source	11. Quantity and Unit
---	----------------	---------------------------	-----------------------

<p>1A <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> Glossy Black-Cockatoo</p> <p>Tags: s11C(1)</p>	<p>Live animal</p>	<p>II (C)</p>	<p>9 NO.</p>
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Special Conditions

Under Part 13A of the EPBC Act all Commonwealth and State/Territory requirements in relation to this specimen(s) must be met.

The permit holder must complete and return the pink copy of this permit to the Issuing Authority within two weeks of the consignment occurring. If the consignment does not occur the original permit together with the pink copy must be marked unused and returned to the Issuing Authority within two weeks of the expiry date of the permit.

The specimen(s) are not used primarily for commercial purposes after it is no longer needed for an exhibition by the institution.

The specimen(s) will be prepared and transported in a way that is known to result in minimal stress, risk of injury and adverse effect on the health of the specimen(s).

The receiver of the specimen(s) must manage, confine and care for the specimen(s), including meeting the behavioural and biological needs of the specimen(s).

13. Authority for Permit/Certificate

Issued By: s22

Issue Date: 08/12/2016

Issued under s303CG of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Signature

Official seal

14. Import/Export Declaration		15. Import/Export Endorsement	
BLOCK	QUANTITY	Export Declaration Number: _____	
1 A		_____ Port	_____ Date
1 B			
1 C			
1 D			
		_____ Signature	_____ Official Stamp and Title

s22

From: s22
Sent: Thursday, 16 March 2017 4:21 PM
To: s22
Subject: RE: Wtrlt: ACTP Berlin [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Yes, I think that is satisfactory.

s22

s22
Acting Director
Wildlife Trade Assessments Section
Wildlife, Heritage and Marine Division
Department of the Environment and Energy

GPO Box 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601
T 02 6274 s22
s22

From: s22
Sent: Thursday, 16 March 2017 8:19 AM
To: s22
Subject: FW: Wtrlt: ACTP Berlin [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Hi s22

See below reply from German Scientific Authority. I feel we would be satisfied with their reply in order to issue the permit. Do you agree?

s22
Senior Wildlife Officer - Wildlife Trade Assessments
CITES Scientific Authority of Australia
Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch
Department of the Environment and Energy
John Gorton Building, GPO Box 787, CANBERRA ACT 2601
Phone: 02 6274 s22

From: s11C(1) @BfN.de]
Sent: Thursday, 16 March 2017 3:14 AM
To: s22
Cc: s11C(1) @BfN.de>; s11C(1) @BfN.de>; s11C(1) @BfN.de>; s11C(1) @BfN.de>; s11C(1) @BfN.de>
Subject: Wtrlt: ACTP Berlin [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Dear s22,

thank you for your email asking for information on the incorporated non-profit association ACTP in Berlin. I can herewith confirm that we know this registered association and that they are involved in several conservation breeding programmes. According to the German legal stipulations for registering a charitable non-profit organization, such entity is

generally obliged to abstain from any commercial activities.

For your information I include the link of ACTP's web page here: <http://www.act-parrots.org/>

We hope that this information helps you.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you need any further information.

With kind regards,

s11C(1)

s11C(1)

(im Auftrag/ on behalf of)
Bundesamt für Naturschutz
Federal Agency for Nature Conservation
German Scientific Authority to CITES
Konstantinstrasse 110
53179 Bonn
Germany
Tel s11C(1)
Fax ++49-228-8491 9999
email s11C(1)@bfn.de
www.bfn.de

>>> CITES-Science 15.03.2017 16:44 >>>

>>> s22 08.03.2017 00:13 >>>

Dear colleagues

Greetings from the Australian CITES Scientific Authority. We would appreciate your advice on a matter that we are currently considering.

We have an application to export specimens of several different parrot and cockatoo species to an institution in Germany. All species involved are CITES Appendix II, and Australian native birds. They are being exported to the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots (ACTP) in Berlin. This is an Incorporated non-profit association, registered under the number VR5119FF at the County Court of Frankfurt/Oder, Germany. The owner is Mr Martin Guth.

The birds are being exported for the non-commercial purpose of exhibition. We have previously issued an export permit for glossy black cockatoos to this institution, also for non-commercial purposes. One of the conditions on the export permit is that the birds are not used for commercial purposes when they are no longer required for exhibition. We would appreciate your advice as to whether you have heard of this institution, and if so, do you have any information about them that would assist us with our deliberations.

Regards

s22


Senior Wildlife Officer - Wildlife Trade Assessments
CITES Scientific Authority of Australia
Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch

Department of the Environment and Energy
John Gorton Building, GPO Box 787, CANBERRA ACT 2601
Phone: 02 6274 s22

To: Assistant Secretary Paul Murphy (for decision)

AMBASSADOR AGREEMENT FOR CARNABY'S BLACK COCKATOO AND BAUDIN'S BLACK COCKATOO

Timing: 15 March 2017

Recommendation/s:			
1. Agree to enter into an Ambassador Agreement with Mr Geoffrey D'Cruz, WA and the Association for Conservation of Threatened Parrots (ACTP).			Agreed / Not agreed
2. Sign the Ambassador Agreements at <u>Attachment A</u> .			Signed / Not signed
3. Sign the letter at <u>Attachment B</u> .			Signed / Not signed
Assistant Secretary Paul Murphy:	s11C(1)		Date: 17/3/17
Comments:			
			
Clearing Officer: on 7.2.17	s22	A/g Director, Wildlife Trade Assessments	Ph: 6274 s22
Contact Officer:	s22	Wildlife Trade Assessments	Ph: 6274 s22

Key Points:

1. This brief seeks your consideration of an Ambassador Agreement between Mr Geoffrey D'Cruz, WA; the Association for Conservation of Threatened Parrots (ACTP), Germany; and the Department of the Environment and Energy for the keeping of Carnaby's black cockatoo, (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) and Baudin's black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) at ACTP.
2. Regulation 9A.11(f) of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* requires that "for a live export of a koala, platypus, wombat or Tasmanian devil, or an animal of an EPBC listed threatened species, the exporter, the importer and the Department must enter into an agreement about the treatment and disposal of the animal and any progeny of the animal". The Agreement is referred to as an Ambassador Agreement and covers all animals of the species covered by the agreement held at the recipient zoo (not just those involved in the transfer).

3. Carnaby's black cockatoo are listed as Endangered, and Baudin's black cockatoo are listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.
4. The Ambassador Agreement is one step in a three step process to allow overseas institutions to receive animals covered by an Ambassador Agreement. Other steps are a facility assessment to ensure the facility is able to manage, confine and care for the specimens, and an export permit from the Department to move the animals.
5. The Department has been a signatory to Ambassador Agreements since commencement of the wildlife trade provisions of the EPBC Act. Ambassador Agreements signed prior to the commencement of the wildlife trade provision of the EPBC Act were only between the receiving and sending zoos.
6. An Ambassador Agreement covers all animals of the species covered by the Agreement held at a zoo and requires the zoo to seek approval from the Department for the transfer of any animals. It is current departmental policy that an approval for transfer would not be given unless the animal was being transferred to an organisation whose facilities had been assessed as meeting prescribed requirements and the organisation had signed an Ambassador Agreement.
7. A facility assessment conducted by Wildlife Trade Assessments in 2015 determined that ACTP is able to manage, confine and care for Carnaby's black cockatoo, (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) and Baudin's black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*).
8. The Agreement is at **Attachment A** and is a standard form. The Agreement comes into effect on the date it is signed by you.

ATTACHMENTS

- A:** Ambassador Agreements between Mr Geoffrey D'Cruz, WA; the Association for Conservation of Threatened Parrots (ACTP), Germany; and the Department of the Environment and Energy.
- B:** Approval letter for Ambassador Agreement.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN

Mr. Geoffrey D'Cruz

and

The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.)

and

The Australian Department of the Environment and Energy

Australia is responsible to the world for the preservation of its unique endemic fauna, and the Baudin's black Cockatoo is a significant part of Australia's natural heritage and patrimony.

1.0 Preamble

- 1.1 Part 13A, sections 303FD, 303FE and 303FF and Regulations 9A.10, 9A.11 and 9A.12 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the Act) provides that, for a live export of a koala, platypus, wombat or Tasmanian devil, or an animal of an eligible listed threatened species, the exporter, the importer and the department enter into an agreement about the treatment and disposal of the animal and any progeny.
- 1.2 The Australian Department the Environment and Energy (the department), Mr. Geoffrey D'Cruz and the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) agree to enter into a mutual Agreement which will meet the requirements of Part 13A of the Act and which will also foster and support cooperative endeavours in nature conservation and management of biological diversity both in Australia and overseas.
- 1.3 All parties acknowledge the importance of reporting on all conditions and circumstances which affect the health, well-being and use of all animals covered by this Agreement, and undertake to only take action in relation to the future care and dealings with the animals in accordance with this Agreement or such variations as agreed.

2.0 Scope of Agreement

- 2.1 These terms shall apply where the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) receives Baudin's Black-cockatoo either directly from Australia or from any other source. In this Agreement, the term "animal(s)" refers to all Baudin's Black-cockatoos and their progeny held at the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.).

- 2.2 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) agrees that all Baudin's Black-cockatoos held at their institution will be managed in accordance with the conditions of this Agreement and any permit conditions.
- 2.3 This Agreement will remain binding while [species] are held by the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) and that the Agreement can only be terminated provided that the future housing and management of any Baudin's Black-cockatoos held by the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) has been agreed in advance by the department.

3.0 Husbandry Requirements

- 3.1 All Baudin's Black-cockatoos will be housed at the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) facilities and the facilities and management of the animal(s) must be acceptable to the department.
- 3.2 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) will, at its own expense, provide complete and competent care of the animal(s) and will maintain the facilities and grounds occupied by the animal(s) in good condition and repair.
- 3.3 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) will take all reasonable precautions to maintain the health of the animal(s) to a high standard. The department shall be informed immediately in the event of any serious injury or illness sustained by the animal(s).
- 3.4 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) agrees to limit handling to the minimum necessary for the animal(s)' management and medical care, and to guarantee that they will not be handled for commercial or publicity purposes.
- 3.5 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) agrees that it will not allow direct or indirect handling of the animal(s) by the public or other persons that is not essential for the welfare of the animal(s).

4.0 Display Requirements

- 4.1 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) will display the animal(s) in a manner that reasonably represents their habitat in the wild.
- 4.2 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) will provide to the public, educational and interpretative information on the species, its habitat and its natural behaviour. This information must be made available to the department on request.

5.0 Cooperative Management Requirement

- 5.1 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) agrees to cooperate with other zoological institutions in the display and breeding of this species and agrees to participate in and support any studbook or management plan endorsed by the department.

6.0 Reporting Requirements

- 6.1 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) will ensure that any proposed change to its Baudin's Black-cockatoo facilities, care and management will not proceed without the prior written permission of the department.
- 6.2 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) will inform the department of any new progeny as soon as possible after the birth.
- 6.3 In the event of the death of an animal or animals, the department must be immediately informed. Animal tissues, whole or in part, are to be made available for diagnostic or scientific purposes at the request of the department or Mr. Geoffrey D'Cruz. The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) must meet the costs of any such transaction.

7.0 Transfer of Animals

- 7.1 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) agrees that it will not loan, move, trade or transfer any animal(s) to another organisation or locality without the prior written agreement of the department.
- 7.2 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) shall not remove the animal(s) from its approved facility (as determined under the permit issued by the department) except for emergency or medical reasons, without prior written permission from the department.

s11C(1)

s11C(1)

21/2/17

21/2/17

8.0 Variations to this Agreement

8.1 Further variations to this Agreement must be in writing and must have received the endorsement of Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.), Mr. Geoffrey D'Cruz and the department before they can be implemented.

9.0 Counterparts

9.1 This Agreement may be executed in counterparts. All executed counterparts constitute one document.

This Agreement shall be signed by a person authorised to sign on behalf of each party and shall take effect on the date on which it is signed by all parties.

Geoffrey D'Cruz

signature

S11C(1)

Mr. Geoffrey D'Cruz

Date: 21/2/17

Martin Guth

signature

S11C(1)

Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.)

Date: 21/2/17

name... Paul Murphy

signature

S11C(1)

Department of the Environment and Energy

Date: 17/3/17

AGREEMENT BETWEEN

Mr. Geoffrey D'Cruz

and

The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.)

and

The Australian Department of the Environment and Energy

Australia is responsible to the world for the preservation of its unique endemic fauna, and the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo is a significant part of Australia's natural heritage and patrimony.

1.0 Preamble

- 1.1 Part 13A, sections 303FD, 303FE and 303FF and Regulations 9A.10, 9A.11 and 9A.12 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the Act) provides that, for a live export of a koala, platypus, wombat or Tasmanian devil, or an animal of an eligible listed threatened species, the exporter, the importer and the department enter into an agreement about the treatment and disposal of the animal and any progeny.
- 1.2 The Australian Department the Environment and Energy (the department), Mr. Geoffrey D'Cruz and the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) agree to enter into a mutual Agreement which will meet the requirements of Part 13A of the Act and which will also foster and support cooperative endeavours in nature conservation and management of biological diversity both in Australia and overseas.
- 1.3 All parties acknowledge the importance of reporting on all conditions and circumstances which affect the health, well-being and use of all animals covered by this Agreement, and undertake to only take action in relation to the future care and dealings with the animals in accordance with this Agreement or such variations as agreed.

2.0 Scope of Agreement

- 2.1 These terms shall apply where the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) receives Carnaby's Black-cockatoo either directly from Australia or from any other source. In this Agreement, the term "animal(s)" refers to all Carnaby's Black-cockatoos and their progeny held at the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.).

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2.2 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) agrees that all Carnaby's Black-cockatoos held at their institution will be managed in accordance with the conditions of this Agreement and any permit conditions.

2.3 This Agreement will remain binding while [species] are held by the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) and that the Agreement can only be terminated provided that the future housing and management of any Carnaby's Black-cockatoos held by the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) has been agreed in advance by the department.

3.0 Husbandry Requirements

3.1 All Carnaby's Black-cockatoos will be housed at the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) facilities and the facilities and management of the animal(s) must be acceptable to the department.

3.2 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) will, at its own expense, provide complete and competent care of the animal(s) and will maintain the facilities and grounds occupied by the animal(s) in good condition and repair.

3.3 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) will take all reasonable precautions to maintain the health of the animal(s) to a high standard. The department shall be informed immediately in the event of any serious injury or illness sustained by the animal(s).

3.4 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) agrees to limit handling to the minimum necessary for the animal(s)' management and medical care, and to guarantee that they will not be handled for commercial or publicity purposes.

3.5 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) agrees that it will not allow direct or indirect handling of the animal(s) by the public or other persons that is not essential for the welfare of the animal(s).

4.0 Display Requirements

4.1 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) will display the animal(s) in a manner that reasonably represents their habitat in the wild.

4.2 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) will provide to the public, educational and interpretative information on the species, its habitat and its natural behaviour. This information must be made available to the department on request.

5.0 Cooperative Management Requirement

5.1 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) agrees to cooperate with other zoological institutions in the display and breeding of this species and agrees to participate in and support any studbook or management plan endorsed by the department.

6.0 Reporting Requirements

- 6.1 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) will ensure that any proposed change to its Carnaby's Black-cockatoo facilities, care and management will not proceed without the prior written permission of the department.
- 6.2 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) will inform the department of any new progeny as soon as possible after the birth.
- 6.3 In the event of the death of an animal or animals, the department must be immediately informed. Animal tissues, whole or in part, are to be made available for diagnostic or scientific purposes at the request of the department or Mr. Geoffrey D'Cruz. The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) must meet the costs of any such transaction.

7.0 Transfer of Animals

- 7.1 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) agrees that it will not loan, move, trade or transfer any animal(s) to another organisation or locality without the prior written agreement of the department.
- 7.2 The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) shall not remove the animal(s) from its approved facility (as determined under the permit issued by the department) except for emergency or medical reasons, without prior written permission from the department.

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21/2/17

8.0 Variations to this Agreement

8.1 Further variations to this Agreement must be in writing and must have received the endorsement of Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.), Mr. Geoffrey D'Cruz and the department before they can be implemented.

9.0 Counterparts

9.1 This Agreement may be executed in counterparts. All executed counterparts constitute one document.

This Agreement shall be signed by a person authorised to sign on behalf of each party and shall take effect on the date on which it is signed by all parties.

Geoffrey D'Cruz	Martin Guth	name... <i>Paul Murphy</i>
signature s11C(1)	signature s11C(1)	signature s11C(1)
Mr. Geoffrey D'Cruz	Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.)	Department of the Environment and Energy
Date: <i>21/2/17</i>	Date: <i>21/2/17</i>	Date: <i>17/3/17</i>



Ref:

Mr Martin Guth
ACTP E.V.
Friesenstr. 21
Schoeneiche 15566
Germany

Dear Mr Guth

AMBASSADOR AGREEMENTS FOR BAUDIN'S AND CARNABY'S BLACK COCKATOO

Please find attached a copy of the signed Ambassador Agreement between Mr Geoffrey D'Cruz, WA; Association of Conservation of Threatened Parrots (ACTP), Germany; and the Department of the Environment and Energy for the keeping of Carnaby's black cockatoo, (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) and Baudin's black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) at ACTP, Germany.

The Ambassador Agreement applies to all Carnaby's black cockatoos and Baudin's black cockatoos held at ACTP. Accordingly, any transfers to or from the zoo should have prior approval from the Department of Environment and Energy, which includes the return of loaned animals. In addition, transfers from ACTP to another zoo will only be approved if the recipient's facilities have been assessed by the Department, and they have signed an Ambassador Agreement.

Please contact the Department if you propose to transfer Carnaby's black cockatoos or Baudin's black cockatoos to or from ACTP, or when there are changes to the facilities or holdings (as outlined in the 'Reporting' section of the Ambassador Agreement).


Birds held under this Ambassador Agreement are not permitted to be transferred to another facility or owner for private or commercial purposes. This also applies to all other species of birds exported from Australia for the non-commercial purpose of exhibition.

If you have any questions please contact s22 on +61 2 6274 s22 or s22.


Yours sincerely

s11C(1)

Paul Murphy)
Assistant Secretary
Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch
47 March 2017

 <p>CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA</p>	Type of document <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export <input type="checkbox"/> Re-export <input type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<p>Original - Valid for Multiple Consignments</p> <p>1. Multiple Consignment Authority No. : s11C(1)</p> <p>2. Valid Until : 17/9/2017</p>
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<p>3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country)</p> <p>Mrs Katrin Scholtyssek ACTP E.V. FRIESENSTR. 21 SCHOENEICHE 15566 GERMANY</p>	<p>4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country)</p> <p>Mr Geoffrey D' Cruz s47F AUSTRALIA</p>
---	--

<p>5. Conditions</p> <p>- This permit is not transferable - If for live animals, this permit or certificate is valid only if the transport conditions comply with the IATA Live Animals Regulations; if for live plants, with the IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations - For special conditions specific to this permit also refer below.</p>	<p>6. Name, Address and Country of Issuing Authority</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy</p> </div> <p>Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601</p>
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5a. Purpose : Z

7/8. Scientific & Common Name (Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)	9. Description	10. Appendix No. & Source	11. Quantity and Unit
1 <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i> Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo Tags See Annex tem 1	Live animal	II (C)	6 NO.
2 <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i> Carnaby's Cockatoo, Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo Tags See Annex tem 2	live animal	II (C)	5 NO.
3 <i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i> Baudin's Cockatoo, Baudin's Black-Cockatoo Tags s11C(1)	live animal	II (C)	1 NO.
4 <i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i> Varied Lorikeet Tags See Annex tem 4	live animal	II (C)	20 NO.
5 <i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i> Purple-crowned Lorikeet Tags See Annex tem 5	live animal	II (C)	20 NO.
6 <i>Norhiella haematogaster narethae</i> Blue Bonnet (Naretha) Tags See Annex tem 6	live animal	II (C)	8 NO.

Special Conditions

Under Part 13A of the EPBC Act all Commonwealth and State/Territory requirements in relation to this specimen(s) must be met.

For Exports, a photocopy of the Multiple Consignment Authority should accompany the original Specimen Export Record which details the specific items in each consignment

13. Authority for Permit/Certificate


Issued By: s22

Issue Date: 17/03/2017

Issued under s303CG of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Signature

Official seal

 <p>CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA</p>	Type of document <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export <input type="checkbox"/> Re-export <input type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<p>Original - Valid for Multiple Consignments</p> <p>1. Multiple Consignment Authority No. : s11C(1)</p> <p>2. Valid Until : 17/9/2017</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 2 of 4</p>
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<p>3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country)</p> <p>Mrs Katrin Scholtyssek ACTP E.V. FRIESENSTR. 21 SCHOENEICHE 15566 GERMANY</p>	<p>4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country)</p> <p>Mr Geoffrey D' Cruz s47F AUSTRALIA</p>
---	--

<p>5. Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This permit is not transferable - If for live animals, this permit or certificate is valid only if the transport conditions comply with the IATA Live Animals Regulations; if for live plants, with the IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations - For special conditions specific to this permit also refer below. 	<p>6. Name, Address and Country of Issuing Authority</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Australian Government</p> <hr/> <p>Department of the Environment and Energy</p> </div> <p>Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601</p>
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5a. Purpose : Z	7/8. Scientific & Common Name (Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)	9. Description	10. Appendix No. & Source	11. Quantity and Unit
------------------------	---	-----------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------------

The specimen(s) are not used primarily for commercial purposes after it is no longer needed for an exhibition by the institution.

The specimen(s) will be prepared and transported in a way that is known to result in minimal stress, risk of injury and adverse effect on the health of the specimen(s).

The receiver of the specimen(s) must manage, confine and care for the specimen(s), including meeting the behavioural and biological needs of the specimen(s).

A specimen export record (SER) must be completed for each consignment exported under this permit, including all specimens and quantities to be exported. Copies must be distributed in accordance with the instructions at the bottom of the front page of the SER form. All damaged/in error/cancelled not exported SER forms must be marked unused and returned to the Issuing Authority within two weeks.

For Exports, a photocopy of the Multiple Consignment Authority should accompany the original Specimen Export Record which details the specific items in each consignment

13. Authority for Permit/Certificate

Issued By: s22

Issue Date: 17/03/2017

Issued under s303CG of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Signature

Official seal



**CONVENTION ON
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA**

Type of document

- Export
- Re-export
- Import
- Other

**Original - Valid for Multiple
Consignments**

1. Multiple Consignment Authority No. : **s11C(1)**
2. Valid Until : 17/9/2017

3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country)

Mrs Katrin Scholtyssek
ACTP E.V.
FRIESENSTR. 21
SCHOENEICHE 15566
GERMANY

4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country)

Mr Geoffrey D' Cruz
s47F
AUSTRALIA

5. Conditions

- This permit is not transferable
- If for live animals, this permit or certificate is valid only if the transport conditions comply with the IATA Live Animals Regulations; if for live plants, with the IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations
- For special conditions specific to this permit also refer below.

6. Name, Address and Country of Issuing Authority



Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy

Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601

5a. Purpose : Z

**7/8. Scientific & Common Name
(Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)**

9. Description

**10. Appendix No.
& Source**

**11. Quantity and
Unit**

Appendix

Annex Item 1

- 1. **s11C(1)**
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Annex Item 2

- 1. **s11C(1)**
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Annex Item 4

- 1. **s11C(1)**
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
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- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.

Annex Item 5

For Exports, a photocopy of the Multiple Consignment Authority should accompany the original Specimen Export Record which details the specific items in each consignment

13. Authority for Permit/Certificate

Issued By: **s22**

Issue Date: 17/03/2017

Issued under s303CG of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Signature

Official seal



**CONVENTION ON
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA**

Type of document

- Export
- Re-export
- Import
- Other

**Original - Valid for Multiple
Consignments**

1. Multiple Consignment Authority No. : **s11C(1)**
2. Valid Until : 17/9/2017

3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country)

Mrs Katrin Scholtyssek
ACTP E.V.
FRIESENSTR. 21
SCHOENEICHE 15566
GERMANY

4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country)

Mr Geoffrey D' Cruz
s47F
AUSTRALIA

5. Conditions

- This permit is not transferable
- If for live animals, this permit or certificate is valid only if the transport conditions comply with the IATA Live Animals Regulations; if for live plants, with the IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations
- For special conditions specific to this permit also refer below.

6. Name, Address and Country of Issuing Authority



Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy

Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601

5a. Purpose : Z

**7/8. Scientific & Common Name
(Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)**

9. Description

**10. Appendix No.
& Source**

**11. Quantity and
Unit**

1. **s11C(1)**
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Annex Item 6

1. **s11C(1)**
2.
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7.
8.

For Exports, a photocopy of the Multiple Consignment Authority should accompany the original Specimen Export Record which details the specific items in each consignment

13. Authority for Permit/Certificate

Issued By: **s22**

Issue Date: 17/03/2017

Issued under s303CG of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Signature

Official seal



**CONVENTION ON
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA**

Type of document

- Export
 Re-export
 Import
 Other

Original - Single Use ONLY

1. Permit No. : s11C(1)
 2. Valid Until : 15/11/2017

3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country)

Mrs Katrin Scholtyssek
 ACTP E.V.
 FRIESENSTR. 21
 SCHOENEICHE 15566
 GERMANY

4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country)

Mr Geoffrey D' Cruz
 s47F
 AUSTRALIA

5. Conditions

- This permit is not transferable
- If for live animals, this permit or certificate is valid only if the transport conditions comply with the IATA Live Animals Regulations; if for live plants, with the IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations
- For special conditions specific to this permit also refer below.

6. Name, Address and Country of Issuing Authority



Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy

Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601

5a. Purpose : Z

**7/8. Scientific & Common Name
(Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)**

9. Description

**10. Appendix No.
& Source**

**11. Quantity and
Unit**

The permit holder must complete and return the pink copy of this permit to the Issuing Authority within two weeks of the consignment occurring. If the consignment does not occur the original permit together with the pink copy must be marked unused and returned to the Issuing Authority within two weeks of the expiry date of the permit.

The specimen(s) are not used primarily for commercial purposes after it is no longer needed for an exhibition by the institution.

The specimen(s) will be prepared and transported in a way that is known to result in minimal stress, risk of injury and adverse effect on the health of the specimen(s).

The receiver of the specimen(s) must manage, confine and care for the specimen(s), including meeting the behavioural and biological needs of the specimen(s).

13. Authority for Permit/Certificate

Issued By: s22

Issue Date: 15/05/2017

Issued under s303CG of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Signature

Official seal

14. Import/Export Declaration

BLOCK	QUANTITY
2 A	
2 B	
2 C	
2 D	

Export Declaration Number: _____

Port

Date

15. Import/Export Endorsement

Signature

Official Stamp and Title



Mr Martin Guth
ACTP E.V.
Friesenstr. 21
Schoeneiche 15566
GERMANY

Dear Mr Guth

I refer to a recent application by Mr Denenhard for the export of 70 live Australian native parrots to ACTP, Germany for exhibition purposes. I note that we have an Ambassador Agreement with you for Carnaby's black cockatoos and Baudin's black cockatoos, and that we have previously issued three export permits for live Australian native parrots to ACTP. Conditions on those export permits require that:

- The receiver of the specimens must manage, confine and care for the specimens, including meeting the behavioural and biological needs of the specimens,
- The specimens and any progeny are not used primarily for commercial purposes if they are no longer needed for an exhibition by the institution, and
- Exports for exhibition purposes must be exhibited with information on the species with a cultural, scientific or conservation content.

The three export permits for Australian native parrots to ACTP have been issued for:

- 7 glossy black cockatoos *Calyptorhynchus lathami*
- 1 Baudin's cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus baudinii*
- 6 yellow-tailed black cockatoos *Calyptorhynchus funereus*
- 5 Carnaby's cockatoos *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*
- 20 varied lorikeets *Psitteuteles versicolor*
- 26 purple-crowned lorikeets *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*
- 9 blue bonnets *Northiella haematogaster narethae*
- 11 gang-gang cockatoos *Callocephalon fimbriatum*

In assessing the current application, the Minister for the Environment and Energy (or his delegate) must be satisfied that the above conditions would also be met by ACTP in the case of this export. To assist with this, I request that you provide information on Australian native birds exported from Australia to ACTP under the three previous permits, as follows:

- Advice on the number of Australian bird species and quantity of each species currently held by ACTP.
- A summary of the current holdings of the following species, including acquisitions, births, deaths and any other dispositions:
 - 7 glossy black cockatoos *Calyptorhynchus lathami*
 - 1 Baudin's cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus baudinii*
 - 6 yellow-tailed black cockatoos *Calyptorhynchus funereus*

- 5 Carnaby's cockatoos *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*
 - 20 varied lorikeets *Psitteuteles versicolor*
 - 26 purple-crowned lorikeets *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*
 - 9 blue bonnets *Northiella haematogaster narethae*
 - 11 gang-gang cockatoos *Callocephalon fimbriatum*
- Information on:
 - Whether any birds exported from Australia have been relocated from the ACTP premises previously approved by the Department of the Environment and Energy to hold those birds.
 - If any of these birds have been relocated, which birds? What is the current location of the birds and what was the purpose/reason for which they have been relocated?
 - If these birds have been relocated, were these birds sold? If sold, what was the price received?
 - Clarification on whether ACTP currently hold any specimens of the following species proposed for export under the current application:
 - Red-tailed black cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksia*
 - Galah *Eolophus roseicapillus*
 - Australian king parrot *Alisterus scapularis*
 - Red-browed fig parrot *Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana*
 - Little lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla*

If you have any questions, please contact s11C(1) at s22

Yours sincerely

s22

s22

A/g Director
Wildlife Trade Assessments
Department of the Environment and Energy

31/17/2017

s22

From: s22
Sent: Tuesday, 1 August 2017 3:58 PM
To: 'simon degenhard'
Subject: RE: Export Permit s11C(1) [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Dear Simon

I refer to your application (ref WT2017-001072) for the export of 70 live Australian native parrots to ACTP, Germany for exhibition purposes. These are as follows:

- 7 yellow-tailed black cockatoos *Calyptorhynchus funereus*
- 2 Carnaby's cockatoos *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*
- 18 red-tailed black cockatoos *Calyptorhynchus banksii*
- 16 galahs *Eolophus roseicapillus*
- 11 king parrots *Alisterus scapularis*
- 2 red-browed fig parrots *Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana*
- 14 little lorikeets *Glossopsitta pusilla*

I note that we have previously issued three export permits for live Australian native parrots to ACTP for exhibition purposes. These have been for:

- 7 glossy black cockatoos *Calyptorhynchus lathami*
- 1 Baudin's cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus baudinii*
- 6 yellow-tailed black cockatoos *Calyptorhynchus funereus*
- 5 Carnaby's cockatoos *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*
- 20 varied lorikeets *Psitteuteles versicolor*
- 26 purple-crowned lorikeets *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*
- 9 blue bonnets *Northiella haematogaster narethae*
- 11 gang-gang cockatoos *Callocephalon fimbriatum*

Exhibition purposes must present information on the species with a cultural, scientific or conservation content. Conditions on these export permits require that:

- The receiver of the specimens must manage, confine and care for the specimens, including meeting the behavioural and biological needs of the specimens; and
- The specimens and any progeny are not used primarily for commercial purposes if they are no longer needed for an exhibition by the institution.

In assessing the current application, the Minister for the Environment and Energy (or his delegate) must be satisfied that the above conditions would also be met by ACTP in the case of this export.

Exhibition

The information provided in your application includes information about exhibition and visitation of the ACTP facility. It provides an example of information provided for exhibition on an ipad – with the example being an individual specimen of *Amazona guildingii*.

Could you explain the information in the example provided about ‘departure date’ and ‘reason for departure’. Is this information also provided for the Australian species?

For the Australian species exported, could you provide information on the exhibition information provided, including the characteristics of the species (not the individual), description of its origin and natural habitat and any scientific or conservation content?

Can you explain the need for the quantity of individuals that will be held for exhibition purposes for each of the Australian species? Can you explain why the proposed exhibition of these birds will be in pairs rather than as flocks?

Facility

Your application provides information on the facility that will house the birds in the proposed export, noting that the ‘new birds’ will be held in s11C(1) . Information on s11C(1) (Figure 15) indicates that it is comprised of s11C(1) aviaries.

Part (i) of the facility information asks how many individual animals will be housed in each enclosure. The response provides that ‘two individuals with different genders will be housed in one enclosure’ and that these birds will be separated if any aggression is shown.

Can you please explain how the four aviaries can house 70 birds, if each enclosure houses two individuals? If this facility information was provided for a previous export, given that this application is for 70 birds, can you provide updated facility information for a renewed assessment please, including how it will accommodate and care for the quantities of these Australian birds?

Other species/welfare information

The facility assessment provided describes other species housed in the facility in a separate house (Figure 22). This does not include some species noted in Figure 1, including Australian species previously exported (e.g., Baudin’s black cockatoo, purple-crowned lorikeets, blue bonnets). Does this mean that these are housed outside of this facility?

The number of individuals housed elsewhere in the facility (noted in Figure 22) includes:

- six gang gang cockatoos, and
- four yellow-tailed black cockatoos.

We exported 11 gang gang cockatoos on 28 June 2017 and six yellow-tailed black cockatoos 10 April 2017. Are you able to explain the location of the other 5 gang gang cockatoos and two yellow-tailed black cockatoos, or the reason for their deaths please? This could be provided for through the scanned vet reports please?

We note that this information may be outdated. If so, can you please provide updated information for a new facility assessment that accommodates the quantities of individuals of Australian exported parrots?

Thanks

s22

s22

Wildlife Trade Assessments Section | CITES Scientific Authority of Australia
Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch
Department of the Environment and Energy
GPO Box 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601
T: +61 2 6274 s22 | E: s22

The Department acknowledges the traditional owners of country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to them and their cultures and to their elders both past and present



From: simon degenhard s47F
Sent: Monday, 17 July 2017 10:46 AM
To: s22
Subject: Export Permit s11C(1)

Dear s22,

How are you? I hope you have had a great weekend.

Regarding my Export Permit application s11C(1) in the past s22 has very kindly emailed myself and/or Katrin Scholtyssek from ACTP a copy of previous permits once approval has been granted, would it be possible for this to be done again for my application when the time comes? Obviously the assessment process is still underway, however I just wanted to make this request now, as the earlier we can send notification to the German authorities once an approval is given, the better.

Thanks in advance, your and your teams continued assistance is most appreciated.

Best regards,

Simon.

Simon Degenhard
s47F



"Aviarylife - proudly published by lifelong bird lover and breeder, Simon Degenhard for the bird lovers and breeders of the world"

Editor

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From: Katrin Scholtyssek s47F
Sent: Thursday, 3 August 2017 7:25 AM
To: s22
Cc: s22; 'Martin Guth'
Subject: Export Permit s11C(1)
Attachments: Figures for scientific article about breeding of Glossy black Cockatoos.pdf; Glossy black Cockatoo exhibition info.pdf; Manuskript zum Sexualverhalten und Reproduktionsparameter Rotschwanzamazone.pdf; SVG article.pdf



Dear s22,

I hope this email finds you well.

I'm writing you concerning Permit s11C(1) Mr. Degenhard forwarded me your email and I would like to answer all your questions below:

Please note that the facility assessment, you refer to, was done for the first export in 2015 and hasn't been changed, since it was valid for 5 years. The "new birds" mentioned in it are the Glossy black Cockatoos, which were imported in October 2015, not the birds the current application is for.

Exhibition

The information provided in your application includes information about exhibition and visitation of the ACTP facility. It provides an example of information provided for exhibition on an ipad – with the example being an individual specimen of *Amazona guildingii*.

Could you explain the information in the example provided about 'departure date' and 'reason for departure'. Is this information also provided for the Australian species?

Yes, it is provided for all species. The file is the same for all birds. Especially for the birds in our conservation breeding programs, which are sent to partner facilities, according to the recommendation of the studbook keeper. We have a close cooperation with the Governments of St. Vincent (*Amazona guildingii*), St. Lucia (*Amazona versicolor*) and Brazil (Spix's and Lear's Macaw) to preserve the endangered parrot species. Within these projects birds are transferred between the partners. "Departure" doesn't mean necessarily that the bird has been sold or died. It is the general reason, why a bird has left the facility. For the Australian species we only fill in something when a birds has died. We use the same template for all species as a part of our record keeping system.

For the Australian species exported, could you provide information on the exhibition information provided, including the characteristics of the species (not the individual), description of its origin and natural habitat and any scientific or conservation content?

Please see attachment for the exhibition information.

We are currently working on an article about the breeding of Glossy black Cockatoos. Although this species is hard to breed, we managed it to have our first offspring just 6 month after the birds arrived in Germany. It will be published in a science magazine, but isn't ready yet. I attached a page, showing some of the figures we will use for the article. I also attached a scan of an article about the breeding of the St. Vincent parrot, which was currently released in a German bird magazine, as well as a German article about the Red tailed Amazon (*Amazona brasiliensis*)

Can you explain the need for the quantity of individuals that will be held for exhibition purposes for each of the Australian species? Can you explain why the proposed exhibition of these birds will be in pairs rather than as flocks?

When we apply, we have to meet the requirements of the Germany Government, about the size of the cage per bird. That is why we apply for birds, held as pairs. Outside the breeding season, the individual aviaries are combined with each other. Point i) of the facility assessment shows the window between the cages, which can be opened. We separate the pairs during the breeding season, since aggression is shown in some cases during that period.

Galahs, King Parrots and all Lorikeet species are/will be held as flock the whole year.

The Purple crowned lorikeets and also the Varied lorikeets, which were imported in April 2017, are held in a flock, and have produced offspring already.

We applied for this number of birds, because the long term goal is to have 10 pairs per species. This number is needed to produce a self sustaining, genetic viable population. The plan is to have five pairs behind the scenes and 5 pairs shown to the public. That gives more sensible birds the chance to breed without any destruction. We also can vary the birds, shown to public.

The high number of birds is needed, since the black cockatoos have only one egg per clutch. Some of the birds are older than 12 years and we don't know, if they ever breed again, or if they start, how long and how successful they will produce in the future. With 10 pairs per species, we are quite positive, that we are able to manage a population at ACTP without any need of further input of other birds. This is important for us, since we are trying to breed the pure species, without any hybridizing. The black cockatoos in Europe are mainly hybrids between the subspecies.

Education is one of ACTPs goals. Our visitors are shown the different species from the different habitats and we also explain the behavior of the birds. One part of this, is breeding behavior, which we can explain the best, by showing birds, which are raising their own babies.

Facility

Your application provides information on the facility that will house the birds in the proposed export, s11C(1) [REDACTED]

The Glossy blacks from October 2015 are still in s11C(1) [REDACTED]. The ones imported in December 2016 in s11C(1) [REDACTED]. (9 Glossy black Cockatoos)

The import from April 2017 contained 60 birds:

20 Varied lorikeets s11C(1)

20 Purple crowned lorikeets s11C(1)

8 Naretha Bluebonnet s11C(1)

12 black cockatoos, s11C(1)

Last import was in June 2017:

11 Gang Gang cockatoos s11C(1)

One naretha bluebonnet, s11C(1)

6 Purple crowned lorikeets s11C(1)

New import (70) birds:

14 Little lorikeets s11C(1)

2 fig parrots, flocked with the Lorikeets(s11C(1)

11 King Parrots s11C(1)

14 Galahs s11C(1)

29 Black Cockatoos will be held two birds pair aviary s11C(1)

Part (i) of the facility information asks how many individual animals will be housed in each enclosure. The response provides that 'two individuals with different genders will be housed in one enclosure' and that these birds will be separated if any aggression is shown.

Can you please explain how the four aviaries can house 70 birds, if each enclosure houses two individuals? If this facility information was provided for a previous export, given that this application is for 70 birds, can you provide updated facility information for a renewed assessment please, including how it will accommodate and care for the quantities of these Australian birds?

Please see above.

Other species/welfare information

The facility assessment provided describes other species housed in the facility in a separate house (Figure 22). This does not include some species noted in Figure 1, including Australian

species previously exported (e.g., Baudin's black cockatoo, purple-crowned lorikeets, blue bonnets). Does this mean that these are housed outside of this facility?

The number of individuals housed elsewhere in the facility (noted in Figure 22) includes:

- six gang gang cockatoos, and
- four yellow-tailed black cockatoos.

We exported 11 gang gang cockatoos on 28 June 2017 and six yellow-tailed black cockatoos 10 April 2017. Are you able to explain the location of the other 5 gang gang cockatoos and two yellow-tailed black cockatoos, or the reason for their deaths please? This could be provided for through the scanned vet reports please?

The information about "other species" are also from the facility assessment for the first import and it outdated. All birds, which were imported are still at ACTPs facility.

I hope that answers all your questions. Kindly let me know, if you need any other information.

Thank you and best regards

Katrin Scholtyssek

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Management:

Martin Guth, s11C(1)

Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V.:
Incorporated non-profit association, registered under the number VR5119FF at the County Court of Frankfurt/Oder, Germany.

Figures for scientific article about breeding of Glossy black Cockatoos

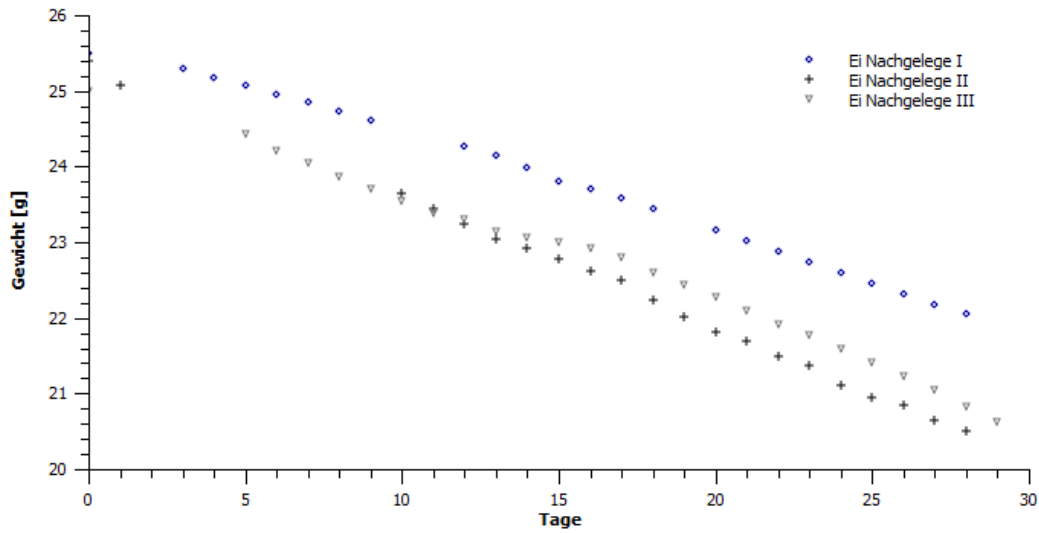


Figure 1: weight loss of three artificially incubated Glossy black Cockatoos eggs

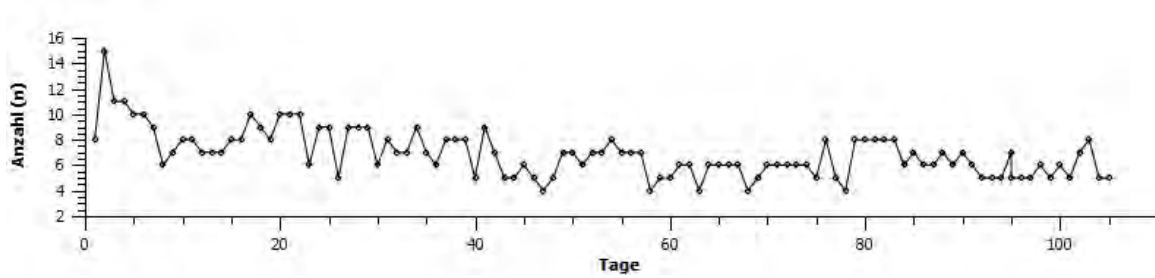


Figure 2: Number of feedings of a parent raised chick per day

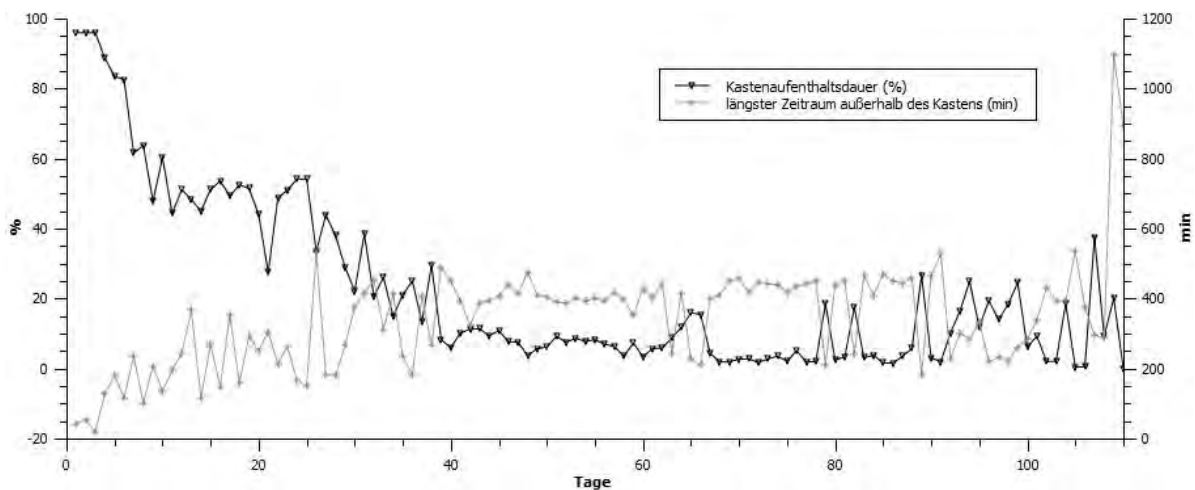


Figure 3: Time in the nest box (in %), longest time span outside the nest box (min) when the chick was raised

Figure 4 –Weight development of the parent raised Glossy black cockatoo chick

Tag	Gewicht
0	15,78 g (lk)
4	25,66 g (lk)
10	53,87 g (vk)
15	58,19 g (lk)
17	88,30 g (lk)
21	119,04 g (lk)
28	167,23 g (lk)
35	215,46 g (vk)
54	220,79 g (lk)
63	292,52 g (lk)
77	317,36 g (lk)
196	322,90 g *

lk = empty crop; vk = full crop

* weaned

Calyptorhynchus lathami

English: Glossy black Cockatoo

Deutsch: Braunkopf-Kakadu

Scientific classification:

Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Aves
Order: Psittaciformes
Family: Cacatuidae
Genus: Calyptorhynchus
Subgenus: Calyptorhynchus
Species: C. lathami



The Glossy black Cockatoo is the smallest species within the group of black Cockatoos (Calyptorhynchinae) and is found in eastern Australia (Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria). A subspecies is found on Kangaroo Island (Calyptorhynchus l. halmaturinus).



The birds reach a length of 50cm and are sexually dimorphic. The male is mainly black with a brown head, the female shows yellow dots in the tail and collar.

The Glossy black Cockatoo feeds on seeds of the Casuarina tree and are found in open forests and woodlands.

The species is listed as "threatened" in Victoria and the IUCN red list

status is "least concern" since 2004.

They are listed on CITES appendix II.

The species is threatened by habitat clearance for agriculture and habitat burning, as well as suppression of vegetation regeneration. Illegal bird trade is another problem the Glossy black Cockatoo has to face.



Sexualverhalten und reproduktive Parameter der Rotschwanzamazone (*Amazona brasiliensis*) in Menschenobhut beim ACTP Deutschland

Katrin Scholtyssek, Vladislav Marcuk, Schöneiche, Brandenburg, ACTP e. V.

Zusammenfassung

Der ACTP Deutschland hat im Rahmen seiner Schutzbemühungen für bedrohte Papageienarten eine Studie zur Verhaltens- und Fortpflanzungsbiologie der gefährdeten Rotschwanzamazonen (*Amazona brasiliensis*) veranlasst. Im Rahmen der Verhaltensstudie wurde das Sexualverhalten anhand von drei Paaren über eine Gesamtbeobachtungsdauer von >4000 Stunden untersucht. Darüber hinaus konnten Erkenntnisse zu den reproduktiven Parametern gewonnen werden. Im folgenden Artikel werden erstmalig die qualitativen Aspekte des prä-kopulativen Verhaltens und des Balz- und Kopulationsverhaltens dieser Art beschrieben. Des Weiteren werden Angaben zur Eiablage, Eimorphologie, Inkubation und post-natalen Entwicklung gemacht.

Abstract

As a part of the *ex-situ* conservation efforts for globally threatened parrots the ACTP conducted a study to investigate the behavior and breeding biology of the threatened Red-tailed Amazon (*Amazona brasiliensis*) in captivity. In this ethological study the sexual behavior of three breeding pairs was observed for a total period of >4000 hours. Also additional information of the reproductive parameters were obtained. In the following paper we describe for the first time the qualitative aspects of the pre-copulative behavior, courtship and copulation behavior of this species. Also data for the egg laying, egg morphology, incubation and post-natal development are presented.

Keywords: sexual behavior, ACTP, reproductive parameters, captivity, red-tailed amazon, post-natal growth

Einleitung

Die im Südosten Brasiliens endemisch vorkommende Rotschwanzamazone (*Amazona brasiliensis*), die ihren Namen der auffälligen Farbgebung der Schwanzfedern verdankt, gehörte Ende des letzten Jahrhunderts nach starker Dezimierung der Wildbestände zu den am stärksten bedrohten Amazonenarten der Erde (Collar *et al.*, 1992). Regionale Bildungsprogramme und *in-situ* Schutzmaßnahmen verhalfen langfristig die Stabilisierung der Wildpopulation auf einen gegenwärtigen Bestand von 9000-10000 Exemplaren zu ermöglichen (Birdlife International 2017). Die Art wird gegenwärtig international als verwundbar ("*vulnerable*") eingestuft (Birdlife International 2017)

Neben der exzessiven Zerstörung des natürlichen Habitats bedrohte insbesondere der Handel und damit einhergehende Nestraub die Existenz der Art (Scherer Neto, 1989; Martuscelli, 1995). In einer Studie konnte allein in 41 von 49 aktiven Nestern der Reproduktionsmisserfolg auf menschliches Eingreifen zurückgeführt werden (Martuscelli, 1997). Auch in anderen Feldstudien wurden geringe Reproduktionserfolgsraten ermittelt, die weitestgehend aus den Folgen menschlichen Einflusses resultierten (Scherer Neto, 1989; Spiniski, 2001). Kontrollmaßnahmen in Form der Populationsüberwachung und die Zurverfügungstellung von künstlichen Nistkisten ermöglichten den kontinuierlichen Anstieg des Reproduktionserfolgs langfristig zu erreichen und damit die Erholung der Bestände zu gewährleisten (Abbud, 2013).

Zu Beginn des Erhaltungsprogramms wurden ebenso Bemühungen um ein internationales *ex-situ* Programm getroffen, um im Falle eines weiteren Rückgangs der Wildbestände auf eine Sicherheitspopulation in Menschenobhut zurückgreifen zu können (Lücker, 2000). Rotschwanzamazonen gelten im Vergleich zu anderen Festlandformen der Amazonen-Gattung in der Zucht als anspruchsvoll, da harmonisierende Paare zwar jährlich zur Eiablage schreiten, aber oft unbefruchtete Gelege produzieren (Lalime 1997; Arndt & Rheinschmidt 2008). Einen Lösungsansatz mit deutlich höheren Fertilitätsraten lieferte unter anderem die Verpaarung in einer *flocking*-Voliere (Waugh & Romero 2000). Hierbei wurden ausgewählte Einzeltiere und bereits verpaarte Individuen in eine große *flocking*-Voliere gesetzt, um ihnen die Möglichkeit einer selektiven Partnerwahl, wie sie unter natürlichen Bedingungen vorzufinden ist, in Aussicht zu stellen. Die Verpaarung auf diesem Wege gelang zuversichtlich und zeitnah konnte bei den neu gewonnenen Paaren erste Brutaktivitäten verzeichnet werden. Bei den Gelegen wurden auf diesem Weg deutlich höhere Fertilitätsraten erzielt (Waugh & Romero, 2000). Während dieser Studie wurden auch erste Angaben zum Verhaltensrepertoire dieser Art publiziert (Waugh & Romero, 2000).

Aus der jahrelangen Feldarbeit konnten bislang umfassende Erkenntnisse zu den wesentlichen Aspekten der Lebensweise dieser Art gesammelt werden (Scherer Neto, 1989; Collar et al., 1992; Martuscelli, 1995; Lalime, 1999; Spiniski, 2001; Abbud, 2013). Zum Verhalten dieser Art wurden jedoch bislang nur wenige Ergebnisse veröffentlicht. Diese Studie verfolgt in erster Linie das Ziel, das Verständnis zum Sexualverhalten dieser Art zu erweitern. Ergänzend sollen Resultate zum Reproduktionsverhalten der Rotschwanzamazonen in Menschenobhut präsentiert und mit den Daten aus freier Wildbahn verglichen werden.

Methoden:

Datenerfassung: Das Sexualverhalten wurde anhand von drei Brutpaaren mithilfe einer Dauerkameraaufzeichnung über eine Gesamtdauer von >4000 Stunden untersucht. Die mit dem Sexualverhalten assoziierten Verhaltensformen wurden zur weiteren, analytischen Erfassung in kurze Videoabschnitte sequenziert und die einzelnen Elemente einer Verhaltenssequenz in einem Zeitraster ausgewertet (mithilfe der Software DVR System). Die erfassten Zeitwerte wurden für die weitere deskriptive, statistische Auswertung verwendet.

Sämtliche Daten der künstlichen Bebrütung und Aufzucht betreffend, wurden im Rahmen des betriebsinternen Ablaufs dokumentiert. Hierbei wird nach erfolgter Eiablage frühzeitig das Legegewicht mithilfe einer Präzisionswaage auf zwei Dezimalstellen (Typ PCB 100-3, 100 g Gewichtslimit mit $\pm 0,001$ g Messungenauigkeit) bestimmt. Die Eimaße und die Schalendicke werden mit einem digitalen Messschieber (Marke GOSCIEN; Messunsicherheit $\pm 0,02$ mm) ermittelt. Während der künstlichen Bebrütung erfolgt in Abhängigkeit des Eigewichtsverlusts die Dokumentation des Eigewichts in ein bis zwei Tageintervallen. Ab dem 16. bis 18. Inkubationstag wird zusätzlich täglich die Herzschlagfrequenz und unmittelbar vor dem internen Pick die Position und Lage der Luftblase protokolliert, um bei Komplikationen ein rechtzeitiges Eingreifen sicherstellen zu können.

Beim Schlupf wird das Schlupfgewicht mit einer Präzisionswaage (siehe oben) festgehalten und der exakte Schlupfzeitpunkt notiert. Die Protokollierung der Gewichtsentwicklung von handaufgezogenen Jungvögeln erfolgt ebenfalls im Rahmen des betriebsinternen Ablaufs, um pathologische Veränderungen frühzeitig durch Gewichtskontrollen erkennen zu können. Das Gewicht des Kükens

wird jeweils vor und nach einer einzelnen Fütterung erhoben. Für die Berechnung der Wachstumsraten wurden nur Leergewichte (leerer Kropf) der ersten Morgenfütterung miteinbezogen.

Auswertung und Statistik:

Für die statistische Auswertung wurde das Programm SPSS (v. 24) verwendet. Resultate aus der deskriptiven Statistik werden im Text in der Form Mittelwert \pm Standardabweichung angegeben. Für die Teststatistik wurde ein Signifikanzniveau von $p < 0.05$ festgesetzt. Die Erstellung der Grafiken erfolgte unter Zuhilfenahme der Programme QTIPlot (Version 0.9.9.11) und CurveExpert Pro (Version 2.6).

Die Gewichtsbestimmung der Eier wird im Regelfall durch die frühzeitige Entnahme der Eier und der direkten Bestimmung des Legegewichts mithilfe der oben genannten Präzisionswaage vorgenommen. War dies nicht möglich, wurde das Legegewicht mithilfe der Eimaße nach Hoyt (1979) mit der folgenden Formel bestimmt:

$$W = K_w * (L * B^2) \quad (1)$$

Die Wachstumsparameter k und A wurde mithilfe einer logistischen Wachstumskurve, die von Ricklefs (1967) adaptiert wurde, kalkuliert. Die logistische Kurvengleichung lässt sich durch folgende Formel ausdrücken.

$$y = \frac{A}{1 + e^{-k(t-b)}} \quad (2)$$

Ergebnisse:

Sexualverhalten:

Prä-kopulatives Verhalten und Balz (courtship display): Das prä-kopulative Verhalten beherbergt bei Rotschwanzamazonen neben sozio-positiven Interaktionen (gegenseitige Gefiederpflege, soziales Spiel) wenige feste Verhaltenskomponenten und Übersprunghandlungen, die auch im gewöhnlichen Verhaltensrepertoire Anwendung finden. So können ritualisierte Formen *des Kopfschüttelns*, *des Schnabelreibens*, *des Sichkratzens* und *des Wendens* (Abb. 2c) auftreten, die sich in ihrer Ausführung von den gewöhnlichen Formen nicht zwangsläufig unterscheiden. Eine genauere Beschreibung dieser Verhaltensweisen ist in Marcuk & Scholtyssek (in prep.) zu entnehmen. Folgende Verhaltensweisen sind prä-kopulativ bei dieser Art vorzuweisen:

Gegenseitiges Füttern ('mutual feeding'; Abb. 1b): Das gegenseitige Füttern beschreibt im sexuellen Verhaltenskontext die gerichtete Übergabe vom regurgitierten Futterbrei in überkreuzter Schnabelstellung vom sogenannten Donar (Männchen) zum Akzeptor (Weibchen) mithilfe einer raschen Vor- und Rückwärtsbewegung der Zunge. Gegenseitige Fütterungen gingen in 92,59 % aller Beobachtungen ($n = 27$) vom Männchen aus. Die Initiation einer gegenseitigen Fütterung ist dabei unklar definiert, gelegentlich können Aufwürgbewegungen (Regurgitation) eine gegenseitige Fütterung andeuten - diese sind jedoch vermehrt erst während der Futterbrei-Übergabe deutlich zu erkennen.

Eine gegenseitige Fütterung umfasst als Einheit mehrere Einzelfütterungen, die in kurzen Intervallen von $5,10 \pm 2,53$ s ($r = 1,95$ - $14,87$ s; $n = 46$) hintereinander weg erfolgen. Die Anzahl der Einzelfütterungen hängt primär vom Kropffüllzustand ab. Eine solche gesamte Fütterung als Einheit

umfasste durchschnittlich $10,33 \pm 3,26$ ($r = 6-14$, $n = 6$) Einzelfütterungen, die jeweils eine mittlere Dauer von $2,42 \pm 0,50$ s ($r = 1,23-3,81$, $n = 56$) haben. Für die Gesamtdauer (gemessen vom Beginn der ersten Einzelfütterung bis zum Abschluss der letzten Einzelfütterung) ergibt sich ein Mittelwert von $81,03 \pm 10,49$ s ($r = 69,17-93,24$, $n = 5$). Die Futterbrei-Übergabe erfolgte in den Videosequenzen mit einer Transferrate von $3,27 \pm 0,82$ s⁻¹ ($r = 2,02-5,29$, $n = 56$) bei einer mittleren Anzahl von $7,80 \pm 2,10$ Transferbewegungen pro Einzelfütterung ($r = 4-15$, $n = 56$).

Die Funktionalität einer gegenseitigen Fütterung kann des Weiteren in zwei zeitliche Bereiche unterteilt werden. Während anfänglich eine gegenseitige Fütterung als Stimulus für eine Kopulation fungieren kann, dient diese kurz vor der Eiablage und während der Inkubation im Wesentlichen der Vorbereitung zur Aufzucht der Jungvögel. Eine gegenseitige Fütterung kann dabei sowohl vor einer Kopulation als auch unabhängig davon (überwiegend während der Inkubation vorzufinden) stattfinden. Eine Fütterung, die einer Kopulation vorangeht, nimmt hierbei keinen Einfluss auf die Kopulationsdauer ($t = -0,95$, $p = 0,35$).

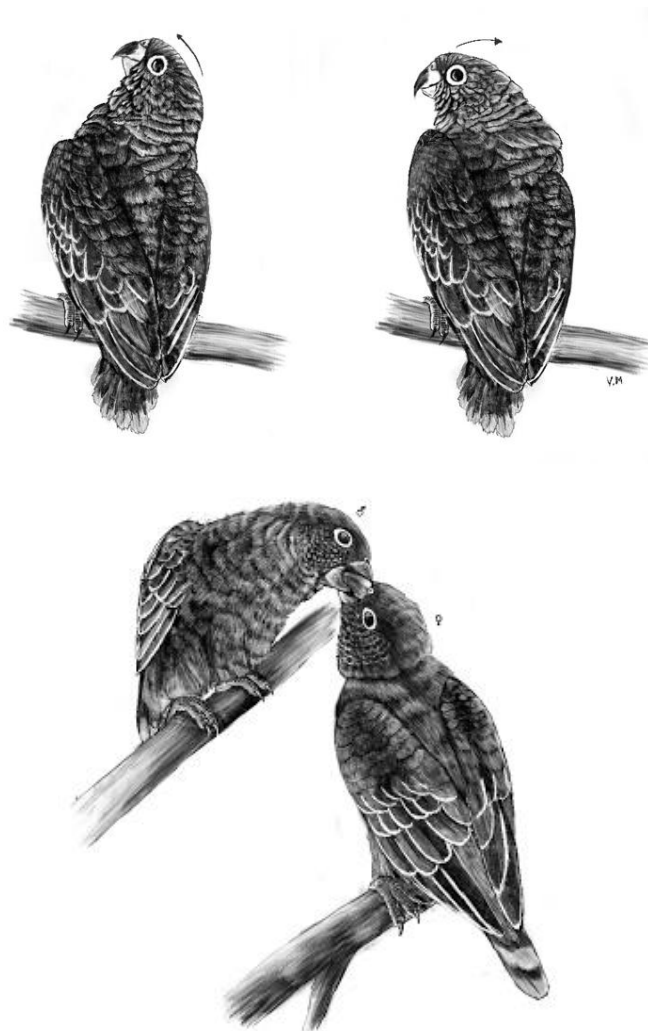


Abb. 1 - a typischen Bettelbewegung von flüggen Rotschwanzamazonen, die auch beim Weibchen gelegentlich beobachtet werden können. B. gegenseitige Fütterung

Während der gesamten Beobachtungsdauer konnte nur in zwei Fällen eine Fütterung, in der das Weibchen das Männchen fütterte, dokumentiert werden. Beide Fütterungen erfolgten unmittelbar vor der Eiablage und nach der Fütterung kam es zu keiner Kopulation.

Flügelflicker (*wing-flicking*; Abb. 2b): Beschreibt das rapide, oft in Folge auftretende, schlagartige Flicker eines oder beider Flügel mit einer durchschnittlichen Dauer $0,34 \pm 0,13$ s ($r = 0,12-0,56$; $n = 14$). Übernimmt während einer Kopulationsaufforderung eine zentrale, visuell-kommunikative Funktion. Initiator (überwiegend Männchen) symbolisiert mit dieser Verhaltensform die Bereitschaft zur Kopulation, die vom Weibchen durch Herabsenken des Oberkörpers erwidert wird. Das Flügelflicker tritt nicht nur prä-kopulativ auf, sondern kann vereinzelt auch während des Kopulationsaktes oder post-kopulativ vorkommen. Das Flügelflicker war in 94 von 108 (87,03 %) Kopulationsaufforderungen zu beobachten und gehört *de facto* zum Balzverhalten.

Ritualisiertes Verneigen ('*Bowing-Display*'): Eines der Paare zeigte prä- und post-kopulativ ungewöhnliche Balzkomponenten, die bei dieser Art in der Regel im Territorialverhalten Anwendung finden. Neben einer abgewandelten Form des Flügelspreitzens ('wing-raise display') war auch gelegentlich das Bowing (Verneigen) vor oder nach einer Kopulation zu sehen. Hierbei positionierten beide Tiere sich in einer Entfernung von zirka 20-30 cm gegenüberstehend in eine horizontale Körperlage, spreizten das Nackengefieder auf und begannen in einem gleichbleibenden Rhythmus den Kopf wiederholt zu verneigen. Die exakte Verhaltensweise findet sich auch als paarassoziiertes Territorialverhalten (siehe Marcuk & Scholtyssek in prep.) im antagonistischen Verhaltenskontext wieder. Inwieweit diese Verhaltensweise dem Sexualverhalten zugehörig ist, lässt sich an dieser Stelle nicht eindeutig klären.

Kopulation (Abb. 2d): Das Kopulationsverhalten von Rotschwanzamazonen ist im Verlauf übereinstimmend mit dem Kopulationsablauf vieler neotropischer Papageienarten (Ausnahme Aras). Infolge der Kopulationsbereitschaft wird das Weibchen eine nahezu horizontale Ausrichtung der Körperlage einnehmen. Das Männchen positioniert, oft erst nach wiederholten Anläufen (in Verbindung mit *ritualisiertem Wenden*), das dem Partnertier zugerichtete Bein auf dem Rücken des Weibchens, ohne sich damit festzuhalten. Im weiteren Verlauf der Kopulation erfolgt der kloakale Kontakt (durch kreuzartige Konstellation der Schwanzfedern erkennbar), der durch eine pulsierende, zu den Seiten gerichtete Bewegung der Schwanzfedern durch das Männchen aufrechterhalten wird. Begleitend beginnt das Männchen in alternierender Bewegung die Krallen des auf dem Rücken des Weibchens balancierten Beins zu kontrahieren und anschließend wieder zu entspannen. Diese Bewegung wurde pro Gesamtdauer einer Kopulation zwischen 11-15 wiederholt ($n = 7$). Die Intervalle zwischen jeder einzelnen Kontraktion lagen bei $4,14 \pm 2,04$ s ($r = 1,17-11,06$ s; $n = 39$).

Während der gesamten Kopulation nutzt das Männchen das zweite Bein als Stützelement, um seine Körperlage zu stabilisieren. Gelingt das nicht, kann es vorkommen, dass das Männchen sich kurzzeitig mit dem Schnabel an dem jeweiligen Sitzast abstützt. Eine weitere Stabilisierungsfunktion kann das kurze Aufschlagen beider Flügel unter Einbehaltung der Standposition beinhalten.

Die Termination der Kopulation erfolgt nach einem länger anhaltenden, kloakalen Kontakt. Das Männchen hebt anschließend kurz die Schwanzfedern an, gelegentlich unter leichter, seitlichen Ausbreitung eines Flügels über den Rücken des Weibchens und unterbindet anschließend den Kloakalkontakt. Nach weiteren, wenigen Sekunden, verlässt in den meisten Fällen das Weibchen, die Kopulationsposition.

Die Gesamtdauer einer Kopulation beträgt durchschnittlich $87,52 \pm 15,43$ s ($r = 61,15-123,12$ s; $n = 100$). Eine Kopulationsdauer unter 60 s ging in der Regel einem zweiten Kopulationsversuch voraus und wurde demnach als unvollständige Kopulation interpretiert. Zwischen den drei Paaren konnten in der Kopulationsdauer signifikante Unterschiede festgestellt werden ($F_{2-98} = 9.92732$, $p = 0.00012$). Dabei zeigte das jüngste Paar, neben dem Paar, welches befruchtete Eier legte, insgesamt kürzere Kopulationszeiten.

Bei allen Paaren wurden zudem Standortpräferenzen über den Beobachtungszeitraum von 2016/17 festgehalten. Präferiert wurden Standorte mit einer leichten Schräge der Sitzastanordnung, die dem Männchen eine bessere Haltung ermöglichten. Diese Standorte wurden in beiden Jahren für die Kopulationen aufgesucht.

Zeitliche Verteilung: Während alle beobachteten, gegenseitigen Fütterungen eine zufällige Verteilung in Abb. 3 über den Tagesverlauf aufzeigen, konzentriert sich die Häufigkeit aller beobachteten Kopulation auf dem Zeitbereich von 5:47-8:33 Uhr (Abb. 3).

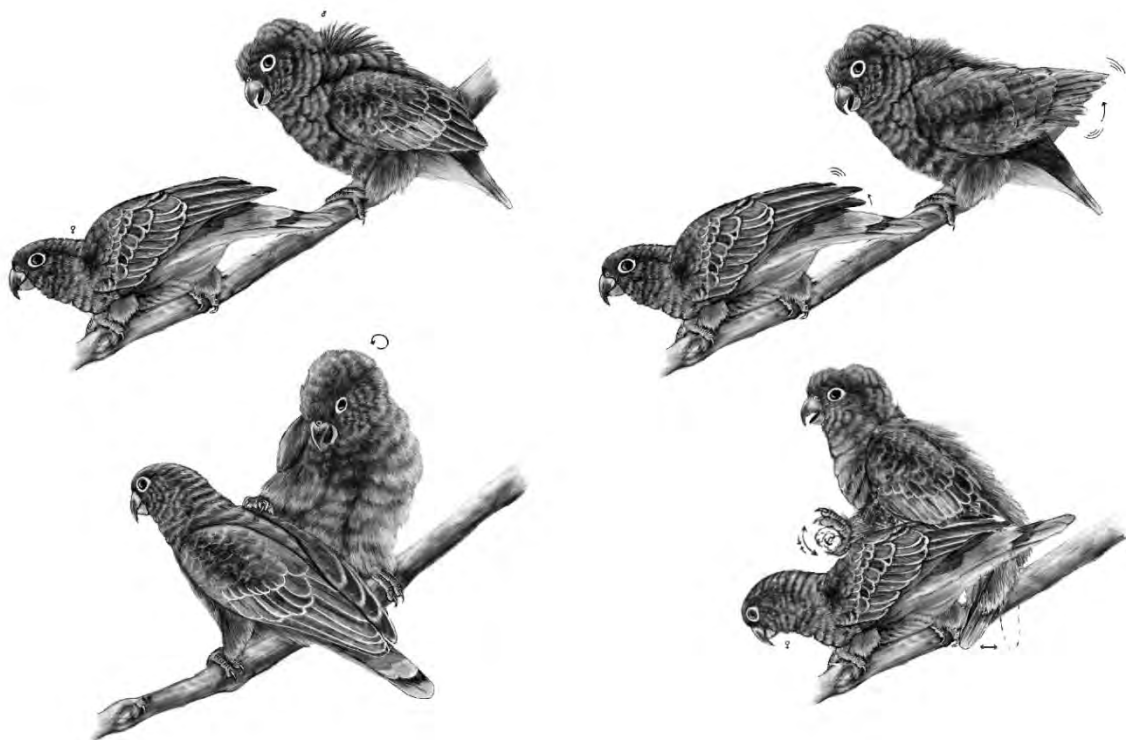


Abb. 2 – a. Initiation der Kopulation b) Flügelflicken (wing-flicking) c.) ritualisiertes Wenden (ritualized turn over) d.) Kopulation mit kloakalen Kontakt und arrhythmischer Kontraktion der Zehen

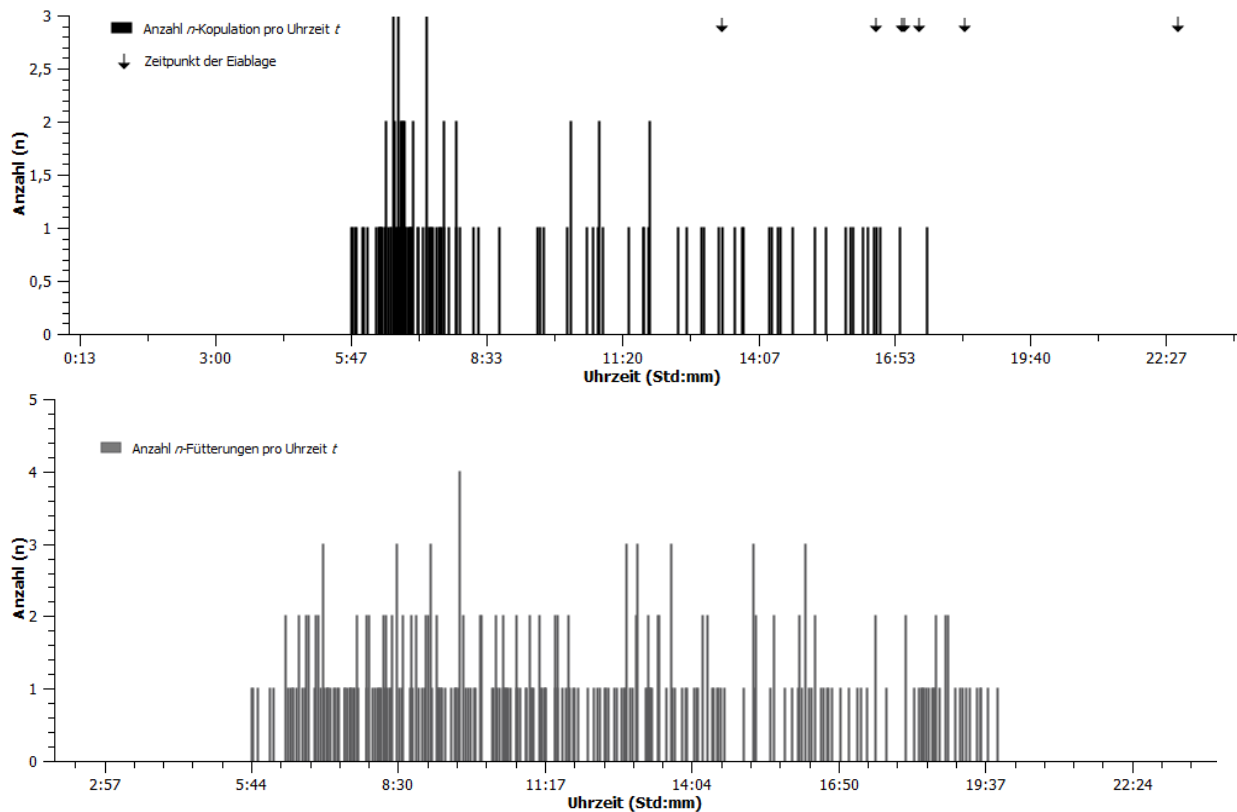


Abb. 3 – a.) zeitliche Verteilung und Häufigkeit beobachteter Kopulationen im Verlauf der aktiven Tagesperiode. Pfeile (↓) symbolisieren Zeitpunkt der Eiablage. **b.)** zeitliche Verteilung der Fütterungen im Verlauf der aktiven Tagesperiode (UTC +01)

Reproduktionsparameter

Brutsaison: Der Beginn der Brutsaison ist lokal auf den Zeitraum von Mitte März bis Ende April zu begrenzen. Die ersten Kopulationen wurden bei zwei Paaren am 14.03.2016 und 28.03.2016, im Folgejahr am 13.04.2017 und 29.04.2017, beobachtet. Die Eiablage erfolgte 31-36 Tage ($n = 2$) nach Sichtung der ersten Kopulationen jeweils am 21.04.2016 und 29.04.2016.

Eiablage: Wenige Veränderungen im Verhaltensablauf indizieren eine zeitnahe Eiablage. Der entschiedenste Verhaltensparameter, der unmittelbar mit der Eiablage einhergeht, ist der abrupte Anstieg der Kastenaufenthaltsdauer vom Weibchen. Das Weibchen wird im Regelfall beginnen zwei bis drei Tage vor Eiablage tagsüber im Kasten zu schlafen und wird erst ein bis zwei Tage vor Eiablage nachtsüber im Kasten verbleiben. Die Kastenaufenthaltsdauer signalisiert dabei erst 6-8 Tage vor der Eiablage einen nachweisbaren Anstieg (Abb. 7) und bleibt Wochen vor der Eiablage unverändert.

Die Eiablage kann zu unterschiedlichen Tageszeiten beobachtet werden. Abbildung 3 suggeriert jedoch, dass die Eiablage vorwiegend in den Abendstunden; zwischen 16:00-23:00 Uhr (UTC +01), vorstättengeht.

Die Eiablage zeigt sich im Verhalten durch eine repetitive, seitlich gerichtete, langsame Kopfbewegung sowie das wiederholte Aufplustern des Gefieders erkenntlich. Ist die Eiablage abgeschlossen, wird das Weibchen schlagartig das Gefieder einziehen und das frische Ei vorsichtig mithilfe der Zunge reinigen, um anschließend mit der Inkubation fortzufahren. Dieser Ablauf dauert bei Nichtvorliegen von Komplikationen wenige Minuten.

Gelegegröße und Legeintervall: Das Vollgelege umfasste beim ACTP durchschnittlich $2,82 \pm 0,75$ Eier ($r = 2-4; n = 11$) mit einer modalen Gelegegröße von drei Eiern. Das Legeintervall beträgt $3,13 \pm 0,35$ Tage ($r = 3-4, n = 8$). Bei zwei Paaren konnte durch die Einsichtnahme der Kameraaufzeichnungen das Legeintervall des jeweiligen Vollgeleges genau bestimmt werden und betrug durchschnittlich $73,57 \pm 3,54$ Stunden ($r = 70,20-77,26; n = 4$).

Bei frühzeitiger Entfernung des Geleges produzieren Rotschwanzamazonen in der Regel ein Nachgelege. Bei einem Paar folgte nach Entnahme des Erstgeleges nach 35 Tagen das erste Ei des Nachgeleges. Nachweise über ein zweites Nachgelege sind nicht bekannt, und kommen bei Amazonen nur unter sehr seltenen Umständen vor.

Eimorphologie: Die Eier von Rotschwanzamazonen zeigen in Relation zu anderen Papageieneiern keine äußerlichen Unterschiede. Unter Vernachlässigung interindividueller Unterschiede sind Rotschwanzamazoneneier als makellos weiß und elliptisch geformt (Abb. 4a) zu charakterisieren. Die biometrischen Maße können der unteren Tabelle (Tab. 1) entnommen werden.

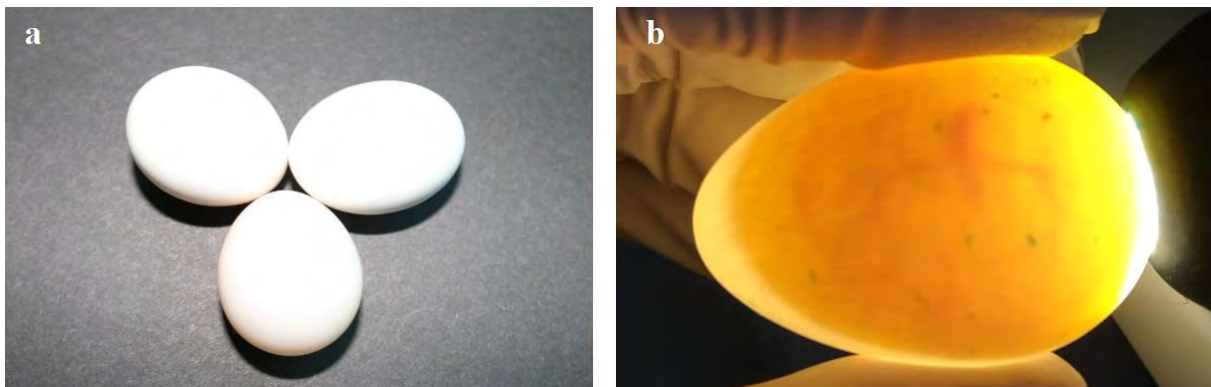


Abb. 4 - a.) Vollgelege eines Rotschwanzamazonen-Paars. b.) fertiles Rotschwanzamazonen-Ei mit erkennbarer Embryonalentwicklung am vierten Inkubationstag

Tab. 1 – Biometrischen Maße von Rotschwanzamazonen-Eier

Parameter	\bar{x}	<i>sd</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>n</i>
Gewicht (g)	19,73 ¹	2,23	16,66-24,16	48 *
Länge (mm)	39,30	1,93	36,78-43,49	38 *
Breite (mm)	30,02	1,13	27,61-32,41	38 *
Schalendicke (mm)	0,264	0,021	0,22-0,30	30

* $n = 28$ (R. & R. Neumeyer pers. Mitteil.), übrige Daten ACTP Deutschland

1 – Berechnung nach Hoyt (1979) von $n = 6$ Eiern

Inkubation und künstliche Bebrütung: Die Bebrütung des Geleges beginnt nach Ablage des ersten Eies. In allen Paaren konnte lediglich beim Weibchen eine klare Brutbeteiligung beobachtet werden. Männchen beteiligten sich nicht an der Inkubation. In Gefangenschaft zeigt das Weibchen über die Gesamtdauer der Inkubation eine relativ hohe Kastenaufenthaltsdauer von durchschnittlich $97,74 \pm 1,30$ % ($r = 94,30-99,35; n = 25$; siehe Abb. 5) der gesamten Tagesperiode. Das Weibchen verlässt dabei

mehrmals am Tag für mehrere Sekunden bis wenige Minuten das Nest, um zu trinken oder der körpereigenen Pflege nachzugehen.

Die Gesamtaufenthaltsdauer vom Männchen im Kasten zeigt (Abb. 5) über die Inkubationsdauer bei einem durchschnittlichen Wert von $1,09 \pm 0,93 \%$ ($r = 0,47-5,07$; $n = 25$) der gesamten Tagesperiode keine großen Schwankungen und beschränkt sich nach der Eiablage überwiegend auf die Fütterungen des Weibchens. Während der Inkubationsdauer erfolgten laut den Aufzeichnungen tagsüber durchschnittlich $6,46 \pm 1,44$ Fütterungen ($r = 3-9$; $n = 26$) im Nest. Während der Nacht füttert das Männchen das Weibchen nicht, sondern schläft unmittelbar vor dem Kasten oder am favorisierten Schlafplatz, welcher auch außerhalb der Brutzeit vom Paar genutzt wird.

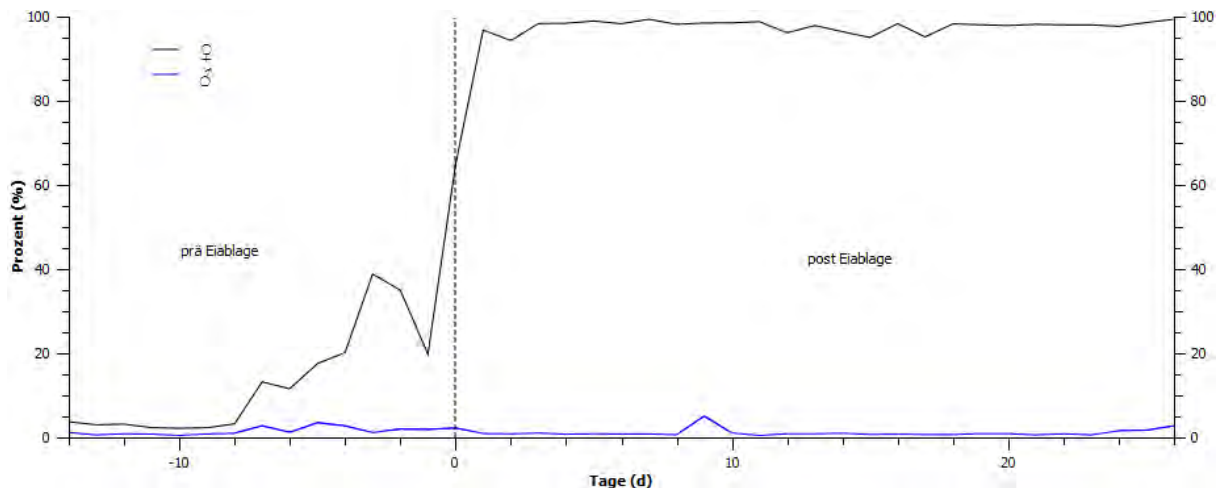


Abb. 5 – Verlauf der prozentualen Kastenaufenthaltsdauer von Männchen (→) und vom Weibchen (←) eines Brutpaars von prä-Legeperiode (zwei Wochen vor Eiablage) bis zum 26. Inkubationstag.

Eigewichtsverlust: Der absolute Eigewichtsverlust wurde von sechs Eiern (Abb. 6), bei dem das Legegewicht bekannt war, bis zum 24.-25. Inkubationstag dokumentiert und betrug am Tag des externen Picks $14,33 \pm 0,11 \%$ ($r = 13,03-15,88 \%$; $n = 6$). Der Gewichtsverlust stellt für den Schlupferfolg einen essentiellen Faktor dar (Bürkle, pers. Mitteil.). Bei allen sechs Eiern traten während des Schlupfprozesses keine Komplikationen auf. Die Schlupferfolgsrate von Rotschwanzamazonen erzielten in dieser Studie hohe Werte. Von neun Eiern schlüpften acht Küken selbständig (88,88 %). Ein Embryo verstarb prä-natal, bereits innerhalb der ersten 15. Inkubationstage.

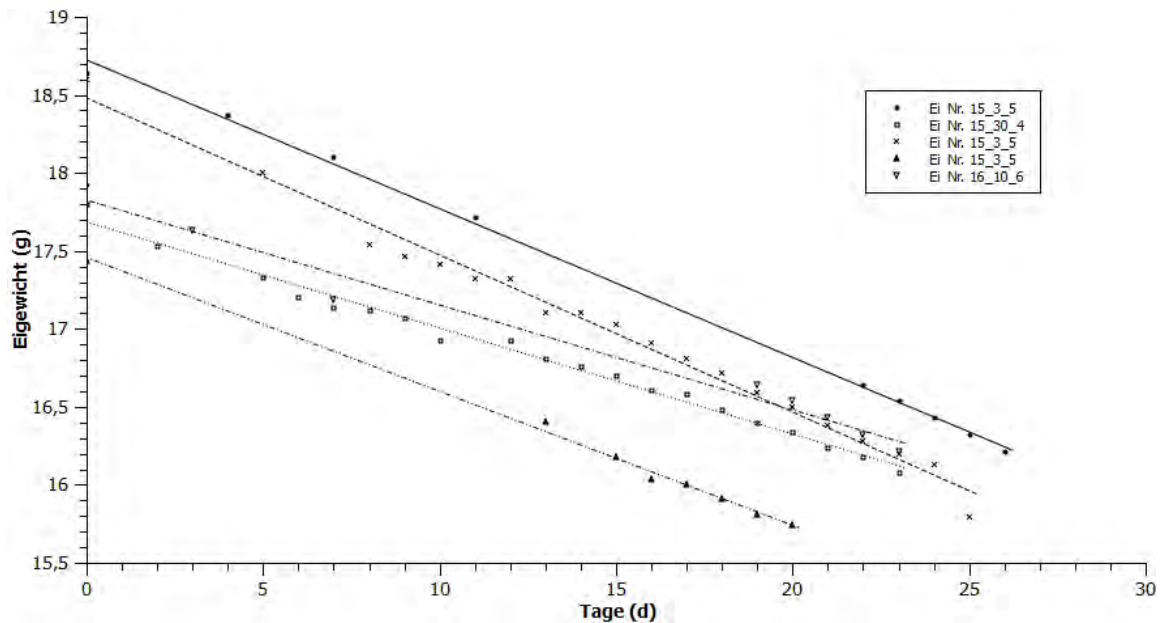


Abb. 6 – Absoluter Gewichtsverlust fünf fertilen Rotschwanzamazonen-Eiern während der Inkubationsdauer. Regressionskurven zeigen eine hohe Korrelation zwischen Inkubationsdauer und Gewichtsverlust: $R^2 = 0,99$ ($r = 0,981-0,998$)

Inkubationsdauer: Rotschwanzamazonenküken schlüpfen in Abhängigkeit des Eigewichts asynchron nach einer Inkubationsdauer von 25-26 Tage ($n = 8$). Der externe Pick erfolgt im Mittel $49,08 \pm 11,39$ Stunden vor dem Schlupf ($r = 41,31-66,03$; $n = 4$). Für zwei Gelege, wo die Eiablage durch die Kameraaufzeichnungen auf die Minute genau datiert werden konnte, schlüpfen die Küken nach einer durchschnittlichen Inkubationsdauer von $25,69 \pm 0,72$ Tagen ($r = 24,41-26,28$; $n = 6$). Das Schlupfgewicht liegt für eine Stichprobenanzahl von acht Küken bei $12,58 \pm 0,44$ g ($r = 12,03-13$ g; siehe Anhang I).

Schlupfintervall: Die Schlupfintervalle zwischen zwei Geschwistertieren weisen einem großen Varianzbereich auf und erzielen im Durchschnitt einen Wert von $62,66 \pm 30,22$ Stunden ($r = 30,26-90,08$; $n = 4$). Zur Bestimmung eines genaueren Schlupfintervalls wäre eine größere Stichprobenanzahl erforderlich.

Gewichtszunahme und post-natale Entwicklung:

Die post-natale Entwicklung der Rotschwanzamazonen unterliegt hinsichtlich der Gewichtsparameter dem typischen Verlauf einer logistischen Wachstumskurve (nach Ricklefs, 1967). Die Wachstumsrate wurde aus der Gewichtsentwicklung von sieben handaufgezogenen Jungvögeln ermittelt und beträgt für den vollständigen Datensatz $k = 0,137$ (Abb. 7).

In den ersten 40. Lebenstagen kann eine exponentielle Gewichtszunahme angenommen werden, daran schließt sich eine Plateau-Phase an, die durch eine Gewichtsdyamik mit Ab- und Zunahme des Gewichts charakterisiert ist. In der Entwöhnungsphase ist ein Gewichtsverlust zu erwarten, bis sich nach der selbständigen Nahrungsaufnahme das sogenannte Adultgewicht einstellt. Das Peak-Gewicht von durchschnittlich $382,14 \pm 26,00$ g ($r = 356,71-411$; $n = 4$) erreichten die Jungvögel im Alter von 41-46 Tagen. Das Adultgewicht von männlichen Tieren liegt im Vergleich hierzu im Mittel bei $426,15 \pm 41,11$ g ($r = 364-523$, $n = 13$) und das von adulten Weibchen bei $400,03 \pm 46,74$ g ($r = 313-495$; $n = 13$; unveröffentlichte Daten ACTP).

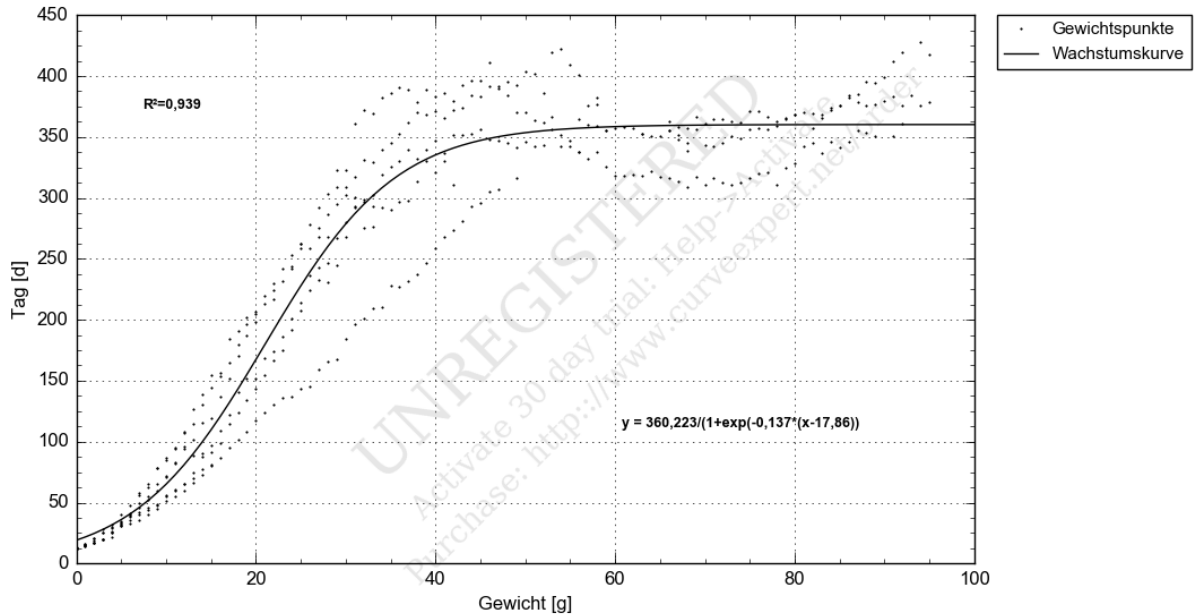


Abb. 7 - Gewichtsentwicklung von $n = 7$ Rotschwanzamazonen-Küken bis zum Erwerb der Selbständigkeit. Gewichtskurve folgt Charakteristik einer logistischen Wachstumskurve (nach Ricklefs, 1967).

Entwicklung: Die illustrative Darstellung der Entwicklungsstadien können der unteren Abbildung entnommen werden (Abb. 8). Morphologisch gleichen frischgeschlüpfte Rotschwanzamazonen anderen Amazonenküken und tragen beim Schlupf den typisch weißgefärbten Daunenflaum, der im Kontrast zur lachsfarbigen Haut gut erkennbar bleibt. Die Zehen und der Tarsus sind rosa gefärbt. Der Schnabel ist beim Schlupf unauffällig orange.

Im Alter von 21. Tagen ist bei Rotschwanzamazonen eine vollständige Öffnung beider Augen zu erkennen. Mit 22 Tagen verdichten sich die ersten Federansätze der Deckfedern im Bereich der Flügel. Im Alter von 33 Tagen kommt die Entwicklung der an beiden Flügeln befindliche Deckfedern zum Abschluss. In diesem Alter sind auch Federansätze im Kopf-, Brust-, Bauch und Rücken beim Jungvogel vorzuweisen. Mit 38-40 Tagen tragen die Jungvögel ein nahezu geschlossenes Deckfederkleid; lediglich in der Region des Nackengefieders sind noch weiterhin verschlossene Federkiele nachweisbar. Bis zum 55. Tag kann die Entwicklung der Hand- und Armschwingen als abgeschlossen angesehen werden. In diesem Alter beginnen die Jungvögel im Regelfall mit den ersten Flugversuchen.

Die Flugfähigkeit erlangen die Jungvögel im Alter von 8-9 Wochen. Bei zwei Jungvögel wurden die ersten Flüge im Alter von 54 & 56 Tagen dokumentiert. Die Selbständigkeit wird im funktionellen Kontext als Zeitpunkt der suffizienten Futteraufnahme unter Einbehaltung des Gewichts definiert. Dieser Zustand war bei drei Jungvögeln ($n = 3$) im Alter von 87, 95 und 97 Tagen erreicht. In ihrer gesamten Entwicklung unterscheiden sich Rotschwanzamazonen ausgehend von den vorliegenden Ergebnissen nicht von der Entwicklung anderer Amazonen der gleichen Größenordnung.

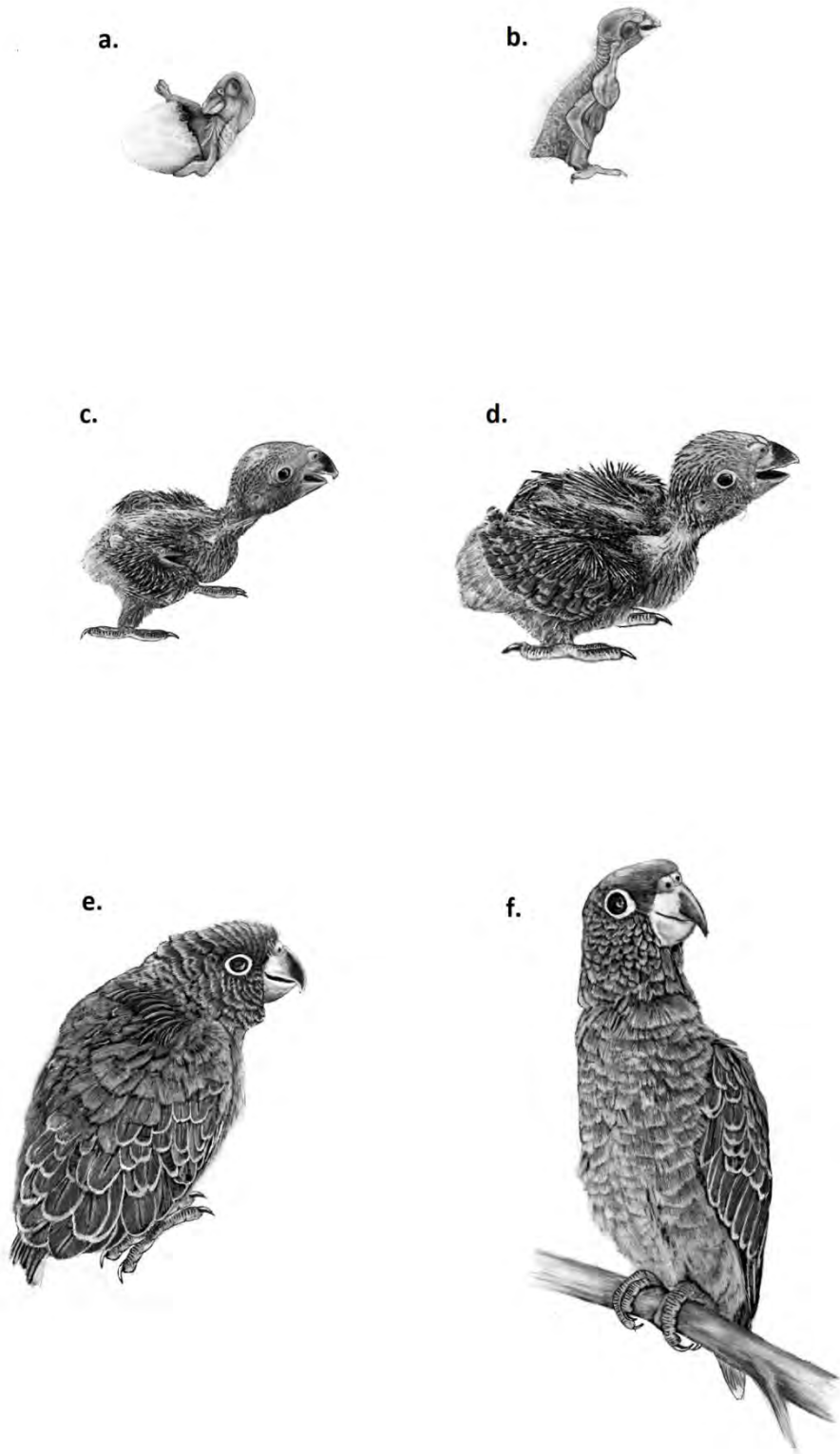


Abb. 8 - Illustrative Darstellung der Entwicklungsstadien der post-natalen Entwicklung von Rotschwanzamazonen vom 0-65 Tag. a – Schlupftag (0. Tag) b – 14 Tage, c – 22 Tage, d – 35 Tage, e – 50 Tag, f – 90 Tag. Nicht realitätsbezogene Größenverhältnisse. Illustrator Vladislav Marcuk

Diskussion:

Das Sexualverhalten ist nur für wenige Amazonenarten ausführlich beschrieben worden, demzufolge liegen hierzu nur wenige Vergleiche aus der Literatur vor (Cruz & Gruber, 1980; Skeate, 1984; Lantermann, 1987; Snyder et al., 1987; Robiller, 1990; Koenig, 2001).

Prä-kopulatives Verhalten: Das prä-kopulative Verhalten umfasst, wie auch bei der Rotschwanzamazone, die gehäufte Beobachtung von gegenseitigen Fütterungen kurz vor der Eiablage. So wird diese Verhaltensform im Verhaltenskontext auch für die Arten *Amazona agilis*, *A. vittata*, *A. aestiva*, *A. tucumana*, *A. albifrons*, *A. amazonica* und *A. pretrei* genannt (Cruz & Gruber, 1980; Skeate, 1984; Snyder et al., 1987; Robiller, 1990; Prestes, 1997; Koenig, 2001; Moura, 2011). Eine sequentielle Analyse einer gegenseitigen Fütterung findet sich in der Literatur nur für die Puerto-Rico-Amazone (*A. vittata*) und Venezuela-Amazone (*A. amazonica*) wieder. Die Dauer einer Einzelfütterung der Venezuela-Amazone betrug laut Moura (2011) im Durchschnitt $2 \pm 0,9$ s, die jeweils im Mittel $7,86 \pm 1,41$ Transferbewegungen umfasste. Für die Puerto-Rico-Amazone finden sich hinsichtlich der Dauer einer Einzelfütterung keine Angaben. Dort sind jedoch auch Vergleichswerte zu den Transferbewegungen (transfer shakes) veröffentlicht worden (Snyder et al., 1987). Im Mittel zählten Snyder et al. (1987) während einer Fütterung 18,3 Transferbewegungen und ermittelten eine Transferrate von 5,1/s. Die Werte der Venezuela-Amazone sind mit den Resultaten dieser Studie vergleichbar, während für die Puerto-Rico-Amazone deutlich höhere Transferraten und absolute Normwerte ermittelt worden sind. Weitere Angaben zu anderen Amazonenarten wären an dieser Stelle hilfreich, um artspezifische Unterschiede besser nachvollziehen zu können. Diese liegen gegenwärtig nicht vor.

Sowohl für die Puerto-Rico Amazone als auch für die Blaustirnamazone sind Einzelbeobachtungen, in der das Weibchen das Männchen füttert, in der Literatur zu finden (Lantermann, 1987; Snyder et al., 1987). Lantermann (1987) beschreibt in seinen Erläuterungen, dass beide Geschlechter das komplette Spektrum des sexualen Verhaltensrepertoires aufzeigen können und insbesondere bei gleichgeschlechtlichen Paarkonstellationen (z. B. Weibchen x Weibchen) immer eines der Partnertiere, die funktionelle Rolle des Weibchens und das andere das vom Männchen übernimmt.

Das Flügelflicken wurden unter anderem auch im prä-kopulativen Verhaltenskontext von Gelbscheitelamazonen (*A. ochrocephala*) und Puerto-Rico-Amazonen (*A. vittata*) beschrieben (Arman & Arman 1980; Snyder et al., 1987). Für *A. albifrons* und *A. agilis* wurde das Flügelflicken nicht im prä-kopulativen Verhalten beobachtet (Cruz & Cruz, 1980; Skeate, 1984). Die Balzkomponenten (bowing & wing-raise Display), wie sei bei einem Paar aus dieser Studie zu beobachten waren, werden nicht mit dem prä-kopulativen Verhalten anderer Amazonenarten in Verbindung gebracht. Der beschriebene Bowing-Display wurde bei Puerto-Rico-Amazonen mit einer abgeschlossenen Paarformation assoziiert, obwohl diese lediglich als eine mögliche Erklärung dieses Verhaltens dargestellt wurde (Snyder et al., 1987). Bei der Rotschwanzamazone konnte dieses Verhalten auch während der Paarformation in einer flocking-Voliere dokumentiert werden (Waugh & Romero, 2000). Eine eindeutige Zuordnung ist ausgehend von der kleinen Stichprobenanzahl gegenwärtig nicht möglich.

Kopulation: Das Kopulationsverhalten ist nur für wenige Amazonenarten qualitativ beschrieben. Ungeachtet einiger Unterschiede in den Balzkomponenten wird für zahlreiche Amazonen ein übereinstimmender Verlauf genannt (Cruz & Gruber, 1980; Snyder, 1982; Skeate, 1984; Rodríguez & Acosta, 1986; Snyder et al., 1987; Robiller 1990; Koenig, 2001; Moura, 2011)

Die Kopulationsdauer der Rotschwanzamazone unterscheidet sich nur geringfügig von der Kopulationsdauer anderer Amazonenarten. In der Literatur sind für verschiedene Arten folgende Angaben zu finden: Für die Rotspiegelamazonen (*A. agilis*) wird für zwei Kopulationen eine Dauer von 65 bzw. 72 s angegeben (Koenig, 2001). Vier Kopulationen der Bahama-Amazone bzw. Abaco-Amazone (*A. abacocensis*) dauerten zwischen 40-120 s (Snyder et al., 1981), obwohl an dieser Stelle keine Angaben zur Vollwertigkeit der Kopulationen gemacht werden. Gut dokumentiert ist die Kopulationsdauer ebenso für die Puerto-Rico-Amazone, für die eine durchschnittliche Dauer von 70,7 s ($n = 47$) in der Literatur zu finden ist (Snyder et al., 1987). Im Kontrast zu diesen Angaben findet sich auch eine sehr lange Kopulationsdauer bei der Weißstirnamazone (*A. albifrons*) wieder, die bei sieben Kopulationen durchschnittlich 3,4 min betragen soll (Skeate, 1984). Diese Dauer wirkt im Vergleich zu den bisherigen Vergleichswerten ungewöhnlich lang für Amazonen, wurden jedoch auch in Einzelfällen bei Königsamazonenpaaren dokumentiert (persön. Beob. Autoren). Für die nahverwandte Granada-Amazone (*A. rhodocorytha*) findet sich lediglich eine einzelne Angabe von einer Kopulationsdauer von einer Minute (Robiller, 1990).

Zur zeitlichen Verteilung der Häufigkeiten von Kopulationen, finden sich in der Literatur nur Angaben zu *A. agilis*. Auch dort sind nachweislich Tendenzen zu erkennen, dass die Tiere bevorzugt in der Morgendämmerung (vor 8.00 Uhr lokal) kopulieren (Nichols 1979 in Cruz & Cruz 1980)

Reproduktive Parameter und Fortpflanzung: Der Brutsaisonbeginn in Brasilien unterscheidet sich aufgrund der Konstellation abiotischer Faktoren und der mit den klimatischen Bedingungen einhergehenden Verfügbarkeit der Nahrung vom angegebenen Brutsaisonbeginn aus dieser Studie. In Brasilien beginnt die Brutzeit zwischen Oktober-November (Abbud, 2003). Zur zeitlichen Verteilung der Eiablage sowie zum zeitlichen Verlauf der Kastenaufenthaltsdauer finden sich keine quantitativen Analysen in Menschenobhut oder freier Natur wieder. Ausgehend von den anderen klimatischen und ökologischen Bedingungen in freier Wildbahn, können die Kastenaufenthaltsdauern dieser Studie mit freilebenden Amazonen, die selbständig ihre Nahrungsversorgung sicherstellen müssen, nicht in Vergleich gestellt werden.

Eiablage und Gelege: Zu der Oologie von Rotschwanzamazonen wurde nur wenige Daten publiziert. Für 12 unbefruchtete Eier werden Maße von 38,5-40,9 x 29,3-31,2 mm angegeben (Sweeney, 1998). Daten zum Eigewicht oder zur Schalendicke liegen nicht vor.

Die Gelegegröße ist für die Rotschwanzamazone in freier Wildbahn hingegen gut dokumentiert und beträgt bei 958 gefunden Gelegen durchschnittlich $2,15 \pm 0,26$ Eier ($r = 1-5$; $n = 958$; Abbud 2013). In Gefangenschaft findet sich für acht Gelege ein durchschnittliche Wert von $2,857 \pm 0,34$ Eiern (Arndt & Rheinschmidt 2008) wieder. Für das Gelegeintervall wird ein Zeitraum von 48 Stunden angegeben (Martuscelli, 1995); diesen haben wir bei keinem der Gelege beobachten können. Für Amazonen der gleichen Größenordnung finden sich jedoch in der Literatur unterschiedliche Angaben von Gelegeintervallen, die im Bereich von 2-4 Tagen liegen können (Robiller, 1990).

Zu der Inkubationsdauer werden keine genauen Angaben gemacht, in freier Wildbahn wird eine Inkubationsdauer von 27-28 Tage vorgegeben (Martuscelli, 1995). Zudem finden sich auch Angaben von einer Inkubationsdauer von 28-30 Tagen (Lalime, 1997). Diese Angaben weichen von der ermittelten Inkubationsdauer dieser Studie ab. Hier könnten unterschiedliche Faktoren, wie das Eigewicht, die Einstellparameter einer künstlichen Bebrütung und die Ernährung sich entscheidend auf die Gesamtinkubationsdauer auswirken. Zudem ist unbekannt, ob in den oben genannten Studien der genaue Legezeitpunkt bekannt war.

Die Flugfähigkeit erwerben die Jungvögel nach Literaturangaben im Alter von 50-55 Tagen (Scherer Neto, 1989; Lalime, 1997). Aus einem Zuchtbericht geht zudem hervor, dass Jungvögel einer Naturbrut das Nest im Alter von 60 Tagen verlassen haben (Low, 2005). Diese Angaben decken sich mit den Beobachtungen dieser Studie.

Die post-natale Entwicklung wurde von drei Jungvögeln ausführlich dokumentiert (Scherer Neto, 1989). Zum Schlupfgewicht wurden keine Daten erhoben. Die Datenerhebung beginnt erst ab dem dritten Lebenstag. Hier sind im Vergleich zur vorliegenden Studie deutliche Abweichungen festzuhalten. Das Gewicht der drei Küken rangierte im Alter von drei Tagen zwischen einem Wert von 89-99 g, während die Jungvögel aus dieser Studie in diesem Alter ein Durchschnittsgewicht von 22,85 g ($r = 20,2-28,09$; $n = 7$) aufweisen. Auch die fortlaufende Gewichtsentwicklung zeigt einen deutlich stärkeren Gewichtszuwachs (Scherer Neto, 1989). Hier können die Abweichungen nicht eindeutig erklärt werden, selbst unter einer Gewichtserhebung der Jungvögel mit einem gefüllten Kropf wäre das Zustandekommen einer solchen Abweichung ungewöhnlich. Naturbruten können gegenüber handaufgezogenen Küken jedoch eine deutliche Gewichtsdivergenz vorweisen (R. Neumeyer per. Mittel). Obwohl das für zwei der drei Küken aus Scherer Neto (1989) zutrifft, ist das dritte Küken in Gefangenschaft aufgezogen worden – obwohl an dieser Stelle keine Angaben zur Aufzucht gemacht werden. Das Schlupfgewicht von ebenfalls vier in Menschenobhut aufgezogenen Küken betrug zwischen 10-12,9 g (Arndt & Rheinschmidt 2008). Weitere Schlupfgewichte von drei Küken liegen ebenfalls im Bereich von 11,85-13,88 g (Neumeyer & Neumeyer, pers. Mitteilung). Die Gewichtsentwicklung von elternaufgezogenen Tieren aus der Gefangenschaft und freien Wildbahn zu dieser Art fehlen, um das Zustandekommen der hier vorliegenden Abweichung nachzuvollziehen. In der unteren Tabelle sind die reproduktiven Parameter der nächstverwandten Arten; Goldmasken-Amazone (*A. dufresiana*) und Granada-Amazone (*A. rhodocorytha*) im Vergleich zu finden.

Tab 4 – Tabellarischer Vergleich der Reproduktionsparameter von Rotschwanzamazonen (*Amazona brasiliensis*) mit zwei nächstverwandten Amazonenarten in Menschenobhut; der Goldmaskenamazone (*A. dufresiana*) und der Granada-Amazone (*A. rhodocorytha*)

Parameter	Art		
	<i>A. dufresiana</i>	<i>A. rhodocorytha</i>	<i>A. brasiliensis</i> ¹
Gelegegröße	3,0 ± 0,95 (2-4; n = 4) ³	2,23 ± 1,28 (1-5, n = 26) ⁵	2,82 ± 0,75 (2-4; n = 11)
Eimaße (in mm)			
Länge	40,49 ± 1,49 ^{7,2} (39,00-41,98; n = 3)	42,14 ± 1,18* (40-44; n = 13)	39,30 ± 1,90 (36,78-43,49; n = 38)
Breite	31,95 ± 0,69 ^{7,2} (31,20-32,56; n = 3)	31,37 ± 0,88* (29,5-32,8; n = 13)	30,02 ± 1,11 (27,61-32,41; n = 38)
Eigewicht (in g)	23,39 ± 1,41 ³ (20,99-25,6; n = 12)	23,25 ± 1,12 ³ (21,48-25,61; n = 30)	19,73 ± 1,32 (16,66-24,16; n = 48)
Schlupfgewicht (in g)	17,52 ± 1,65 ³ (14,4-19,4; n = 8)	16,89 ± 0,89 ³ (15,30-18,41; n = 20)	12,58 ± 0,46 (12,03-13,00; n = 8)
Schlupfgewicht Eigewicht (in %)	74,30 ± 3,98 ³ (65,69-79,29; n = 8)	72,50 ± 2,65 ³ (68,99-77,36; n = 20)	70,84 ± 2,90 ³ (65,61-74,16; n = 9)

Schlupfrate	100 % (8 von 8) ³	95 % (19 von 20) ³	88,88 % (8 von 9)
Inkubation	25,75 ± 0,5 Tage ² (25-26; n = 4)	25-26 Tage ⁸	25,58 ± 0,68 Tage (24,41-26,28; n = 5)
Flügge	Keine Angaben (zirka 8. Wochen)	54-55 Tage ^{2,6}	(54-56 Tage)**
Selbständigkeit	95 Tage (n = 1) ⁶	3-4 Wochen nach dem Ausfliegen ²	87-96 Tage (n = 3)

1. – diese Studie

2. – Robiller, 1990

3. – R. & R. Neumeyer unveröffentlichte Angaben

4. – Arndt & Rheinschmidt 2008

5. – Low 2005

6. – Jordan 2006

7 – Olier, 1995

8 – Reilo 1995

* n = 3 Robiller, 1990; Low, 1990 n = 5; n = 5 Marcuk eig. Messung

** Beobachtung des ersten Flugs von handaufgezogenen Rotschwanzamazonen

Üblicherweise wird für eine Bestimmung der Wachstumsrate k von elternaufgezogenen Jungtieren in freier Natur vorgezogen. In der Literatur finden sich aus diesem Grund nur wenige Angaben zu Wachstumsraten für Amazonenarten in Gefangenschaft. In diesem Fall können natürlich bei elternaufgezogenen Jungtieren der gleichen Art Abweichungen auftreten, ebenso bei handaufgezogenen Jungvögeln, deren Aufzucht mit unterschiedlichen Aufzuchtfuttermischungen vorgenommen worden ist. Hierfür liegen jedoch zum jetzigen Zeitpunkt für die Rotschwanzamazone keine Vergleichswerte vor. Wachstumsraten anderer neotropischer Papageienarten können zum Vergleich der unteren Tabelle entnommen werden:

Tab. 3 – Vergleich der Wachstumsrate k und Asymptote A der Gewichtsentwicklung von anderen neotropischen Papageienarten

Art	Wachstumsrate k	Asymptote A	Studie
<i>Amazona barbadensis</i>	0,18	310	Rojas-Suárez (1994)
<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>	0,17	485,3	Castillo (1999)
<i>Amazona finschi</i>	0,148	325,7	Salinas-Melgoza (1999)
<i>Hapalopsittaca fuertesi</i>	0,139	129,25	Tovar (2006)
<i>Ara macao</i>	0,131	1135	Renton (1998)
<i>Amazona brasiliensis</i>	0,137	360,32	diese Studie

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Anhang I: Gewichtsentwicklung von Rotschwanzamazonen (*Amazona brasiliensis*) beim ACTP Deutschland

Tag	\bar{x}	min	max	n	Tag	\bar{x}	min	max	n
0	12,58	12,03	13	8	48	374,88	345,61	395	3
1	15,53	14,7	16,86	7	49	355,28	316,17	393	4
2	18,77	17,15	21,24	7	50	373,61	346,38	404	3
3	22,95	20,2	28,09	7	51	369,84	342,73	402,66	3
4	27,68	22,62	32,88	7	52	364,07	343	386,23	3
5	34,04	31,16	40,3	7	53	381,61	356,99	420	3
6	39,72	33,81	48,05	7	54	372,04	342,12	422	3

7	47,11	36,67	58,69	7	55	366,29	342,59	409,27	3
8	52,82	40,97	65,69	7	56	361,14	338,94	401	4
9	60,81	45,22	78,43	7	57	356,30	332	376	3
10	68,55	51,02	87,7	7	58	364,00	338	382	4
11	76,04	55,5	95,66	7	59	345,58	326	355,61	3
12	85,45	60,63	108,4	7	60	337,78	318	357,55	2
13	92,29	66,55	127	7	61	338,06	318	358,11	2
14	102,06	73,12	139	7	62	338,00	319	357	2
15	109,82	80,78	155	7	63	341,33	318	353	3
16	123,91	87,28	156	6	64	336,50	322	351	2
17	138,92	95,17	184	6	65	334,43	317,85	351	2
18	151,95	102,92	191,1	6	66	347,62	316,54	363,95	4
19	163,66	108,77	202	6	67	343,16	314,57	358	4
20	170,81	117,64	207	6	68	337,57	309,15	357	4
21	176,30	124,03	220	5	69	346,97	317,82	367	3
22	190,62	130,66	230,5	6	70	338,71	311,49	361	3
23	194,38	136,12	242,29	5	71	341,13	316	365	3
24	211,55	137,14	253,03	6	72	341,12	313	365	3
25	224,84	143,56	262	6	73	341,87	311	363	3
26	228,53	145,4	278,24	5	74	341,68	313,41	362	3
27	245,22	159	292,82	6	75	347,67	316	371	3
28	250,57	166,03	303,65	6	76	349,57	320,72	371	3
29	268,13	168,93	323,7	6	77	348,00	321	367	3
30	277,84	184,51	323,32	6	78	344,54	311	363,61	3
31	293,46	196,01	361,41	6	79	352,34	325,64	366,38	3
32	296,10	201,8	372,43	6	80	354,94	328,59	368,22	3
33	296,69	209,4	369,83	6	81	356,27	342,53	370	2
34	308,99	210,81	382,72	5	82	357,01	345,02	369	3
35	315,22	228,16	386,81	5	83	357,12	337,36	368	3
36	319,98	227,55	391,91	5	84	364,08	346,09	374	3
37	324,48	232,14	389,45	5	85	364,76	341,33	376,95	3
38	326,64	237,14	379,78	5	86	371,00	346,29	384	3
39	334,84	247,03	389,19	5	87	373,18	355,13	385,41	3
40	336,30	259,18	383,09	5	88	375,24	354,13	395,58	3
41	337,66	268,15	386,93	5	89	374,60	351,98	394,83	3
42	338,13	274,57	380,76	5	90	389,80	380	399,6	2
43	350,51	281,93	393,65	4	91	382,22	351,09	412,57	3
44	356,93	293,3	396,93	4	92	386,15	361,48	420,98	3
45	358,14	296,33	396,51	4	93	384,00	384	384	1
46	364,40	305,78	411	4	94	402,32	376	428,64	2
47	359,43	307,36	392,91	4	95	398,82	379	418,63	2

Haltung und deutsche Erstzucht der Königsamazone beim ACTP Deutschland

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TEIL 2

Bereits in den Jahren 2014 und 2015 war es bei den Königsamazonen (*Amazona guildingii*) vereinzelt zu einer Eiablage in der Zuchtanlage des ACTP Deutschland gekommen, doch erwiesen sich alle Gelege zu diesem Zeitpunkt als unbefruchtet. Daher wurden im Jahr 2016 alle Paare ab

Februar kontinuierlich überwacht, um mit dem Beginn der Brutsaison eine Umstellung des Futterangebots vornehmen zu können.

Zucht

Bei insgesamt vier Königsamazonen-Paaren waren Balzaktivitäten zu

beobachten. Bei zwei Paaren kam es in den Folgewochen zur Eiablage, mit jeweils einem Dreier- und Zweiergelege. Der Beginn der Brutsaison lag bei Mitte bis Ende März, die erste Kopulation wurde am 16.03. bei einem der Paare (im Folgenden Paar I genannt) dokumentiert. Beim zweiten Paar (Paar II) erfolgte die erste Kopulation nur kurze Zeit später am 21.03. Die übrigen beiden Paare starteten später; am 27.03. (Paar III) und 28.04. (Paar IV; nach Neuverpaarung im April 2016).

Hinsichtlich der Zeit, die im Nistkasten verbracht wurde, war in den Wochen vor der Eiablage nur ein geringfügiger Anstieg zu dokumentieren. Erst unmittelbar vor der Eiablage (1-3 Tage) blieb das Weibchen auch während der Nacht im Kasten. In der Folgezeit kam das Männchen überwiegend lediglich zum Füttern des Weibchens in den Kasten. Die Initiative zum Füttern ging hierbei stets vom Männchen aus und erfolgte sowohl innerhalb auch außerhalb des Kastens. Vor der Eiablage konnte häufig beobachtet werden, dass im Anschluss an die Fütterung die Kopulation eingeleitet wurde; vereinzelt waren aber auch Partnerfütterungen zu beobachten, ohne dass eine Kopulation folgte. Den Fütterungen kommen demnach zwei zentrale Funktionen zu: Festigung der Paarbindung und Vorbereitung auf die Jungenaufzucht.

Eiablage

Die erste Eiablage in der Saison 2016 erfolgte am 02.04. (Paar II). Bei Paar III zeigte sich im Vergleich, dass der Abstand zwischen der ersten Kopulation und der Ablage des ersten Eies am 19.04. deutlich größer war als bei Paar II (11 Tage mehr). Der genaue Zeit-



Königsamazone (*Amazona guildingii*)

punkt der Eiablage konnte nicht exakt bestimmt werden, doch den Kameraaufzeichnungen zufolge lag er bei beiden Paaren in den Abendstunden zwischen 18.00 und 21.00 Uhr.

Die Legeintervalle bei insgesamt sechs Gelegen (die der Vorjahre mit eingerechnet) betragen drei bis vier Tage. Diese Werte stimmen mit den Vermerken der Zuchtbucheinträge von ACTP US überein; dort lag das mittlere Legeintervall von 52 Eiern bei 3,75 Tagen (2-6 Tage).

Ein vollständiges Gelege der Königsamazone umfasste beim ACTP Deutschland im Durchschnitt 2,5 Eier (2-4). Die Gelegegröße von 35 Gelegen (nicht veröffentlichte Informationen ACTP US) betrug im Durchschnitt 2,74 Eier (mit einem Varianzbereich von 1-4).

Beide Gelege wurden frühzeitig entnommen, um die Paare zu einem Nachgelege zu animieren. Obwohl Paar II erneut Balzaktivitäten zeigte, kam es allerdings zu keinem weiteren Gelege.

Königsamazonen produzieren im Regelfall bei frühzeitiger Entfernung nach 30,75 (18-41) Tagen ein Nachgelege (unveröffentlichte Informationen aus Zuchtbuchvermerken von ACTP US; angegeben ist hier der Zeitraum vom letzten gelegten Ei des ersten Geleges bis zum ersten gelegten Ei des Nachgeleges). Ein zweites Nachgelege wurde in Menschenobhut nur sehr selten erzielt.

Bei der ersten Kontrolle wurde jeweils das Legegewicht des Eies bestimmt und dessen Maße mit einem elektronischen Messschieber ermittelt. Bei sieben vermessenen Eiern betrugen die Durchschnittsmaße 40,38 mm × 33,48 mm. Das gemittelte Gewicht von zwölf Eiern lag bei 23,71 g (22,11-25,73).

Künstliche Bebrütung und Schlupf

Eines der fünf Eier erwies sich bei den nachfolgenden Kontrollen als befruchtet (drittes Ei von Paar II). Es wurde in einen Inkubator (Fa. Grumbach) gelegt und bei einer Temperatur



Ein brütendes Königsamazonen-Weibchen

von 37,1 °C und einer Luftfeuchte von 60 % künstlich bebrütet. Es erfolgten regelmäßige Gewichtskontrollen, um einen optimalen Gewichtsverlust über die Gesamtdauer der Inkubation erzielen zu können. Am 12. Tag ergab der Abgleich, dass das Eigewicht über dem errechneten Sollwert lag. Die Luftfeuchte wurde dementsprechend auf 45 % herabgesetzt (siehe Grafik 1). Durch diese Maßnahme konnte zum Zeitpunkt des externen Anpickens ein zufriedenstellendes Ergebnis erzielt

werden. Das Ei hatte am 25. Tag ein Gewicht von 20,88 g erreicht (Verlust von 17,2 % – bei einem Legegewicht von 25,21 g). Die Luftfeuchte wurde dann nach Feststellung des ersten externen Picks auf 65 % erhöht.

Am 30.04. wurde während einer Kontrolle um 18.10 Uhr festgestellt, dass sich das Küken bereits in der Luftblase befand. Der erste externe Pick folgte um 8.13 Uhr am darauffolgenden Tag (01.05.), und bereits kurze Zeit später (bei einer Kontrolle um



16.51 Uhr) war die zweite Pickstelle zu erkennen. Der dritte externe Pick wurde erst bei der Kontrolle um 7:30 Uhr am nächsten Tag festgestellt. Obwohl bis dahin keinerlei Komplikationen aufgetreten waren (gleichbleibende Herzschlagrate und starke Bewegung im Ei), konnte nach weiteren 24 Stunden kein Fortschritt mehr registriert werden. Daraufhin wurde die Entscheidung getroffen, Schlupfhilfe zu leisten, was problemlos gelang. Nachdem sichergestellt war, dass alle blutführenden Gefäße leer, der Dottersack eingezogen und der erste Kot abgesetzt worden war, wurde das Küken am 03.05. um 14.37 Uhr vor-

sichtig aus dem Ei befreit. Es wog zu diesem Zeitpunkt 17,12 g.

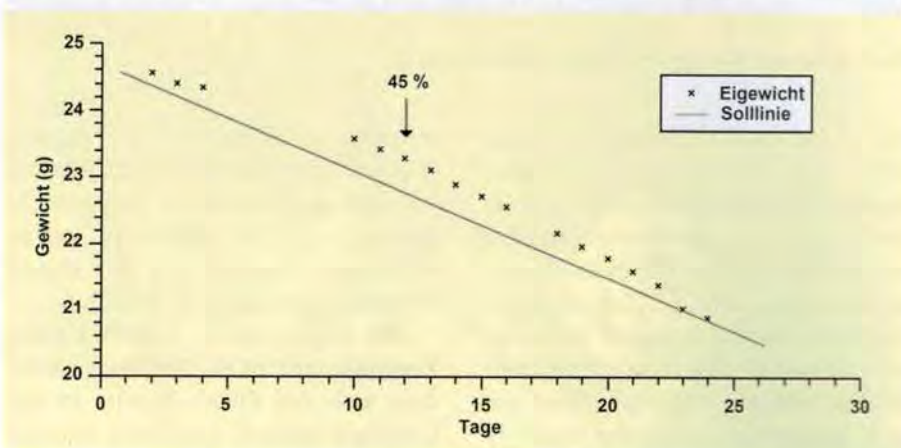
Handaufzucht und Entwicklung

Die Handaufzucht von Königsamazonen unterscheidet sich nicht von der anderer Amazonenarten. Die Fütterungen erfolgten in den ersten Tagen im Zweistundentakt. Als Handaufzuchtfutter wurde eine Mischung aus A19 (NutriBird), Kümmeltee (Verdünnungsfaktor von 1:6) und PT-12 Laktobazillen verwendet. Das Küken verdaute das Aufzuchtfutter problemlos, so dass die Verdünnungsstufe schrittweise herabgesetzt und der Tee durch Wasser ersetzt werden konnte. Am

dritten Tag konnte bereits eine Verdünnung von 1:4 angewandt werden, die bis zur Entwöhnung des Tieres beibehalten wurde. Ab dem fünften Tag wurde die Formel noch um eine Messlöffelspitze Apfelbrei sowie eine speziell angefertigte Veggie-Mixture (hergestellt von Dr. Cromwell Purchase, Al Wabra Wildlife Preservation) erweitert. Die Aufzucht gelang fortan ohne Komplikationen.

Pro Fütterung wurde dem Küken eine Menge von 10 % des körpereigenen Gewichts verabreicht. Die Intervalle zwischen den Fütterungen wurden mit der voranschreitenden Entwicklung länger, bis während der Entwöhnung nur noch zwei Fütterungen pro Tag erfolgten. Das Höchstgewicht von 758,82 g war bereits im Alter von 47 Tagen erreicht. Die Entwicklung des Gewichts ist Grafik 2 zu entnehmen, eine detailliertere Beschreibung der Gewichtsentwicklung mit Anmerkungen der Tabelle am Ende.

Deckfedern waren bereits nach drei Wochen ansatzweise zu erkennen. Die ersten begannen im Bereich der Flügel, Zügel und Wangen zu wachsen. Es folgten die Unter- und Oberschwanzdecken, Bauch und Rücken. Das Wachstum der Deckfedern in der Nackenregion beanspruchte den längsten Zeitraum.



Grafik 1: Kurve mit erwartetem (Solllinie) und tatsächlich gemessenem Eigewichtsverlust (x) während der Inkubation

Linke Seite: Königsamazone während des Schlupfs (links), bei dem Schlupfhilfe geleistet wurde, um sicherzustellen, dass das Küken nicht im Ei stirbt ; das Schlupfgewicht betrug gerade einmal 17,12 g

Eine Woche später hat sich das Junge bereits kräftig entwickelt und wiegt über 70 g (rechts)



Rechte Seite: Die junge Königsamazone ist jetzt 14 Tage alt und nähert sich in ihrem Gewicht der 200-Gramm-Grenze

Die Entwöhnung erfolgte über einen Zeitraum von mehr als drei Monaten, wohingegen sie bei den meisten Festlandarten bereits nach zwei Monaten abgeschlossen ist. Mögliche Gründe hierfür sind die fehlende Interaktion mit Geschwistertieren und eine soziale Isolation, da zum gegebenen Zeitpunkt keine weiteren jungen Amazonen zur Verfügung standen.

Medizinische Überwachung

Wichtigstes Merkmal einer gesunden Entwicklung von Jungvögeln ist die tägliche Gewichtszunahme und eine reibungslose Leerung des Kropfes, was regelmäßig kontrolliert wurde. Außerdem wurde das Küken regelmäßig von unserem Tierärzteteam angeschaut; während der gesamten Aufzuchtphase wurden in wöchentlichem Abstand Abstriche von Kropf und Kloake auf potenzielle bakterielle Krankheitserreger untersucht, um eine Infektion auszuschließen.

Nach dem Selbstständigwerden wurden Blut- und Federproben entnommen und weitere virologische Untersuchungen durchgeführt. Obwohl alle Tiere in der Anlage des ACTP frei von Viren und Chlamydien sind, wird diese Routineuntersuchung auch bei allen Jungtieren durchgeführt, um auf diese Weise ein Höchstmaß an Si-

cherheit für den Bestand zu gewährleisten.

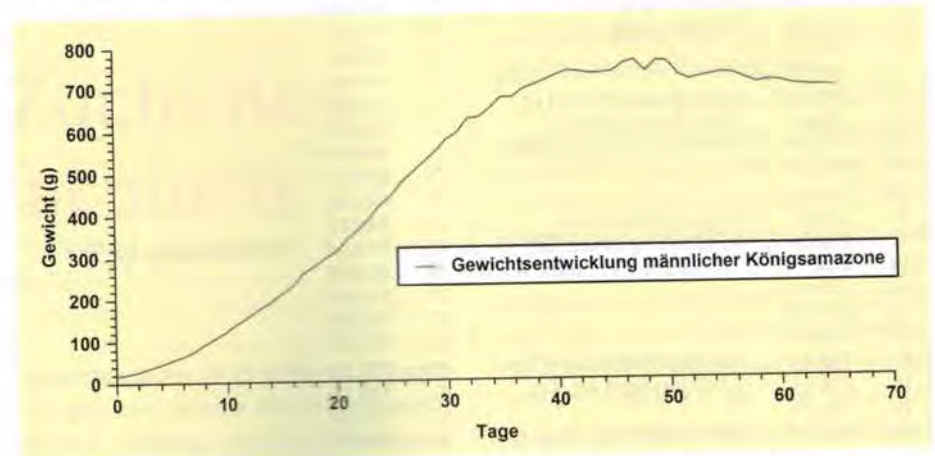
Zusammenfassung

Das ACTP-Team Deutschland freut sich über diesen wichtigen Beitrag zum Erhalt der gefährdeten Königsamazone. Zwar wird ersichtlich, dass ihre Zucht grundsätzlich anspruchsvoll ist und unterschiedlichen Faktoren Beachtung geschenkt werden sollte, sich die Aufzucht hingegen nur geringfügig von der anderer Amazonenarten unterscheidet. Mit diesem Erfolg sehen wir mit Freude der künftigen Brutsaison entgegen und hoffen, dass uns auch im kommenden Jahr die

Nachzucht gelingen wird, um das Fundament für eine dauerhafte genetische Reserve in Europa zu schaffen.

Literatur

- Arndt, T., & M. Reinschmidt (2006): Amazonen. Freileben - Haltung - Ernährung - Zucht. Bretten.
- Arndt, T., & M. Reinschmidt (2009): Amazonen. Arten - Unterarten - spezielle Bedürfnisse. Bretten.
- Nichols, T. D. (1981): St. Vincent Amazon *Amazona guildingii*: predators, clutch size, plumage polymorphism, effect of the volcanic eruption, and population estimate. Conservation of New World parrots



Grafik 2: Die Kurve zeigt die Gewichtsentwicklung einer jungen Königsamazone bis zum 65. Lebenstag



Die junge Königsamazone ist im Alter von 32 Tagen schon gut befiedert (links); das rechte Bild zeigt sie kurze Zeit nach der Entwöhnung

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 Reillo, P. R., S. Durand & M. Burton (2011): First captive breeding of the Imperial parrot (*Amazona imperialis*). Zoo Biology, 30 (3): 328-341.
 Robiller, F. (1985): Zucht der Königsamazone (*Amazona guildingii*). Ge-

fiederte Welt 109: 37-38.
 Sweeney, R. G. (2003): The hand-rearing of a St Vincent Parrot *Amazona guildingii*. Avicultural Magazine 109 (2): 62-68.
 Snyder, N. F. R., J. W. Wiley & C. B. Kepler (1987): The parrots of Luquillo: Natural history and conservation of the Puerto Rican parrot. West. Found. Vert. Zool.

Anschrift der Autoren:

Dipl.-Biol. Katrin Scholtyssek (Kuratorin, ACTP)
 Vladislav Marcuk, B. Sc. (wissenschaftl. Mitarbeiter, ACTP)
 Friesenstraße 21
 15566 Schöneiche

Fotos: alle von K. Scholtyssek

Tag	Gewicht	Anmerkungen	Tag	Gewicht	Anmerkungen	Tag	Gewicht	Anmerkungen
0	17,12	dichter Dauneflaum, Krallen hellgrau, Haut hellrosa	21	339,21	Deckfedern im Ansatz	44	729,31	
1	20,33	12 Fütterungen am Tag	22	361,71		45	731,90	
2	26,17	Verdünnung 1:5*	23	387,39		46	751,62	
3	34,58	Verdünnung 1:4	24	420,76		47	758,82	
4	42,78		25	440,89		48	731,73	
5	52,76		26	474,20		49	757,57	
6	60,66	8 Fütterungen am Tag	27	497,61		50	754,85	3 Fütterungen am Tag
7	73,31	Ohröffnung offen	28	521,30		51	723,36	
8	90,36	subkutane Federansätze	29	544,65		52	711,56	
9	104,57		30	573,88		53	718,04	
10	120,51		31	590,06		54	723,06	
11	137,93	Augen öffnen sich	32	624,27		55	727,73	
12	154,85	6 Fütterungen am Tag	33	627,29		56	724,47	
13	172,77		34	647,77	4 Fütterungen am Tag	57	713,44	
14	188,80		35	673,94		58	702,20	selbständiges Sitzen
15	207,94		36	673,25		59	707,58	
16	227,98		37	693,48		60	706,90	2 Fütterungen am Tag
17	259,49	Augen vollständig offen	38	702,85		61	699,71	
18	274,95	5 Fütterungen am Tag	39	713,13		62	696,29	
19	295,30		40	725,63		63	693,62	
20	310,60	Nachtfütterung eingestellt	41	735,29		64	693,20	
			42	732,98		65	692,12	
			43	728,45		110	629,00	entwöhnt

Tabelle 1: Gewichtsentwicklung mit Anmerkungen zur Handaufzucht und Entwicklung der Königsamazone (*beschreiben den Verdünnungsfaktor von festen A19-Bestandteilen im Verhältnis zu flüssigen Bestandteilen)

s22

From: Katrin Scholtyssek s47F
Sent: Wednesday, 16 August 2017 8:57 PM
To: s22
Cc: s22 'Martin Guth'
Subject: AW: ACTP [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Follow Up Flag: Follow Up
Flag Status: Completed

Dear s22 ,

Thank you for your email.

In the mean time I was talking to Geoff D'Cruz and he was offering to provide his offspring from next year to us. So we don't need to exchange the birds here in Germany.

But thanks for sending the information - I will keep them for future reference.

I'm just working on the paper work for the current application. I will send it in shortly, but I have one question. What is the exact meaning of "relocation"? Does this include birds being put in quarantine, at the vet clinic or winter facilities, or is it the transfer of ownership?

Thank you and best regards

Katrin

Von: s22
Gesendet: Dienstag, 15. August 2017 06:12
An: 'Katrin Scholtyssek'
Cc: s22
Betreff: RE: ACTP [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Dear Katrin

Thank you for your email.

As you're aware, the export permit (s11C(1)) that permitted the export of the six yellow-tailed black cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus funereus*) from Mr Geoffrey D'Cruz in Australia to ACTP, Germany contained the following conditions that require that:

- The specimen(s) are not used primarily for commercial purposes after it is no longer needed for an exhibition by the institution; and
- The receiver of the specimen(s) must manage, confine and care for the specimen(s), including meeting the behavioural and biological needs of the specimen(s).

Under the permit conditions, ACTP, as the importer, is obliged to abide by these conditions.

In order to advise you of whether the proposed exchange of two male birds for two female birds is permitted under the previously issued permit, the Department requires further information from you. Please provide the following information:

1. Which organisation/institution do you propose exchanging the birds with?

2. What purpose (e.g. research, public exhibition, conservation breeding) will this organisation/institution use the birds for?
3. Where did the organisation/institution source the currently held yellow-tailed black cockatoos from?
4. Exactly how many yellow-tailed black cockatoos does the organisation/institution currently hold?
5. For what purpose does this organisation/institution hold their current yellow-tailed black cockatoos?

Kind Regards

s22

Acting Assistant Director
Wildlife Trade Assessments | CITES Scientific Authority of Australia
Department of the Environment and Energy
ph: +61 (02) 6274 s22 fax: +61 (02) 6274 1921
email: s22
mail: GPO Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601

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

From: Katrin Scholtyssek s47F
Sent: Monday, 31 July 2017 5:39 PM
To: s22
Cc: Martin Guth DE s47F
Subject: ACTP

Hey s22 ,

I hope you have enjoyed Europe and returned well.

With this email I would like to make sure that we are not going to make a mistake.
After receiving the Yellow tails from Australia, it turned out that these were five males and one female (5,1), instead of 4,2.
We are now planning to exchange two males, for two females, to complete the pairs and I would like to know if there is any paper work we need to provide to the Australian authorities. The purpose on the CITES paper is Z with the addition, that the birds could be used afterwards "not primarily commercial ". It is a non commercial exchange at all.
I know you are very busy and I'm sorry to bother you, but I really want to make sure that we don't do anything wrong.

Thank you for taking your time and best regards from Germany

Katrin

From: Katrin Scholtyssek s47F
Sent: Thursday, 18 August 2017 7:12 AM
To: s22
Cc: s22 s22 'Martin Guth'
Subject: letter of request Ref: 15/007063
Attachments: Befundmitteilung_1654-17 markiert.pdf; Cltes Import Permits nur Helm Circo.pdf; Letter.pdf; Report 17 08 17.pdf; 3 Freistellungsbescheinigung 2008-2010 englisch.pdf; Freistellungsbescheid 10-2016.pdf.



Dear s22 ,

Thank you for resending the letter to Mr. Guth. I'm his assistant and answering on his behalf, since he is in the US right now.

Kindly see attached our reply ("Letter.pdf"). We hope it helps to answer all open questions and we can go ahead with the application process.

We noted that the mail from Australia takes quite long to arrive in Germany. Till today we haven't received the original document. We would be glad, if you could send all future documents as an email copy upfront, as well as the final export permit, once it is issued. Thank you very much for your support.

Best regards
Katrin Scholtyssek

ACTP e.V.
Friesenstr. 21
15566 Schöneiche
Germany

Phone +49 - 800 - 8960600
Fax +49 - 33638 - 895899
E-Mail s47F
Web www.act-parrots.eu

Management:
Martin Guth, s11C(1)

Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V.:
Incorporated non-profit association, registered under the number VR5119FF at the County Court of Frankfurt/Oder, Germany.



* FB 10 · Frankfurter Straße 91-93 · D-35392 Gießen

Verein zur Erhaltung bedrohter Papageien e.V.
Friesenstrasse 21
15566 Schöneiche



**Klinik für Vögel, Reptilien,
Amphibien und Fische (KVRAF)**

s11C(1)

(Direktor)

Frankfurter Str. 91-93
35392 Gießen

Tel.: + 49 s11C(1)
Fax: + 49 (0) 641 99 38 439
e-Mail: kvraf@vetmed.uni-giessen.de

Untersuchungsprotokoll zu:

Gießen, 11.08.2017

Name: 1654/17

Art:

Identifizierung: s11C(1)

Untersuchungszeitraum: 07.08.2017 - 11.08.2017

Probenzustellung / -qualität: P/1

Befundmitteilung

Sehr geehrter Herr Guth,
hiermit teilen wir Ihnen die Untersuchungsergebnisse mit.

Untersuchungsmaterial:

6 x Blut/ Plasma, 6 x Federn (unsere Tagebuchnummer: 1654/17)

Vorbericht:

keine Angaben

Durchgeführte Untersuchungen:

1) s11C(1)

Molekularbiologische Untersuchungen (PCR):*

Psitt. Circovirus: negativ

Serologie:*

Psitt. Circovirus: **positiv**

2) s11C(1)

Molekularbiologische Untersuchungen (PCR):*

Psitt. Circovirus: negativ

Serologie:*

Psitt. Circovirus: **positiv**

3) s11C(1)

Molekularbiologische Untersuchungen (PCR):*

Psitt. Circovirus: negativ

Serologie:*

Psitt. Circovirus: **positiv**

4) s11C(1)

Molekularbiologische Untersuchungen (PCR):*

Psitt. Circovirus: negativ

Serologie:*

Psitt. Circovirus: **positiv**

5) s11C(1)

Molekularbiologische Untersuchungen (PCR):*

Psitt. Circovirus: negativ

Serologie:*

Psitt. Circovirus: **positiv**

6) s11C(1)

Molekularbiologische Untersuchungen (PCR):*

Psitt. Circovirus: negativ

Serologie:*

Psitt. Circovirus: **positiv**

Kommentar:

In den untersuchten Proben wurde kein Genom des Psitt. Circovirus (PBFDV) nachgewiesen. In **allen** untersuchten **Seren** wurden **spezifische Antikörper gegen PBFDV** nachgewiesen.

Für Rückfragen stehen wir gerne zur Verfügung und verbleiben mit freundlichen Grüßen

s11C(1)

Direktor, Technische Leitung

Akademische Rätin,
stellv. Techn. Leitung

Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter

Laborleitung

2 KOPIE für den Inhaber / COPY for the holder

1. Ausführer/Wiederausführer / Exporter/Re-exporter Geoffrey D'Cruz s47F AUSTRALIA	GENEHMIGUNG / BESCHEINIGUNG PERMIT / CERTIFICATE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EINFUHR / IMPORT <input type="checkbox"/> AUSFUHR / EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> WIEDERAUSFUHR / RE-EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> SONSTIGES / OTHER:	Nr. / No s11C(1)
		15.11.2017

3. Einführer / Importer ACTP – Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. Friesenstr. 21 15566 Schöneiche GERMANY	 Übereinkommen über den internationalen Handel mit gefährdeten Arten freilebender Tiere und Pflanzen Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
6. Ort, an dem lebende Exemplare der in Anhang A aufgeführten Arten gehalten werden dürfen / Authorized location for live specimens of Annex A species	7. Ausstellende Vollzugsbehörde / Issuing Management Authority BUNDESAMT FÜR NATURSCHUTZ Konstantinstraße 110 D-53179 BONN

4. (Wieder-)Ausfuhrland / Country of (re)-export AUSTRALIA	5. Einfuhrland / Country of import GERMANY
---	---

8. Beschreibung der Exemplare (einschl. Kennzeichen, Geschlecht/Geburtsdatum von lebenden Tieren) / Description of specimens (incl. marks, sex/date of birth for live animals) LIV living specimens Chip Nr./no., geschlüpft/hatched, Geschlecht/sex: 1) s11C(1) weiblich/female 2) s11C(1) männlich/male 3) weiblich/female 4) weiblich/female	9. Nettomasse (kg) / Net mass (kg) ---	10. Menge / Quantity 4- NO	
	11. CITES-Anhang / CITES Appendix II	12. EU-Anhang / EU Annex B	13. Herkunft / Source C
15. Ursprungsland / Country of origin AUSTRALIA		16. Genehmigungs-Nr. / Permit No s11C(1)	17. Ausstellungsdatum / Date of issue 15.05.2017
18. Letztes Wiederausfuhrland / Country of last re-export		19. Bescheinigungs-Nr. / Certificate No	
20. Ausstellungsdatum / Date of issue			

21. Wissenschaftlicher Artname / Scientific name of species
CALLOCEPHALON FIMBRIATUM

22. Üblicher Artname / Common name of species
HELMKAKADU

23. Besondere Bedingungen / Special conditions
Unterbringung gem. Mindestanforderung an die Haltung von Papageien vom 10.01.1995 / Accommodation acc. minimum standards for the keeping of parrots dated 10. January 1995
Die angesiegelte Anlage darf nicht entfernt werden, sie ist durch das Siegel Bestandteil dieser Genehmigung. Ein Bruch dieses Siegels ist unzulässig.

Diese Genehmigung/Bescheinigung ist nur gültig, wenn lebende Tiere unter Einhaltung der CITES-Leitlinien für den Transport und die Vorbereitung des Transports von lebenden Wildtieren oder, im Falle eines Lufttransports, der Vorschriften des Internationalen Luftverkehrsverbandes (IATA) für den Transport lebender Tiere befördert werden. / This permit/certificate is only valid if live animals are transported in compliance with the CITES Guidelines for the Transport and Preparation for Shipment of Live Wild Animals or, in the case of air transport, the Live Animals Regulations published by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

24. Die (Wieder-)Ausfuhrunterlagen des (Wieder-)Ausfuhrlandes / The (re)-export documentation from the country of (re)-export <input type="checkbox"/> wurden der ausstellenden Behörde vorgelegt / has been surrendered to the issuing authority <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> müssen der Grenz Zollstelle bei der Einfuhr vorgelegt werden / has to be surrendered to the border customs office of introduction	25. Die <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Einfuhr <input type="checkbox"/> Ausfuhr <input type="checkbox"/> Wiederausfuhr importation exportation re-exportation der oben beschriebenen Ware wird genehmigt. / of the goods described above is hereby permitted. Unterschrift und Stempel der Behörde / Signature and official stamp
---	---

Eine Anlage (1 Seite) angesiegelt. One enclosure (1 page) attached.



Name des ausstellenden Beamten / Name of issuing official:
s11C(1)
Ort und Datum der Ausstellung / Place and date of issue:
Bonn, den 30.05.2017

26. Frachtbrief/Luftfrachtbrief Nr. / Bill of Lading / Air waybill No:

27. Nur von der Zollbehörde auszufüllen / For customs use only

Tatsächlich eingeführte oder (wieder-)ausgeführte Menge/Nettomasse (kg) / Quantity/net mass (kg) actually imported or (re)-exported	Anzahl der bei der Ankunft toten Tiere / Number of animals dead on arrival	Zolldokument / Customs document Typ / Type:
		Nummer / Number:
		Datum / Date:

Unterschrift und amtlicher Stempel / Signature and official stamp:

Anlage zur Genehmigung-Nr.: / Enclosure to permit-No.: **s11C(1)**

Ausstellungsdatum: / Date of issue: 30.05.2017

2 KOPIE für den Inhaber / COPY for the holder

8. Beschreibung der Exemplare (einschl. Kennzeichen, Geschlecht/Geburtsdatum von lebenden Tieren) / Description of specimens (incl. marks, sex/date of birth for live animals) LIV living specimens Chip Nr./no., geschlüpft/hatched, Geschlecht/sex: 1) s11C(1) 12/16, weiblich/female 2) s11C(1) 12/16, männlich/male 3) s11C(1) 11/14, männlich/male 4) s11C(1) 12/14, weiblich/female	9. Nettomasse (kg) / Net mass (kg) ---	10. Menge / Quantity -4- NO		
	11. CITES-Anhang / CITES Appendix II	12. EU-Anhang / EU Annex B	13. Herkunft / Source C	14. Zweck / Purpose Z
	15. Ursprungsland / Country of origin AUSTRALIA			
	16. Genehmigungs-Nr. / Permit No s11C(1)		17. Ausstellungsdatum / Date of issue 15.05.2017	
	18. Letztes Wiederausfuhrland / Country of last re-export			

21. Wissenschaftlicher Artname / Scientific name of species
CALLOCEPHALON FIMBRIATUM

22. Üblicher Artname / Common name of species
HELMKAKADU

8. Beschreibung der Exemplare (einschl. Kennzeichen, Geschlecht/Geburtsdatum von lebenden Tieren) / Description of specimens (incl. marks, sex/date of birth for live animals) LIV living specimens Chipnr./no.geschlüpft/hatched, Geschlecht/sex: 1) s11C(1) männlich/male 2) s11C(1) weiblich/female geschlossener Ring Nr./closed ring no.: 3) s11C(1) weiblich, female	9. Nettomasse (kg) / Net mass (kg) ---	10. Menge / Quantity -3- NO		
	11. CITES-Anhang / CITES Appendix II	12. EU-Anhang / EU Annex B	13. Herkunft / Source C	14. Zweck / Purpose Z
	15. Ursprungsland / Country of origin AUSTRALIA			
	16. Genehmigungs-Nr. / Permit No s11C(1)		17. Ausstellungsdatum / Date of issue 15.05.2017	
	18. Letztes Wiederausfuhrland / Country of last re-export			

21. Wissenschaftlicher Artname / Scientific name of species
CALLOCEPHALON FIMBRIATUM

22. Üblicher Artname / Common name of species
HELMKAKADU

8. Beschreibung der Exemplare (einschl. Kennzeichen, Geschlecht/Geburtsdatum von lebenden Tieren) / Description of specimens (incl. marks, sex/date of birth for live animals)	9. Nettomasse (kg) / Net mass (kg)	10. Menge / Quantity		
	11. CITES-Anhang / CITES Appendix	12. EU-Anhang / EU Annex	13. Herkunft / Source	14. Zweck / Purpose
	15. Ursprungsland / Country of origin			
	16. Genehmigungs-Nr. / Permit No		17. Ausstellungsdatum / Date of issue	
	18. Letztes Wiederausfuhrland / Country of last re-export			

21. Wissenschaftlicher Artname / Scientific name of species

22. Üblicher Artname / Common name of species

Datum / Date: Bonn, den 30.05.2017

Unterschrift / Signature: **s11C(1)**

Siegel / Official stamp:

27. Nur von der Zollbehörde auszufüllen / For customs use only

Unterschrift und amtlicher Stempel / Signature and official stamp:

Tatsächlich ein- oder (wieder-) ausgeführte Menge/Nettomasse (kg) / Quantity/net mass (kg) actually imported or (re)-exported	Anzahl der bei der Ankunft toten Tiere / Number of animals dead on arrival	Zolldokument / Customs document
A		Typ / Type:
B		Anzahl / Number:
C		Datum / Date:

32372 Minden, Postfach 12 61, Telefon 05 71 / 8 28 23 - 0, Telefax 05 71 / 8 28 23 23
 80323 Frankfurt/M., Telephonstr. 13, Telefon 0 69 / 97 20 20 - 97 + 98, Telefax 0 69 / 97 20 20 23
 53119 Bonn, Monckebergstr. 12, Telefon 03 41 / 2 81 45 - 10 + 11, Telefax 03 41 / 2 81 44 07
 04317 Leipzig, Rippenergäßchen 12, Telefon 03 41 / 2 81 45 - 10 + 11, Telefax 03 41 / 2 81 44 07
 (2012)
 WILHELM KÖHLER VERLAG
 Bestell-Nr. 222

Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V.
Friesenstraße 21 · 15566 Schöneiche · Germany

§22

8/17/2017

A/g Director

Wildlife Trade Assessments

Department of the Environment and Energy

Dear §22 ,

This is to answer your letter Ref: 15/007063 concerning Mr. Degenhards application for the export of 70 live native parrots to Germany. Please find all information below.

Advice on the number of Australian bird species and quantity of each species currently held by ACTP

- Red tailed black cockatoo: 5
- Baudins cockatoo: 1
- Carnabys cockatoo: 5
- Yellow tailed black Cockatoo: 11
- Glossy black Cockatoo: 20
- Varied Lorikeets: 23
- Purple crowned lorikeets: 26
- Naretha blue bonnet: 9
- Gang gang Cockatoos: 17
- Palm Cockatoo: 6 (two subspecies: 4 Probosciger atterimus atterimus, 2 Probosciger a. goliath)

A summary of the current holdings for the following species, including acquisition, births, deaths and any other dispositions

7 Glossy black Cockatoos: All birds from the two imports (10/2015 and 12/2016) are at ACTPs facility

16 birds were imported in total

One Glossy black female was given to ACTP by the German authorities after the first import has happened (20.09.2016).

3 offspring were bred in 2016

ACTP e.V.

Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots

Registration nr. VR5119FF under German law

Management:

Martin Guth, §11C(1)

Friesenstraße 21
15566 Schöneiche
Germany

phone +49 - 30 - 643 88 614

fax +49 - 30 - 643 88 615

Email §47F

Web www.act-parrots.eu

1 Baudins's Cockatoo; 6 yellow-tailed black cockatoos; 5 carnaby's cockatoos: All these birds are at ACTPs facility

20 varied lorikeets: These 20 birds are at ACTPs facility. Three birds have been bred in 2017.

26 purple crowned lorikeets: These 20 birds are at ACTPs facility. Six birds have been bred in 2017.

9 blue bonnets and 11 Gang gang cockatoos: All these birds are at ACTPs facility.

Information on:

- Whether any birds exported from Australia have been relocated from the ACTP premises previously approved by the Department of the Environment and Energy to hold those birds
- If any of these birds have been relocated, which birds? What is the current location of the birds and what was the purpose/reason for which they have been relocated?
- If these birds have been relocated, were these birds sold, what was the price received?

All birds, imported from Australia, are still at ACTPs facilities. None of them has been sold.

! Please note. ACTP is a nonprofit organization. We are not allowed to do primarily commercial activities with our birds. We are controlled by the tax authorities and governmental institutions regularly. (Please see attached the note of exemption, which proofs our non-profit status; Document "Freistellungsbescheinigung 10-2016" is the newest one, but it is in German, I also attached the translation of an older version "3 Freistellungsbescheinigung 2008-2010 englisch, In case you need the translation of the newer version, please let me know)

!Please note. ACTP has more than one location, where our birds can be housed:

1. ACTPs main facility in Tasdorf (Strausberger Str. 3a, 15562 Ruedersdorf). This is ACTPs main facility, where most of the birds are located and where the birds are shown to visitors.

2. Quarantine BB2 (Friesenstr. 21, 15566 Schoeneiche). This is ACTPs official quarantine station. This is where the birds go just after arriving after being imported. Also birds from other facilities are held temporary at BB2. The birds are tested for several viruses and bacteria. As soon as the birds are found to be disease free they will go to the main facility.

3. External facility of ACTP; Quarantine and winter facility (s11C(1)) If birds need further inspection or special care for some reason, they will be held in a "behind the scenes" facility. For example the 6 Gang gang cockatoos are tested positive for Circo-Virus Antibody (Please see attachment). They are not going to ACTPs main facility to avoid contamination of the flock. These birds are held for at least another three month at the facility in Weeze and they will be tested again. After being tested negative, they will go to Tasdorf.

4. University of Giessen (Frankfurter Str. 91, 35392 Gießen) and 5. Bird Consulting International, (s11C(1)) Both institutions provide veterinarian care for our birds. In case of emergencies or special treatments bird will stay at either of the places.

Clarification on whether ACTP currently hold any specimens of the following species proposed for export under the current application:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| - Red tailed black cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>) | 5 red tailed black cockatoos |
| are currently at ACTPs facility. We have applied for three different subspecies (3 <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii magnificus</i> and 11 <i>macrorhynchus</i> and 4 <i>samueli</i>). The ones held by ACTP at the moment are 1 <i>magnificus</i> , 1 <i>macrorhynchus</i> as well as three hybrids between the subspecies <i>naso</i> and <i>samueli</i> . For the exhibition we prefer to show pure species. | |
| - Galah (<i>Eolophus resicapillus</i>) | NONE |
| - Australian King parrot (<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>) | NONE |
| - Red-browed fig parrot (<i>Caclopsitta diothalma macleayna</i>) | NONE |
| - Little lorikeet (<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>) | NONE |

As I stated in my previous email, we are trying to have a stock of 10 pairs per species. This is a realistic number to have a self sustaining breeding stock with a good genetic variability and gives the possibility to show the species to public at the same time.

Please find attached an ASPE-List from the 17th of August 2017, which is provided by our authorities, showing which birds currently are held and registered at ACTP.

I marked the different exports in different colors.

10/2015	orange
12/2016	green
04/2017	blue
06/2017	purple

You will find all birds, which came from Australia to ACTP still registered. That proves that no bird has left ACTP or was sold to a new owner.

Offspring of the imported birds are marked in yellow.

I hope that helps to clarify this issue. Kindly let me know if you need any other information.

Yours sincerely

s11C(1)

Katrin Scholtyssek

Halter und zugeordnete Individuen

Behörde
Landesamt für Umwelt

Referat N4-CITES
Seeburger Chaussee 2
14476 Potsdam

Report vom:
17.08.2017

Bearbeiter:
s11C(1)

Halter:
Association for the Conservation, - of Threatened
Parrots
ACTP e. V.
Friesenstraße 21, 15566 Schöneiche bei Berlin

Adressen-ID: 5041

Aktenzeichen:

Gemeinesch.:
12.067.440

C	M	Z	ID	wissenschaftlicher Artenname	deutscher Artenname	Geboren / geschlüpft	Geschl.	"CITES"-Nr.	Ringnummer	Ringart	Chipnummer	Menge
1	1		s11C(1)	Amazona brasiliensis	Rotschwanz-Amazone	im Monat 4.2010	w	s11C(1)	s11C(1)	Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Amazona brasiliensis	Rotschwanz-Amazone	im Monat 3.2010	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Amazona brasiliensis	Rotschwanz-Amazone	im Monat 6.2012	m				s11C(1)	1
1	1			Amazona brasiliensis	Rotschwanz-Amazone	im Monat 4.2012	w					1
1	1			Amazona brasiliensis	Rotschwanz-Amazone	23.05.2013	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Amazona brasiliensis	Rotschwanz-Amazone	03.07.2013	u			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Amazona brasiliensis	Rotschwanz-Amazone	15.05.2011	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Amazona brasiliensis	Rotschwanz-Amazone	30.05.2012	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Amazona brasiliensis	Rotschwanz-Amazone	26.05.2015	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Amazona brasiliensis	Rotschwanz-Amazone	29.05.2015	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Amazona brasiliensis	Rotschwanz-Amazone	21.05.2016	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Amazona brasiliensis	Rotschwanz-Amazone	07.07.2016	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	01.01.2000	m			Ring geschl.		1
	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 2000	w			Ring geschl.		1

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1			s11C(1)	Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 2003	m	s11C(1)	s11C(1)	Ring geschl.		1
1				Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 2002	w			Ring geschl.		1
1				Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 1998	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 1988	m			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 1990	w			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 1994	m			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 1989	w			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 1990	m			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 1990	m			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 1991	w			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 1992	m			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 2011	w				s11C(1)	1
1				Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 2004	m			Ring geschl.		1
1				Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 2004	w			Ring geschl.		1
1				Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 1992	w			Ring geschl.		1
1				Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Jahr 1997	m			Ring geschl.		1
1				Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Monat 5.2009	w			Ring geschl.		1
1				Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	im Monat 5.2009	w			Ring geschl.		1
1				Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	20.05.2010	m					1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone		m			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone		m			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone		w			Ring		1

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1	1		s11C(1)	Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone		m	s11C(1)	s11C(1)	Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone		w			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone		m			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone		w			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone		w			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone		w			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone		w			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone		m			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone		w			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone		m			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona guildingii	Königs-Amazone	04.06.2017	w				s11C(1)	1
1	1			Amazona versicolor	Blaumasken-Amazone	27.05.1998	w					1
1	1			Amazona versicolor	Blaumasken-Amazone	02.05.1997	m					1
1	1			Amazona versicolor	Blaumasken-Amazone	13.05.1995	w			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona versicolor	Blaumasken-Amazone	29.05.1996	w			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona versicolor	Blaumasken-Amazone	25.05.1998	m			Ring		1
1	1			Amazona versicolor	Blaumasken-Amazone		w					1
1	1			Amazona versicolor	Blaumasken-Amazone		m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Amazona versicolor	Blaumasken-Amazone		w					1
1	1			Amazona versicolor	Blaumasken-Amazone		m					1
1	1			Amazona versicolor	Blaumasken-Amazone		m					1

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1	1		s11C(1)	Amazona versicolor	Blaumasken-Amazone		w	s11C(1)			s11C(1)	1
1	1			Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus	Hyazinthara	am 15.06.2011	m					1
1	1			Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus	Hyazinthara	am 16.02.2016	m		s11C(1)	Ring geschl.		1
	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara		w					1
	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara		w					1
	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara		m					1
	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara		w					1
	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara		m					1
	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara		w					1
	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara		m					1
1	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara	26.06.2012	m			Ring		1
1	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara	26.06.2007	w			Ring		1
1	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara	07.06.2012	w			Ring		1
	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara		w					1
	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara		m					1
1	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara		w					1
1	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara		m					1
1	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara	12.06.2012	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara	24.06.2012	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara	30.07.2013	m			Ring geschl.		1

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1	1		s11C(1)	Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara	29.06.2012	w	s11C(1)	s11C(1)	Ring geschl.	s11C(1)	1
1	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara	29.05.2014	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara	01.06.2014	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara	04.06.2014	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara		m					1
1	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara		m					1
1	1			Anodorhynchus leari	Kleiner Hyazinthara	12.04.2017	m	760				1
1	1			Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	im Monat 1.2017	w					1
1	1			Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	im Monat 12.2016	m					1
1	1			Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	im Monat 1.2017	w					1
1	1			Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	im Monat 1.2017	w					1
1	1			Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	im Monat 12.2016	w					1
1	1			Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	im Monat 12.2016	m					1
1	1			Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	im Monat 11.2014	m					1
1	1			Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	im Monat 12.2014	w					1
1	1			Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	im Monat 11.2014	m					1
1	1			Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	im Monat 12.2014	w					1
1	1			Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	im Monat 11.2013	w		s11C(1)	Ring geschl.		1
	1			Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	03.06.2016	w			Ring geschl.		1
	1			Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	03.06.2016	w			Ring geschl.		1

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1			s11C(1)	Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	14.06.2016	m	s11C(1)	s11C(1)	Ring geschl.		1
1				Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	05.06.2015	m			Ring geschl.		1
1				Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	im Jahr 2013	m			Ring geschl.	s11C(1)	1
1				Callocephalon fimbriatum	Helm-Kakadu	im Jahr 2014	w			Ring geschl.		1
1				Calyptorhynchus banksii	Banks-Rabekakadu	im Jahr 2012	w			Ring		1
1				Calyptorhynchus banksii	Banks-Rabekakadu	im Jahr 2010	w			Ring		1
1				Calyptorhynchus banksii	Banks-Rabekakadu	im Jahr 2011	w			Ring geschl.		1
1				Calyptorhynchus banksii	Banks-Rabekakadu	im Jahr 2011	m			Ring geschl.		1
1				Calyptorhynchus banksii	Banks-Rabekakadu	im Jahr 2010	w					1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus baudinii	Weißohr-Rabekakadu	im Monat 4.2014	w					1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus funereus	Gelbohr-Rabekakadu	01.05.2013	m					1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus funereus	Gelbohr-Rabekakadu	04.09.2016						1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus funereus	Gelbohr-Rabekakadu	03.05.2013	m					1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus funereus	Gelbohr-Rabekakadu	im Monat 2.2014	m					1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus funereus	Gelbohr-Rabekakadu	im Monat 2.2015	m					1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus funereus	Gelbohr-Rabekakadu	im Monat 4.2016	m					1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus funereus	Gelbohr-Rabekakadu		m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus funereus	Gelbohr-Rabekakadu		w			Ring geschl.		1
1				Calyptorhynchus funereus	Gelbohr-Rabekakadu	im Jahr 2012	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus funereus	Gelbohr-Rabekakadu	25.09.2009	w			Ring geschl.		1

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1	1		s11C(1)	Calyptorhynchus funereus	Gelbohr-Rabekakadu	01.08.2013	w	s11C(1)	s11C(1)	Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	15.03.2007	m				s11C(1)	1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	03.04.2003	m					1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	24.03.2012	m					1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	16.03.2014	m					1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	18.03.2015	w					1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	01.01.2006	w					1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	21.03.2014	w					1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	vor 08.12.2016	m			Ring offen		1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	vor 08.12.2016	w			Ring offen		1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	vor 08.12.2016	m			Ring offen		1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	vor 08.12.2016	w			Ring offen		1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	vor 08.12.2016	m			Ring offen		1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	vor 08.12.2016	w			Ring offen		1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	vor 08.12.2016	m			Ring offen		1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	vor 08.12.2016	w			Ring offen		1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	vor 08.12.2016	m			Ring offen		1
	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	am 19.07.2016	m					1
	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu		w					1
	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	am 05.05.2016	w					1
	1			Calyptorhynchus lathami	Braunkopf-Kakadu	am 19.06.2016	w					1

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1	1		s11C(1)	Calyptorhynchus latirostris	Schmalschnabel- Rabekakadu	06.04.2016		s11C(1)			s11C(1)	1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus latirostris	Schmalschnabel- Rabekakadu	15.05.2016						1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus latirostris	Schmalschnabel- Rabekakadu	15.11.2006			s11C(1)	Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus latirostris	Schmalschnabel- Rabekakadu	08.11.2009				Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Calyptorhynchus latirostris	Schmalschnabel- Rabekakadu	27.11.2011				Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	24.07.2016	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	27.07.2016	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	14.05.2017	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	17.05.2017	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	24.05.2017	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	27.05.2017	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	01.06.2017	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	18.01.2015	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	21.03.2015	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	26.11.2008	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	am 11.03.2015	w					1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	am 09.05.2015	w					1
	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	24.11.2004	w			Ring		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	06.06.2016	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	07.06.2016	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	19.05.2013	m			Ring geschl.		1

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 Parrots
 ACTP e. V.
 Friesenstraße 21, 15566 Schöneiche bei Berlin

Adressen-ID: 5041

Aktenzeichen:

Gemeinesch.:
 12.067.440

C	M	Z	ID	wissenschaftlicher Artenname	deutscher Artenname	Geboren / geschlüpft	Geschl.	"CITES"-Nr.	Ringnummer	Ringart	Chipnummer	Menge
1	1		s11C(1)	Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	01.07.2011	m	s11C(1)	s11C(1)	Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	17.01.2006	w			Ring	s11C(1)	1
	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara		m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara	im Monat 5.2005	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix-Blauara							1
	1			Eclectus roratus cornelia	Cornelia-Edelpapagei	im Jahr 2004	w			Ring geschl.		1
	1			Eclectus roratus riedeli	Riedels-Edelpapagei	im Jahr 1999	m			Ring geschl.		1
	1			Eclectus roratus riedeli	Riedels-Edelpapagei	im Jahr 2005	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyropflori	im Monat 7.2014						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyropflori	im Monat 7.2014						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyropflori	im Monat 7.2014						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyropflori	im Monat 8.2014						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyropflori	im Monat 7.2014						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyropflori	im Monat 10.2014						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyropflori	im Monat 10.2014						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyropflori	im Monat 3.2015						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyropflori	im Monat 3.2015						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyropflori	im Monat 3.2015						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyropflori	im Monat 5.2015						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyropflori	im Monat 7.2015						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyropflori	im Monat 7.2015						1

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1	1		s11C(1)	Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	im Monat 7.2015		s11C(1)			s11C(1)	1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	im Monat 9.2015						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	im Monat 9.2015						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	im Monat 9.2015						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	im Monat 9.2015						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	im Monat 11.2015						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	im Monat 11.2015						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	im Monat 9.2016						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	im Monat 9.2016						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	im Monat 8.2016						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	im Monat 8.2016						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	im Monat 11.2016						1
1	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	im Monat 11.2016						1
	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	25.07.2017			s11C(1)	Ring		1
	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	27.07.2017				Ring		1
	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	09.07.2017				Ring		1
	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	11.07.2017				Ring		1
	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	07.07.2017				Ring		1
	1			Glossopsitta porphyrocephala	Porphyrkopflori	09.07.2017				Ring		1
1	1			Guarouba guarouba	Gold-Sittich	03.03.2015	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Guarouba guarouba	Gold-Sittich	03.03.2015	w			Ring geschl.		1

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1	1		s11C(1)	Guarouba guarouba	Gold-Sittich	03.03.2015	w	s11C(1)	s11C(1)	Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Guarouba guarouba	Gold-Sittich	28.05.2015	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Guarouba guarouba	Gold-Sittich	20.05.2015	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Guarouba guarouba	Gold-Sittich	30.04.2012	m			Ring offen		1
1	1			Guarouba guarouba	Gold-Sittich	24.04.2013	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Guarouba guarouba	Gold-Sittich	24.04.2013	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Guarouba guarouba	Gold-Sittich	24.04.2013	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Northiella haematogaster narethae	Naretha-Sittich	im Monat 11.2016	w				s11C(1)	1
1	1			Northiella haematogaster narethae	Naretha-Sittich	im Monat 7.2016						1
1	1			Northiella haematogaster narethae	Naretha-Sittich	im Monat 7.2016						1
1	1			Northiella haematogaster narethae	Naretha-Sittich	im Monat 7.2016						1
1	1			Northiella haematogaster narethae	Naretha-Sittich	im Monat 8.2016						1
1	1			Northiella haematogaster narethae	Naretha-Sittich	im Monat 8.2016						1
1	1			Northiella haematogaster narethae	Naretha-Sittich	im Monat 8.2016						1
1	1			Northiella haematogaster narethae	Naretha-Sittich	im Monat 8.2016						1
1	1			Northiella haematogaster narethae	Naretha-Sittich	im Monat 8.2016						1
1	1			Probosciger aterrimus	Palm-Kakadu	26.05.2016	w					1
1	1			Probosciger aterrimus	Palm-Kakadu	29.10.1997				Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Probosciger aterrimus	Palm-Kakadu	01.06.2004	w					1
1	1			Probosciger aterrimus	Palm-Kakadu	21.10.2009	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Probosciger aterrimus	Palm-Kakadu	23.07.2010	m			Ring geschl.		1

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C	M	Z	ID	wissenschaftlicher Artenname	deutscher Artenname	Geboren / geschlüpft	Geschl.	"CITES"-Nr.	Ringnummer	Ringart	Chipnummer	Menge
1	1		s11C(1)	Probosciger aterrimus	Palm-Kakadu	29.08.2010	w	s11C(1)	s11C(1)	Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 3.2016					s11C(1)	1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 3.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 3.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 3.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 6.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 6.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 6.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 6.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 6.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 10.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 10.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 10.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 10.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 11.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 11.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 11.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 11.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 11.2016						1
1	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 1.2017						1

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1	1		s11C(1)	Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	im Monat 1.2017		s11C(1)			s11C(1)	1
	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	03.06.2017	w		s11C(1)	Ring geschl.		1
	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	03.06.2017	w			Ring geschl.		1
	1			Psitteuteles versicolor	Buntlori	05.06.2017	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rhynchopsitta terrisi	Maronenstimsittich	im Jahr 2007	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola peruvianus	Andenklippenvogel	10.12.2014	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola peruvianus	Andenklippenvogel	19.01.2014	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola peruvianus	Andenklippenvogel	05.02.2015	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola peruvianus	Andenklippenvogel	22.07.2015	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola peruvianus	Andenklippenvogel	24.07.2015	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola peruvianus	Andenklippenvogel	10.05.2016	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola peruvianus	Andenklippenvogel	07.07.2016	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola peruvianus	Andenklippenvogel	04.01.2015	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola peruvianus	Andenklippenvogel	07.06.2015	w					1
1	1			Rupicola peruvianus	Andenklippenvogel	28.06.2015	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola peruvianus	Andenklippenvogel	29.06.2015	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola peruvianus	Andenklippenvogel	16.12.2015	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola peruvianus	Andenklippenvogel	26.04.2016	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola peruvianus	Andenklippenvogel	09.05.2016	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola rupicola	Cayenneklippenvogel	10.07.2014	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola rupicola	Cayenneklippenvogel	13.09.2015	m			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola rupicola	Cayenneklippenvogel	01.04.2016	m			Ring geschl.		1

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1	1		s11C(1)	Rupicola rupicola	Cayenneklippenvogel	01.06.2016	w	s11C(1)	s11C(1)	Ring geschl.	s11C(1)	1
1	1			Rupicola rupicola	Cayenneklippenvogel	01.06.2016	w			Ring geschl.		1
1	1			Rupicola rupicola	Cayenneklippenvogel	01.06.2016	w			Ring geschl.		1

[C] "CITES"-Bescheinigungen: 216

[M] Meldeverfahren: 268

[Z] Nachzuchtbescheinigungen: 1

Summe Feld Menge 268

s11C(1)

(Bitte bei Rückfragen angeben)

Telefon 0335
Telefax 0335
Zi.Nr.: 2137

s11C(1)

FOI 180615
Document 14e

FA Müllroser Ch 53 15236 Frankfurt (O)

Freistellungsbescheid

für 2011 bis 2013 zur

Körperschaftsteuer

und Gewerbesteuer

s11C(1)

EINGEGANGEN

07. Okt. 2016

Kohlhaas+Behn GmbH & Co. KG
Steuerberatungsgesellschaft

Für

Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V.
Friesenstr. 21 , 15566 Schöneiche**Feststellung****Art der Feststellung**

Der Bescheid ergeht nach § 164 Abs. 1 AO unter dem Vorbehalt der Nachprüfung.

Feststellung

Die Körperschaft ist nach § 5 Abs. 1 Nr. 9 KStG von der Körperschaftsteuer und nach § 3 Nr. 6 GewStG von der Gewerbesteuer befreit, weil sie ausschließlich und unmittelbar steuerbegünstigten gemeinnützigen Zwecken im Sinne der §§ 51 ff. AO dient.

Die Rechtsbehelfsbelehrung bezieht sich nur auf die vorstehende(n) Feststellung(en).

Hinweise zur Steuerbegünstigung

Die Körperschaft fördert folgende gemeinnützige Zwecke:

- Förderung des Naturschutzes und der Landschaftspflege
- Förderung des Umweltschutzes
- Förderung des Tierschutzes
- Förderung der Tierzucht

Die Satzungszwecke entsprechen § 52 Abs. 2 Satz 1 Nr. 8, 14 und 23 AO.

Hinweise zur Ausstellung von Zuwendungsbestätigungen**Zuwendungsbestätigungen für Spenden:**

Die Körperschaft ist berechtigt, für Spenden, die ihr zur Verwendung für diese Zwecke zugewendet werden, Zuwendungsbestätigungen nach amtlich vorgeschriebenem Vordruck (§ 50 Abs. 1 EStDV) auszustellen.

Die amtlichen Muster für die Ausstellung steuerlicher Zuwendungsbestätigungen stehen im Internet unter <https://www.formulare-bfinv.de> als ausfüllbare Formulare zur Verfügung.**Zuwendungsbestätigungen für Mitgliedsbeiträge:**

Die Körperschaft ist nicht berechtigt, für Mitgliedsbeiträge Zuwendungsbestätigungen nach amtlich vorgeschriebenem Vordruck (§ 50 Abs. 1 EStDV) auszustellen, weil Zwecke im Sinne des § 10b Abs. 1 Satz 8 EStG gefördert werden.

Zuwendungsbestätigungen für Spenden und ggfs. Mitgliedsbeiträge dürfen nur ausgestellt werden, wenn das Datum des Freistellungsbescheides nicht länger als fünf Jahre zurückliegt. Die Frist ist taggenau zu berechnen (§ 63 Abs. 5 AO).

Haftung bei unrichtigen Zuwendungsbestätigungen und fehlerverwendeten Zuwendungen

Wer vorsätzlich oder grob fahrlässig eine unrichtige Zuwendungsbestätigung ausstellt oder veranlasst, dass Zuwendungen nicht zu den in der Zuwendungsbestätigung angegebenen steuerbegünstigten Zwecken verwendet werden, haftet für die entgangene Steuer. Dabei wird die entgangene Einkommensteuer oder Körperschaftsteuer mit 30 %, die entgangene Gewerbesteuer pauschal mit 15 % der Zuwendung angesetzt (§ 10b Abs. 4 EStG, § 9 Abs. 3 KStG, § 9 Nr. 5 GewStG).

**** Fortsetzung siehe Seite 2 ****

s11C(1)

s11C(1)

Weitere Informationen auf der letzten Seite oder im
Internet unter www.finanzamt.brandenburg.de

Hinweise zum Kapitalertragsteuerabzug

Bei Kapitalerträgen, die bis zum 31.12.2018 zufließen, reicht für die Abstandnahme vom Kapitalertragsteuerabzug nach § 44a Abs. 4 und 7 sowie Abs. 4b Satz 1 Nr. 3 und Abs. 10 Satz 1 Nr. 3 EStG die Vorlage dieses Bescheides oder die Überlassung einer amtlich beglaubigten Kopie dieses Bescheides aus.

Das Gleiche gilt bis zum o. a. Zeitpunkt für die Erstattung von Kapitalertragsteuer nach § 44b Abs. 6 Satz 1 Nr. 3 EStG durch das depotführende Kredit- oder Finanzdienstleistungsinstitut.

Anmerkungen

Bitte beachten Sie, dass die Inanspruchnahme der Steuerbefreiung auch von der tatsächlichen Geschäftsführung abhängt, die der Nachprüfung durch das Finanzamt - ggf. im Rahmen einer Außenprüfung - unterliegt. Die tatsächliche Geschäftsführung muss auf die ausschließliche und unmittelbare Erfüllung der steuerbegünstigten Zwecke gerichtet sein und die Bestimmungen der Satzung beachten.

Auch für die Zukunft muss dies durch ordnungsmäßige Aufzeichnungen (Aufstellung der Einnahmen und Ausgaben, Tätigkeitsbericht, Vermögensübersicht mit Nachweisen über Bildung und Entwicklung der Rücklagen) nachgewiesen werden (§ 63 AO).

Erläuterungen

Auf die Anlage zu diesem Bescheid wird hingewiesen.

Es ist regelmäßig zu überprüfen, ob die tatsächliche Geschäftsführung den gemeinnützigkeitsrechtlichen Bestimmungen entspricht. Ihre nächste Steuererklärung reichen Sie bitte - vorbehaltlich einer abweichenden Aufforderung des Finanzamtes - in 2017 für das Jahr 2016 ein. Bitte achten Sie darauf, alle in der Steuererklärung genannten Unterlagen mit einzureichen.

Rechtsbehelfsbelehrung

Die Freistellung von der Körperschaftsteuer und Gewerbesteuer kann mit dem Einspruch angefochten werden.

Der Einspruch ist bei dem vorbezeichneten Finanzamt oder bei der angegebenen Außenstelle schriftlich einzureichen, diesem / dieser elektronisch zu übermitteln oder dort zur Niederschrift zu erklären.

Ein Einspruch ist jedoch ausgeschlossen, soweit dieser Bescheid einen Verwaltungsakt ändert oder ersetzt, gegen den ein zulässiger Einspruch oder (nach einem zulässigen Einspruch) eine zulässige Klage, Revision oder Nichtzulassungsbeschwerde anhängig ist. In diesem Fall wird der neue Verwaltungsakt Gegenstand des Rechtsbehelfsverfahrens.

Die Frist für die Einlegung eines Einspruchs beträgt einen Monat.

Sie beginnt mit Ablauf des Tages, an dem Ihnen dieser Bescheid bekannt gegeben worden ist. Bei Zusendung durch einfachen Brief oder Zustellung mittels Einschreiben durch Übergabe gilt die Bekanntgabe mit dem dritten Tag nach Aufgabe zur Post als bewirkt, es sei denn, dass der Bescheid zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt zugegangen ist. Bei Zustellung mit Zustellungsurkunde oder mittels Einschreiben mit Rückschein oder gegen Empfangsbekanntnis ist Tag der Bekanntgabe der Tag der Zustellung.

weitere Informationen**Öffnungszeiten:**

Mo.-Fr. mind. 8-12 Uhrs. Internet o. Tel.Nr.

Nahverkehrsanbindung:

Straßenbahnlinien 3 und 4 (Richtung Markendorf) Haltestelle "Kopernikusstraße"

Busse der Linien 442 oder 443 und der Linie 981 bis Haltestelle "Landesbehördenzentrum"

weitere Informationen: unter www.finanzamt.brandenburg.de, FA-Startseite, hier Erreichbarkeit



s22

From: wta
Sent: Thursday, 24 August 2017 10:43 AM
To: s11C(1)
Subject: CITES Export Permits - acquittals not received [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Dear Permit Holder

Our records indicate that you were issued the following two export permits

1. Permit number s11C(1) for the **export of glossy black cockatoos to ACTP, Germany**. This permit expired on **8 June 2017**.
2. Permit number s11C(1) for the **export of glossy black cockatoos to Pafos Zoo, Cyprus**. This permit expired on **13 July 2017**.

A condition of these permits is that the permit holder *must complete and return the pink copy of this permit to the Issuing Authority* (the Department of the Environment) *within two weeks of the consignment occurring*.

Our records indicated that you have not returned the pink copies to acquit your permits.

While we acknowledge that this is likely to be an oversight, please be aware that all permit conditions are enforceable and a failure to comply with conditions may be taken into account in any future permit applications you may make.

Can you please either

1. Complete the pink copy of each of your permits (see instructions below), indicating the date of export and the number of specimens exported, and send the pink copy back either via email or post to the postal address in the signature block of this email; **OR**
2. Respond to this email with the date of export and the number of specimens exported for each permit.

If the import/export did not occur, please also notify us by responding to this email.

Kind Regards

Wildlife Trade Assessments
Department of the Environment and Energy
email: wta@environment.gov.au
mail: GPO Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601

Completing your pink permit acquittal form

Single –Use Permits: please complete the box on the bottom left hand corner of your pink permit copy, indicating the date of import/export, the port/city from which the permit specimens were imported/exported, and if applicable, noting your Export Declaration Number as issued by the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service. Please also note the number of specimens exported.

Multiple-Use Authorities: please complete the pink copy of your Specimen Export Record(s) or Specimen Import Record(s) as relevant.

s22

From: simon degenhard s47F
Sent: Friday, 25 August 2017 10:43 AM
To: s22
Subject: Export of 9 x Glossy Black Cockatoo December 29 2016
Attachments: IMG_2776.JPG; ATT00001.txt

G'day s22 ,

How are you?

I was contacted by s11C(1) last night regarding correspondence he has received from your department stating that the "pink" copy of the paperwork in relation to the export of 9 x Glossy Black Cockatoos on the 29/12/16 had not been received. I actually sent this back to your departments PO Box on s11C(1) behalf, by express post back on the 10/01/17 and was not aware that it had not been received.

s11C(1) is very concerned about this, so I offered to contact you with the above info and have also attached a photo of the paperwork in question, that I took with my phone prior to placing it in the envelope on the 10/01/17.

I hope this helps to clear up this matter? And sorry for any inconvenience it may have caused.

Have a great day!

Cheers,

Simon.

 CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA		Type of document <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export <input type="checkbox"/> Re-export <input type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Copy - Not valid for transit 1. Permit No. : s11C(1) 2. Valid Until : 8/6/2017		Page 1 of 1										
3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country) Mrs Katrin Schoityssek ASSOCIATION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THREATENED PARROTS E.V. (ACTP E.V.) FRIESENSTR. 21 SCHOENEICHE 15566 GERMANY			4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country) s11C(1) s47F AUSTRALIA												
5. Conditions - This permit is not transferable - If for live animals, this permit or certificate is valid only if the transport conditions comply with the IATA Live Animals Regulations; if for live plants, with the IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations - For special conditions specific to this permit also refer below.			6. Name, Address and Country of Issuing Authority Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601  Australian Government Department of the Environment												
5a. Purpose : Z															
7/8. Scientific & Common Name (Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)		9. Description		10. Appendix No. & Source	11. Quantity and Unit										
1A <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> <small>Glossy Black-Cockatoo</small> Tag: s11C(1)		Live animal		II (C)	9 NO.										
Special Conditions <p>Under Part 13A of the EPBC Act all Commonwealth and State/Territory requirements in relation to this specimen(s) must be met.</p> <p>The permit holder must complete and return the pink copy of this permit to the Issuing Authority within two weeks of the consignment occurring. If the consignment does not occur the original permit together with the pink copy must be marked unused and returned to the Issuing Authority within two weeks of the expiry date of the permit.</p> <p>The specimen(s) are not used primarily for commercial purposes after it is no longer needed for an exhibition by the institution.</p> <p>The specimen(s) will be prepared and transported in a way that is known to result in minimal stress, risk of injury and adverse effect on the health of the specimen(s).</p> <p>The receiver of the specimen(s) must manage, confine and care for the specimen(s), including meeting the behavioural and biological needs of the specimen(s).</p>															
13. Authority for Permit/Certificate Issued By: s22 Issue Date: 08/12/2015 Issued under s303CG of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999															
<div style="text-align: right;">  008 </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> Australian Government Department of the Environment </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>															
14. Import/Export Declaration			15. Import/Export Endorsement												
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>BLOCK</th> <th>QUANTITY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1A</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1B</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1C</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1D</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		BLOCK	QUANTITY	1A	9	1B		1C		1D		Export Declaration Number: s11C(1) AUS45 Port		s11C(1) Signature s11C(1) Signature 21/12/2016 Date	
BLOCK	QUANTITY														
1A	9														
1B															
1C															
1D															

s22

From: s22
Sent: Tuesday, 12 September 2017 1:34 PM
To: s22 s22
Subject: FW: Zoological Organisation form [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

s22
Senior Wildlife Officer - Wildlife Trade Assessments
CITES Scientific Authority of Australia
Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch
Department of the Environment and Energy
John Gorton Building, GPO Box 787, CANBERRA ACT 2601
Phone: 02 6274 s22

From: s22
Sent: Monday, 22 June 2015 9:50 AM
To: s22
Subject: FW: Zoological Organisation form [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

What do you think?

s22
Senior Wildlife Officer
Wildlife Trade Assessments
Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch
Department of the Environment
33 Allara St, GPO Box 787, CANBERRA ACT 2601
Phone: 02 6274 s22 Fax: 02 6274 1921

The Department has now moved to an online permit application form. You can access the online form at:

<https://forms.business.gov.au/smartforms/servlet/SmartForm.pdf?formCode=WTP>

From: Katrin Scholtyssek s47F
Sent: Monday, 22 June 2015 4:29 AM
To: s22
Subject: Re: Zoological Organisation form [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Hi s22,

Thank you for your email. It's good to hear from you again. Please see the comments to your email below.

I am currently assessing the information you provided to become a Recognised Zoological Organisation in order to facilitate the importation of the glossy black cockatoos. I have a question regarding an aspect of your application. In Section 25, Animal acquisition/disposition you have stated: "All other offsprings of the ACTP breeding facility are either kept at ACTPs facility for breeding or display, exchanged with experienced breeders or sold to experienced breeders. Since we are a non-profit organization all income from sales is used for

maintenance of the facility or conservation projects. As a conservation organization we won't sell any bird to a pet shop or private owner."

Firstly, I am unsure of the difference between 'experienced breeders' and 'private owners'. Could you please explain the difference between these two entities?

„Experienced breeder“ are people who know how to keep and breed parrots. They have to be linked to a zoo, a conservation organization or similar.

We will make sure their birds are kept in good facilities and that the husbandry is appropriate.

When we say „private owner“ we mean people, who keep the parrots as a pet or only for hobby.

Secondly, under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) it is not possible to export live native species for commercial purposes. We are a non-profit organization, which means that we are not allowed to breed the birds for commercial purposes. Accordingly, one of the conditions on the permit will be that the birds, AND THEIR OFFSPRING, cannot be used for commercial purposes after they are no longer needed for the exhibition. I am concerned that you have stated you may exchange or sell offspring of these birds to 'experienced breeders'.

That was generally spoken for all of our birds. There are differences between the species. Of course we won't sell the Glossy Black Cockatoos or their offspring. Under the definitions, selling birds to anyone who will not be using the birds for exhibition purposes is deemed commercial.

It is the 'end use' of the specimens that determines the purpose. For instance, you could sell the birds to a zoo, as they would be using the birds for exhibition purposes, however you could not sell the birds to a private breeder, as they would be using the birds for commercial/gain purposes.

Can you please inform me how the situation you have described above is not commercial according to the definition given? What is the exact definition of commercial?

As mentioned above, the Glossy blacks and their offspring are not to be sold.

The text you quoted was about all the birds at our facility.

There are some species, like the Spix's macaws, the Lear's macaws and the Caribbean Amazons, which are part of breeding programs. We don't sell them or their offspring at all. Offspring can be exchanged with the countries of origin, like we do with the Spix's Macaws. In total four birds, bred at ACTP, were sent to Brazil, to increase the genetic diversity within the breeding population in Brazil. ACTP received a female, which was paired with a male, bred and held in Germany.

For all these species we have an agreement with governments.

No exchange or loan is planned for the Glossy Blacks, especially if this is one of the conditions!

Since we are a non-profit organization we are not allowed to sell, exchange or loan any bird for commercial purposes. If we do, all incoming money is used for conservation programs. There is only a small group of parrots, of which we sell the offspring. For example the Illiger's Macaw. We have them at our facility as foster parents for the Spix's Macaws. Their offspring are sold. We also have a few species which are at our facility for education purposes. For example Scarlet Macaws and Golden Conures are held to explain the diversity of the parrots to school children.

I hope I was able to answer your questions. Please let me know if you need any other information.

Best regards

Katrin

Am 16.06.2015 um 09:25 schrieb s22

Hi Katrin

I am currently assessing the information you provided to become a Recognised Zoological Organisation in order to facilitate the importation of the glossy black cockatoos. I have a question

regarding an aspect of your application. In Section 25, Animal acquisition/disposition you have stated: *"All other offsprings of the ACTP breeding facility are either kept at ACTPs facility for breeding or display, exchanged with experienced breeders or sold to experienced breeders. Since we are a non-profit organization all income from sales is used for maintenance of the facility or conservation projects. As a conservation organization we won't sell any bird to a pet shop or private owner."*

Firstly, I am unsure of the difference between 'experienced breeders' and 'private owners'. Could you please explain the difference between these two entities?

Secondly, under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) it is not possible to export live native species for commercial purposes. Accordingly, one of the conditions on the permit will be that the birds, AND THEIR OFFSPRING, cannot be used for commercial purposes after they are no longer needed for the exhibition. I am concerned that you have stated you may exchange or sell offspring of these birds to 'experienced breeders'. Under the definitions, selling birds to anyone who will not be using the birds for exhibition purposes is deemed commercial. It is the 'end use' of the specimens that determines the purpose. For instance, you could sell the birds to a zoo, as they would be using the birds for exhibition purposes, however you could not sell the birds to a private breeder, as they would be using the birds for commercial/gain purposes.

Can you please inform me how the situation you have described above is not commercial according to the definition given?

Regards

s22

Senior Wildlife Officer
Wildlife Trade Assessments
Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch
Department of the Environment
33 Allara St, GPO Box 787, CANBERRA ACT 2601
Phone: 02 6274 s22 Fax: 02 6274 1921


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<https://forms.business.gov.au/smartforms/servlet/SmartForm.pdf?formCode=WTP>

To: Assistant Secretary Paul Murphy (for decision)

BRIEF – ACTP – SIMON DEGENHARD – PROPOSING TO ENTER AGREEMENT – SEPT 2017

Timing: 26 September 2017, to provide the permit applicant with the draft agreement prior to the statutory deadline expiring on 28 September 2017.

Recommendation/s:			
1. Agree to include additional text about animal handling in future standard Ambassador Agreements.		Agreed / Not agreed	
2. Agree to enter into an Ambassador Agreement (Attachment A) with Mr Simon Degenhard and the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP), located in Germany, for Carnaby's black-cockatoo.		Agreed / Not agreed	
3. Agree to the proposed conditions for permits exporting Carnaby's black cockatoos to ACTP.		Agreed / Not agreed	
Assistant Secretary Paul Murphy:		s11C(1)	Date: 26/9/17
Comments:			
			
Clearing Officer: on/..	s22	A/g Director, Wildlife Trade Assessments	Ph: 6274 s22
Contact Officer:	s22	Wildlife Trade Assessments	Ph: 6274 s22

Key Points:

1. This brief proposes additional text to include in 'standard Ambassador Agreements'. The additional text will help to clarify the intent of the existing clause of the agreement, and follows requests from zoos for a definition of 'indirect handling'. This text was previously included in the July agreement between the Department and Dubai Aquarium and Underwater Zoo regarding sawfish.
2. This brief also seeks your consideration of an Ambassador Agreement between Mr Simon Degenhard, the Department of the Environment and Energy, and ACTP for the keeping of Carnaby's black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) at the ACTP facilities.

3. The text in the existing standard Ambassador Agreement is:

3.2 [the receiving facility] agrees that it will not allow direct or indirect handling of the animal(s) by the public or other persons that is not essential for the welfare of the animal(s).

4. The proposed text is:

3.2 [the receiving facility] agrees that it will not allow direct or indirect handling of the animal(s) by the public or other persons that is not essential for the welfare of the animal(s). No specimen held under this Agreement is permitted to be held or touched by members of the public, dignitaries or staff of the organisation for commercial or publicity purposes. This includes handling for photographic purposes.

For the purposes of this Agreement, indirect handling is defined as any activity that necessitates manipulating the animal to position it for optimum use; directing the animal using body postures or tools to incur a response.

5. ACTP is not a member of the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA). As such, you have the delegation for considering stricter export conditions on a case-by-case basis. Extra conditions that are proposed to be added to the export permit are:
- All conditions set out in the Ambassador Agreement signed by Mr Simon Degenhard, ACTP and the Department of the Environment and Energy must be met.
 - The importer must report to the Department on the status and health of the Carnaby's black-cockatoos every six months for the first two years, and then annually thereafter.
6. The draft Ambassador Agreement with ACTP and Mr Simon Degenhard is at **Attachment A**. It is a standard agreement including the new words proposed above.
7. Once you have agreed to enter into an agreement it will be sent to the other parties for their signature, and then provided to you for your signature. The Agreement comes into effect on the date it is signed by you.
8. After finalisation of the Ambassador Agreement, the permit will be provided to you as the delegate to issue a permit to the applicant through the Permit Administration Workflow System. The permit will include the additional conditions above. You will be advised via email that the permit has been provided to you for your consideration.

Background

ACTP facilities and export purpose

9. ACTP was assessed and approved by the Department as a Recognised Zoological Organisation in 2015. This assessment and subsequent information provided by the organisation confirmed that the organisation is a bona-fide zoo that is open to the general public for the primary, but not necessarily exclusive purpose of educational exhibition of wildlife.
10. A facility assessment conducted by Wildlife Trade Assessments in 2015 determined that ACTP is able to manage, confine and care for Carnaby's black-cockatoos. At that time

the Department entered into an Ambassador Agreement for Carnaby's black-cockatoo with ACTP and the proposed exporter at that time – Mr Simon D'Cruz.

Ambassador Agreements

11. Regulation 9A.11(f) of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* requires that “for a live export of a koala, platypus, wombat or Tasmanian devil, or an animal of an EPBC listed threatened species, the exporter, the importer and the Department must enter into an agreement about the treatment and disposal of the animal and any progeny of the animal”. The Department refers to this agreement as an Ambassador Agreement.

12. The Ambassador Agreement is one step in a three step process to allow overseas institutions to receive animals covered by an Ambassador Agreement. Other steps include a facility assessment to ensure the facility is able to manage, confine and care for the specimens, and an export permit from the Department to move the animals.
13. The Department has been a signatory to Ambassador Agreements since commencement of the wildlife trade provisions of the EPBC Act. Ambassador Agreements have been required for koalas (and a few other species) since 1995. Ambassador Agreements signed prior to the commencement of the wildlife trade provision of the EPBC Act were only between the receiving and sending zoos.
14. An Ambassador Agreement covers all animals of the species covered by the Agreement held at a zoo (not just those involved in the transfer) and requires the zoo to seek approval from the Department for the transfer of any animals. It is current departmental policy that an approval for transfer would not be given unless the animal was being transferred to an organisation whose facilities had been assessed as meeting prescribed requirements and the organisation had signed an Ambassador Agreement.

Attachment

- A:** Ambassador Agreement between Mr Simon Degenhard, ACTP, and the Department of the Environment and Energy.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN

Mr Simon Degenhard

and

**The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V.
(ACTP e.V.)**

and

The Australian Department of the Environment and Energy

**Australia is responsible to the world for the preservation of its
unique endemic fauna, and the Carnaby's black-cockatoo is a significant
part of Australia's natural
heritage and patrimony.**

1.0 Preamble

- 1.1 Part 13A, sections 303FD, 303FE and 303FF and Regulations 9A.10, 9A.11 and 9A.12 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the Act) provides that, for a live export of a koala, platypus, wombat or Tasmanian devil, or an animal of an eligible listed threatened species, the exporter, the importer and the Department enter into an agreement about the treatment and disposal of the animal and any progeny.
- 1.2 The Australian Department the Environment and Energy (the Department), Mr Simon Degenhard and the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) agree to enter into a mutual Agreement which will meet the requirements of Part 13A of the Act and which will also foster and support cooperative endeavours in nature conservation and management of biological diversity both in Australia and overseas.
- 1.3 All parties acknowledge the importance of reporting on all conditions and circumstances which affect the health, well-being and use of all animals covered by this Agreement, and undertake to only take action in relation to the future care and dealings with the animals in accordance with this Agreement or such variations as agreed.

2.0 Scope of Agreement

- 2.1 These terms shall apply where ACTP e.V. receives Carnaby's black-cockatoo(s) either directly from Australia or from any other source. In this Agreement, the term "animal(s)" refers to all Carnaby's black-cockatoo and their progeny held at ACTP e.V.

- 2.2 ACTP e.V. agrees that all Carnaby's black-cockatoos held at their institution will be managed in accordance with the conditions of this Agreement and any permit conditions.
- 2.3 This Agreement will remain binding while Carnaby's black-cockatoos are held by ACTP e.V. and that the Agreement can only be terminated provided that the future housing and management of any Carnaby's black-cockatoos held by ACTP e.V. has been agreed in advance by the Department.

3.0 Husbandry Requirements

- 3.1 All Carnaby's black-cockatoos will be housed at the ACTP e.V. facilities and the facilities and management of the animal(s) must be acceptable to the Department.
- 3.2 ACTP e.V. will, at its own expense, provide complete and competent care of the animal(s) and will maintain the facilities and grounds occupied by the animal(s) in good condition and repair.
- 3.3 ACTP e.V. will take all reasonable precautions to maintain the health of the animal(s) to a high standard. The Department shall be informed immediately in the event of any serious injury or illness sustained by the animal(s).
- 3.4 ACTP e.V. agrees to limit handling to the minimum necessary for the animal(s)' management and medical care, and to guarantee that they will not be handled for commercial or publicity purposes.
- 3.5 ACTP e.V. agrees that it will not allow direct or indirect handling of the animal(s) by the public or other persons that is not essential for the welfare of the animal(s). No specimen held under this Agreement is permitted to be held or touched by members of the public, dignitaries or staff of the organisation for commercial or publicity purposes. This includes handling for photographic purposes.

For the purposes of this Agreement, indirect handling is defined as any activity that necessitates manipulating the animal to position it for optimum use; directing the animal using body postures or tools to incur a response.

4.0 Display Requirements

- 4.1 ACTP e.V. will display the animal(s) in a manner that reasonably represents their habitat in the wild.
- 4.2 ACTP e.V. will provide to the public, educational and interpretative information on the species, its habitat and its natural behaviour. This information must be made available to the Department on request.

5.0 Cooperative Management Requirement

- 5.1 ACTP e.V. agrees to cooperate with other zoological institutions in the display and breeding of this species and agrees to participate in and support any studbook or management plan endorsed by the Department.

6.0 Reporting Requirements

- 6.1 ACTP e.V. will ensure that any proposed change to its Carnaby's black cockatoo facilities, care and management will not proceed without the prior written permission of the Department.
- 6.2 ACTP e.V. will inform the Department of any new progeny as soon as possible after the birth.
- 6.3 In the event of the death of an animal or animals, the Department must be immediately informed. Animal tissues, whole or in part, are to be made available for diagnostic or scientific purposes at the request of the Department or the Mr Simon Degenhard. ACTP e.V. must meet the costs of any such transaction.

7.0 Transfer of Animals

- 7.1 ACTP e.V. agrees that it will not loan, move, trade or transfer any animal(s) to another organisation or locality without the prior written agreement of the Department.
- 7.2 ACTP e.V. shall not remove the animal(s) from its approved facility (as determined under the permit issued by the Department) except for emergency or medical reasons, without prior written permission from the Department.

8.0 Variations to this Agreement

- 8.1 Further variations to this Agreement must be in writing and must have received the endorsement of ACTP e.V., the Mr Simon Degenhard and the Department before they can be implemented.

9.0 Counterparts

9.1 This Agreement may be executed in counterparts. All executed counterparts constitute one document.

This Agreement shall be signed by a person authorised to sign on behalf of each party and shall take effect on the date on which it is signed by all parties.

name..... name..... name.....

signature signature signature

Mr Simon Degenhard

Association for the
Conservation of Threatened
Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.)

Department of the
Environment and Energy

Date:

Date:

Date:

s22

From: s22
Sent: Wednesday, 18 October 2017 3:15 PM
To: s47F s47F simon@aviarylifecom.au'
Cc: Murphy, Paul
Subject: questions regarding parrot export application WT2017-001072 [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Hi Mr Degenhard and Mr Guth

As discussed, here are some further questions regarding application WT2017-001072 for the export of parrots for exhibition purposes:

Regulatory requirements: Purpose of the exported specimens

The export of a specimen is an export for the purposes of exhibition if:

- the specimen will be used for the purposes of an exhibition.

To meet the regulatory requirements for export, all exported specimens must be used for the purpose of exhibition. The response of Katrin Scholtyssek on 3 August 2017 included:

“the long term goal is to have 10 pairs per species. This number is needed to produce a self sustaining, genetically viable population. The plan is to have five pairs behind the scenes and 5 pairs shown to the public. That gives more sensible birds the chance to breed without destruction. We can also vary the birds, shown to public...With 10 pairs per species, we are quite positive, that we are able to manage a population at ACTP without any need of further input of other birds...”

It appears that the purpose of at least some of the birds is for breeding - to provide for a self-sustaining population, with some birds on exhibition and others not on exhibition to breeding.

Can you clarify the purpose of the proposed exported specimens please? Is the export of all birds for the purpose of exhibition, or is the export of this quantity for breeding for the provision of self-sustaining populations?

Are all specimens exported exhibited and available to be seen by the public?

Can you please provide an update on your visitor numbers?

Could you provide information on how you advise and promote the exhibitions at ACTP? Can you please provide a sample of the information brochures or promotional material that you use, and a list of where ACTP currently advertises visits to ACTP?

Regulatory requirements: Purpose of the exported specimens

The export of a specimen is an export for the purposes of exhibition if:

- the exhibition presents information with a cultural, scientific or conservation content.

Can you provide example exhibition information for some of the species subject to this proposed export?

Breeding

Can you provide information on the expected number of birds to be bred and held from the exported birds?

Will breeding be controlled and stabilised once you have reached target numbers for a self-sustaining population?

Noting that exported birds and their progeny are not able to be sold, **what purpose will the progeny be used for?**

Please note: It is anticipated that the export permit will include the condition that: The specimens are not to be used for commercial purposes after they are no longer needed for an exhibition by the institution, and specimens subject to this export cannot be used in a breeding program that results in the commercial sale of progeny.

Export permits for the purposes of conservation breeding will only be granted if the conditions outlined at <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/trading/non-commercial/conservation-propagation> can be demonstrated. Please note that this:

- export permit application is not for conservation breeding purposes, and

- there is no ability in the foreseeable future for live birds to be imported back into Australia because of biosecurity reasons.

Facilities/housing capacity

S11C(1)

Can you provide details of how the facility will house the progeny you propose to breed, noting that the progeny is not able to be sold?

The letter from Mr Guth of 8 October 2017 states that following a meeting with the Department on 1 November 2016, the facility commenced work to finish an aviary complex to house Australian birds.

Can you please explain which house/aviaries this work was undertaken on? Please provide photographs and other details of this complex.

Advice provided in August 2017 included that ACTP utilises other housing facilities:

- 1) main facility in Tasdorf
- 2) quarantine BB2
- 3) external facility of ACTP, quarantine and winter facility (for special care)
- 4) University of Giessan (veterinary care)
- 5) Bird Consulting International (veterinary care)

Are these or other facilities proposed to be used by ACTP to house these birds?

What is the capacity of the quarantine facility to receive 70 birds in the proposed export?

Thank you

s22

s22

Wildlife Trade Assessments Section | CITES Scientific Authority of Australia
Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch
Department of the Environment and Energy
GPO Box 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601
T: +61 2 6274 s22 | E: s22

The Department acknowledges the traditional owners of country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to them and their cultures and to their elders both past and present



s22

From: s22
Sent: Tuesday, 24 October 2017 9:15 AM
To: s22
Subject: FW: Antw: Parrots [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Hi s22 and s22

FYI

s22

s22
Director
Wildlife Trade Outreach
CITES Enforcement Authority of Australia
Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch
Biodiversity and Conservation Division

Department of the Environment and Energy
John Gorton Building, King Edward Terrace, Parkes ACT 2600
GPO Box 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601
T: 02 6274 s22 E: s22



The Department acknowledges the traditional owners of country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to them and their cultures and to their elders both past and present.



be green and read from the screen

From: s22
Sent: Tuesday, 24 October 2017 9:14 AM
To: s11C(1) @cites.org>; s11C(1) @BfN.de>
Cc: Env Investigations <investigations@environment.gov.au>; Wildlife Trade Compliance <WildlifeTradeCompliance@environment.gov.au>
Subject: RE: Antw: Parrots [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Dear s11C(1)

Greetings from Australia.

Many thanks for your email message. The Department of the Environment and Energy (CITES Management Authority and the CITES Enforcement Authority) have plans to meet with Mr Guth tomorrow. It is understood that Mr Guth made himself available to the Department to discuss his application for the export of Australian Native Birds.

With kind regards

s22

s22

Director
Wildlife Trade Outreach
CITES Enforcement Authority of Australia
Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch
Biodiversity and Conservation Division

Department of the Environment and Energy

John Gorton Building, King Edward Terrace, Parkes ACT 2600
GPO Box 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601
T: 02 6274 s22 E: s22



The Department acknowledges the traditional owners of country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to them and their cultures and to their elders both past and present.



be green and read from the screen

From: s11C(1) <[redacted]@cites.org>

Sent: Tuesday, 24 October 2017 12:14 AM

To: s11C(1) <[redacted]@BfN.de>

Cc: Env Investigations <investigations@environment.gov.au>; s22 <[redacted]> Wildlife Trade Compliance <WildlifeTradeCompliance@environment.gov.au>

Subject: Re: Antw: Parrots

Dear s11C(1)

Thank you very much for your prompt response and for your additional information regarding Mr Guth.

As I mentioned, the source of the information is unknown for the Secretariat and it is not validated.

Best regards,

s11C(1)

This message may contain confidential information intended solely for the addressee(s). Access and use of this email, its contents or any part thereof, by anyone other than the intended recipient(s) is unauthorized. If you are not the intended recipient of the message, you are hereby requested not to disseminate, copy, use or take any action pertaining to the information contained in this email. If you have received this message in error, please notify the sender and delete the message immediately. Any views expressed in this message are not necessarily those of the sender, in this case the CITES Secretariat in Geneva, except where the sender specifically states them to be the view(s) of the CITES Secretariat.

▼ "s11C(1)" ---23-10-2017 14:50:40---Dear s11C(1) dear colleagues from Australia, thanks for the Information. Mr. Guth and his Organisation

From: s11C(1) <[redacted]@BfN.de>

To: s11C(1) <[redacted]@cites.org>, <investigations@environment.gov.au>, s22 <[redacted]> <wildlifetrade.compliance@environment.gov.au>

Dear **s11C(1)** dear colleagues from Australia,
thanks for the Information. Mr. Guth and his Organisation ACTP is known to us very well. Just last week some of my colleagues have checked the premisses and the parrot enclosures of Mr. Guth. The housing conditions are very fine and Mr. Guth is trying to fulfill all legal requirements on a high level.

To our knowledge Mr. Guth is currently on the way to some Arabian countries but not on the way to Australia.

Nevertheless we will have a close look to the applications handed in by Mr. Guth.

Best regards

s11C(1)

s11C(1)

Bundesamt für Naturschutz
(Federal Agency for Nature Conservation)
German CITES Management Authority
Konstantinstr. 110
D-53179 Bonn

Phone: ++49 (0) **s11C(1)**

Fax: ++49 (0) 228 8491 1319

www.bfn.de

>>> **s11C(1)** [@cites.org](mailto: @cites.org)> 23.10.17 14.31 Uhr >>>

Dear CITES enforcement colleagues in Australia and Germany,

s11C(1)

Best regards,

s11C(1)

Enforcement Support Officer

CITES Secretariat
11-13 Chemin des Anémones
1219 Châtelaine, Geneva
Switzerland

Phone: +41 **s11C(1)**

Mobile: +41 **s11C(1)**

Fax: +41 22 797 34 17

E-mail: **s11C(1)**

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s22

From: Katrin Scholtyssek s47F
Sent: Friday, 27 October 2017 10:33 AM
To: s22
Cc: Murphy, Paul; Martin Guth; s47F
Subject: Meeting 25.10.2017 ACTP
Attachments: Overwiev ACTP aviaries.pdf

s11C(1)

s11C(1)

Dear s22 ,

First of all I would like to thank you again for the meeting on Wednesday. We had the feeling it was very effective and it helped us to understand your standpoint much better.

See below a short summary of the answers to the questions you've send upfront and which were discussed in our meeting. Please note that I have it all done during our travels, I apologize if I missed something.

[Can you clarify the purpose of the proposed exported specimens please?](#)

As explained by Martin the purpose of the specimen will be mainly exhibition. Since ACTP depends on donations we need to attract potential supporter by showing them an absolute outstanding exhibition, including species, which can not be seen at other zoological institution. This income is needed to perform our international conservation programs.

[Is the export of all birds for the purpose of exhibition, or is the export of this quantity for breeding for the provision of self-sustaining populations?](#)

The main reason is exhibition of the birds, as described above. But also a self-sustaining population is needed to continually show birds of every species. Some of the birds are quite old already and to be able to show the species to the public in the future, offspring are essential. The number of birds we've applied for is needed, to avoid inbreeding and to keep the population alive. As Martin mentioned, for example the little penguins which went to Zoo Wuppertal in 2011 are all gone, since the population was just too small to become self-sustaining.

With enough genetic variability we are not depending on third parties to stock up our flock.

[Are all specimens exported exhibited and available to be seen by the public?](#)

Yes, but maybe not all at the same time. Some birds might be kept behind the scenes or at another facility of ACTP for several reasons, as Martin explained on Wednesday. Some birds are only shown during the summer and will be kept in an external winter quarter (all softbills)

[Can you please provide an update on your visitor numbers?](#)

The total number of visitors at ACTPS breeding facility in Germany is around 1200 per year. That means that in average 100 people per month are seeing the birds. They come by appointment and in small groups of around 10 people. The monthly number of visitors is fluctuating seasonally. The peak is in summer (July-September), with around 150 people per month. During the winter and the breeding season the number of visitors is lower.

Could you provide information on how you advise and promote the exhibitions at ACTP?

We do not promote our exhibition. Through our website and our Facebook page we are contacted by many people, which would like to visit our facility.

Since May 2017 we have an exhibition in cooperation with the Museum of natural history in Berlin. (see Foto attached) This increases the focus on ACTP.

With additional advertisement, too many people would want to come to visit. As we have explained conservation is ACTPs main goal. Therefore we need to breed certain species (Spix's and Lear's Macaws, Caribbean Amazons etc.). With too many visitors, this would become impossible, since the breeding birds would be disturbed.

Can you please provide a sample of the information brochures or promotional material that you use, and a list of where ACTP currently advertises visits to ACTP?

I would like to give you the links of our Facebook page and website:

facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/ACTPeV/>

homepage: www.act-parrots.org

These is the only promotion we are currently do. As shown in the meeting, we receive a lot of emails with requests for visits of our breeding facility, even from Australia.

We also have regularly articles published in national and international parrot and bird magazines, as well as scientific paper, which attract visitors and potential sponsors.

Also local and national news agencies report about ACTPs work (newspaper, TV)

Can you provide example exhibition information for some of the species subject to this proposed export?

I attached a copy of the documents we present to our visitors, shown on an ipad. We provided the examples for Purple crowned and little Lorikeets, as well as for the Red tailed black Cockatoo, provided as printed version on Wednesday. We have these information for all our visitors as a brief overview. As explained by Martin, he or myself will guide every group of visitors and provide additional information about the species and individual birds.

Can you provide information on the expected number of birds to be bred and held from the exported birds?

We can't figure exact number, only give you an estimate. The breeding results depend on the individual birds; their condition, the adaptation to the new environment, etc.. In general from ten pairs we set up, we expect an average of 5 chicks max per year (Black cockatoos). We will let the parents raise their chicks. Since they only have one chick per clutch, we don't expect a higher number and once the baby hatched it will stay up to nine month with the parents. That means that they will skip at least one breeding season. We perform hand raring only with birds of conservation programs, to archive a higher number of offspring.

Lorikeets and parakeets will breed much sooner, and they will have more offspring.

Will breeding be controlled and stabilized once you have reached target numbers for a self-sustaining population?

Of course breeding is monitored. Since black cockatoos have only one chick per clutch, we will never reach a very large population size.

Most of the imported birds are quite old, and won't breed for a long time anymore, if stay star breeding at all.

For the lorikeets and parakeets we will provide just a small amount of nest boxes and due to the unequal sex ratio the population will regulate itself, since they are flocked.

If necessary we can close the nest boxes to control the population size.

what purpose will the progeny be used for?

Mainly exhibition and from a certain age also for breeding if necessary. If we will have a too large number of offspring, we will act like zoos in general do and put out a surplus list to other institutions.

Can you provide details of how the facility will house the progeny you propose to breed, noting that the progeny is not able to be sold?

As described during the meeting we are able to hold the birds we have applied for, as well as their progeny. Kindly see attached an overview of all our aviaries and the birds that are held in right now. It also shows where we plan to keep the new arrivals, once the permit is issued. There are some changes compared to the overview I have send you a while ago, since we moved some birds, because of their behavior. As Martin explained, the Glossy black Cockatoos in s11C(1) didn't like the huge outside aviary, so that we moved them to a smaller one.

We have decided to use the big aviary to flock all the lorikeets.

Additional changes just came up, after we have visited several breeder during our stay in Australia. We saw that small species, like King parrots and Galahs, are held with the black Cockatoos, to keep both species busy. We liked the idea and we will try to cooperate it into our management.

Note: Concerning the progeny, we will go ahead as agreed in our meeting and give surplus offspring to other institution, only for not primarily commercial purposes. We want to point out, that this only will happen, if we have bred too many offspring, which is not our goal, because we would like to keep our collection unique, to attract visitors.

Can you please explain which house/aviaries this work was undertaken on? Please provide photographs and other details of this complex.

The outside aviaries s11C(1) are currently build. I attached some of the photographs of the construction we have shown you on Wednesday to this email. As shown in the movie, the inside aviaries are completed already. The construction will be finished before the new birds arrive.

You find measurements of all aviaries, in the attached file „overview ACTP aviaries“

Are these or other facilities proposed to be used by ACTP to house these birds?

We would like to give you a general overview of all institutions belonging to ACTP. The birds we have applied for are not meant to go to one of these. If we can't avoid to move birds from our main facility, for example during construction works, they will only stay temporary at the external housing.

- Schoeneiche (ACTP e.V.)
 - official quarantine
- ACTP Denmark (s11C(1))
 - only Amazons and macaws
- Wisbroek Breeding Netherland (s11C(1))
 - Winter housing for softbills
- ACTP location Weeze (s11C(1))
 - Winter housing for lorikeets

Please not, that there are three more ACTP facilities, which are non commercial as well. It is not planned to move any of our Australian birds to one of them. If this should change, we will contact your department, as usual.

- ACTP US

- ACTP South Africa
- ACTP Israel

What is the capacity of the quarantine facility to receive 70 birds in the proposed export?

The export of the birds in the current application will be done in at least two shipments. That's why we applied for a multi purpose permit.

Due to limits of airline capacity, as well as for biosecurity reasons we won't ship all birds at one time. However, the quarantines capacity would be able to manage this amount of birds, as happened in April 2017.

I hope this summary clarifies all your questions. Kindly let me know if you need any other information. Most likely Simon will call you soon anyway :)

Thanks again for taking your time to meet us, have a nice weekend and best regards

Katrin

s11C(1)

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s11C(1)

To: Assistant Secretary Paul Murphy (for decision)

EXPORT OF VARIOUS PARROTS AND COCKATOOS TO THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THREATENED PARROTS (ACTP), GERMANY

Timing: Prior to 24 November 2017 to meet the statutory timeframe

Recommendation/s:			
1. Agree to bring the draft Ambassador Agreement with Mr Simon Degenhard, ACTP and the Department into effect by signing the Agreement at <u>Attachment B</u> .			
			Signed / Not signed
2. Agree that additional export conditions be applied to the export of the birds to ACTP, a non-WAZA zoo in Germany.			
			Agreed / Not agreed
3. Sign the letter to ACTP at <u>Attachment C</u>			
Assistant Secretary Paul Murphy:			Signed / Not signed
<div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: orange; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 100px;">s11C(1)</div> Comments:			Date: 13/11/17
Clearing Officer: on 10/11/2017	s22	Assistant Director, Wildlife Trade Assessments	Ph: 6274 s22
Contact Officer:	s22	Wildlife Trade Assessments	Ph: 6274 s22

Key Points:

1. An export permit application (WT2017-001072) was received from Mr Simon Degenhard to export a number of various species of cockatoos and parrots for exhibition to ACTP, Germany. This zoo is not affiliated with the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA).
2. This brief seeks your agreement to include additional conditions to the export permit for these birds, and that you execute the Ambassador Agreement for Carnaby's cockatoo, *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*:
 - a. You agreed to enter the Ambassador Agreement on 26 September 2017 (Attachment A).

- b. The Agreement has been signed by Simon Degenhard and ACTP and is attached for your signature at **Attachment B**).
3. The permit application has been assessed against the EPBC Act requirements for non-commercial export for the purposes of exhibition. The facilities have been found suitable for cockatoos and parrots. However, given the high commercial value of Australian native parrots in markets outside of Australia and the high interest in parrots in the international pet market, that ACTP is not affiliated with WAZA, and one of the species proposed for export is listed as Endangered under Part 13 of the EPBC Act, we recommend that the export permit include the following conditions:
 - a. All conditions set out in the Ambassador Agreement signed by Simon Degenhard, ACTP and the Department of the Environment and Energy must be met.
 - b. The specimens are not to be used for commercial purposes after they are no longer needed for an exhibition by the zoo, and specimens subject to this export cannot be used in a breeding program that results in the commercial sale of progeny.
 - c. The exporter must provide to the Department a report on the condition of the birds on arrival at the recipient zoo.
4. Applying stricter conditions to exports of native species to zoos not affiliated with WAZA is consistent with a decision made by the Minister to this effect in July 2017 (MS17-000898).
5. Should you agree to our recommendations, the permit will be prepared and forwarded to you via the PAWS workflow for your approval.

Attachments

- A:** Signed brief, agreeing to enter Ambassador Agreement
- B:** Ambassador Agreement
- C:** Letter to ACTP, Germany

AGREEMENT BETWEEN

Mr Simon Degenhard

and

The Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V.
(ACTP e.V.)

and

The Australian Department of the Environment and Energy

**Australia is responsible to the world for the preservation of its
unique endemic fauna, and the Carnaby's black-cockatoo is a significant
part of Australia's natural
heritage and patrimony.**

1.0 Preamble

- 1.1 Part 13A, sections 303FD, 303FE and 303FF and Regulations 9A.10, 9A.11 and 9A.12 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the Act) provides that, for a live export of a koala, platypus, wombat or Tasmanian devil, or an animal of an eligible listed threatened species, the exporter, the importer and the Department enter into an agreement about the treatment and disposal of the animal and any progeny.
- 1.2 The Australian Department the Environment and Energy (the Department), Mr Simon Degenhard and the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.) agree to enter into a mutual Agreement which will meet the requirements of Part 13A of the Act and which will also foster and support cooperative endeavours in nature conservation and management of biological diversity both in Australia and overseas.
- 1.3 All parties acknowledge the importance of reporting on all conditions and circumstances which affect the health, well-being and use of all animals covered by this Agreement, and undertake to only take action in relation to the future care and dealings with the animals in accordance with this Agreement or such variations as agreed.

2.0 Scope of Agreement

- 2.1 These terms shall apply where ACTP e.V. receives Carnaby's black-cockatoo(s) either directly from Australia or from any other source. In this Agreement, the term "animal(s)" refers to all Carnaby's black-cockatoo and their progeny held at ACTP e.V.

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2.2 ACTP e.V. agrees that all Carnaby's black-cockatoos held at their institution will be managed in accordance with the conditions of this Agreement and any permit conditions.

2.3 This Agreement will remain binding while Carnaby's black-cockatoos are held by ACTP e.V. and that the Agreement can only be terminated provided that the future housing and management of any Carnaby's black-cockatoos held by ACTP e.V. has been agreed in advance by the Department.

3.0 Husbandry Requirements

3.1 All Carnaby's black-cockatoos will be housed at the ACTP e.V. facilities and the facilities and management of the animal(s) must be acceptable to the Department.

3.2 ACTP e.V. will, at its own expense, provide complete and competent care of the animal(s) and will maintain the facilities and grounds occupied by the animal(s) in good condition and repair.

3.3 ACTP e.V. will take all reasonable precautions to maintain the health of the animal(s) to a high standard. The Department shall be informed immediately in the event of any serious injury or illness sustained by the animal(s).

3.4 ACTP e.V. agrees to limit handling to the minimum necessary for the animal(s)' management and medical care, and to guarantee that they will not be handled for commercial or publicity purposes.

3.5 ACTP e.V. agrees that it will not allow direct or indirect handling of the animal(s) by the public or other persons that is not essential for the welfare of the animal(s). No specimen held under this Agreement is permitted to be held or touched by members of the public, dignitaries or staff of the organisation for commercial or publicity purposes. This includes handling for photographic purposes.

For the purposes of this Agreement, indirect handling is defined as any activity that necessitates manipulating the animal to position it for optimum use; directing the animal using body postures or tools to incur a response.

4.0 Display Requirements

4.1 ACTP e.V. will display the animal(s) in a manner that reasonably represents their habitat in the wild.

4.2 ACTP e.V. will provide to the public, educational and interpretative information on the species, its habitat and its natural behaviour. This information must be made available to the Department on request.

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27/9/2017

5.0 Cooperative Management Requirement

5.1 ACTP e.V. agrees to cooperate with other zoological institutions in the display and breeding of this species and agrees to participate in and support any studbook or management plan endorsed by the Department.

6.0 Reporting Requirements

6.1 ACTP e.V. will ensure that any proposed change to its Carnaby's black cockatoo facilities, care and management will not proceed without the prior written permission of the Department.

6.2 ACTP e.V. will inform the Department of any new progeny as soon as possible after the birth.

6.3 In the event of the death of an animal or animals, the Department must be immediately informed. Animal tissues, whole or in part, are to be made available for diagnostic or scientific purposes at the request of the Department or the Mr Simon Degenhard. ACTP e.V. must meet the costs of any such transaction.

7.0 Transfer of Animals

7.1 ACTP e.V. agrees that it will not loan, move, trade or transfer any animal(s) to another organisation or locality without the prior written agreement of the Department.

7.2 ACTP e.V. shall not remove the animal(s) from its approved facility (as determined under the permit issued by the Department) except for emergency or medical reasons, without prior written permission from the Department.

8.0 Variations to this Agreement

8.1 Further variations to this Agreement must be in writing and must have received the endorsement of ACTP e.V., the Mr Simon Degenhard and the Department before they can be implemented.

s11C(1)

27/09/2017

27/5/2017

9.0 Counterparts

9.1 This Agreement may be executed in counterparts. All executed counterparts constitute one document.

This Agreement shall be signed by a person authorised to sign on behalf of each party and shall take effect on the date on which it is signed by all parties.

name <u>Simon Degenhard</u>	name <u>MARTIN SMITH</u>	name.....
signature s11C(1)	signature s11C(1)	signature

Mr Simon Degenhard

Association for the
Conservation of Threatened
Parrots e.V. (ACTP e.V.)

Department of the
Environment and Energy

Date: 27/09/2017

Date:

Date: 27/9/2017





Mr Martin Guth
ACTP E.V.
Friesenstr. 21
Schoeneiche 15566
GERMANY

Dear Mr Guth

AMBASSADOR AGREEMENTS FOR CARNABY'S BLACK COCKATOO

I am pleased to confirm that the Ambassador Agreement between the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots, Mr Simon Degenhard and the Department of the Environment and Energy for the keeping of Carnaby's black cockatoos at ACTP, Germany has been executed. A copy is attached for your records.

The Ambassador Agreement applies to all Carnaby's black cockatoos held at ACTP. Any transfers to or from ACTP will require prior approval from the Department of Environment and Energy. Approval will be contingent on the recipient's facilities being assessed by the Department and the requirement for an Ambassador Agreement to be in place.


Please contact the Department if you propose to transfer Carnaby's black cockatoos to or from ACTP, or when there are changes to the facilities or the number of Carnaby's black cockatoos held at the zoo (as outlined in the 'Reporting' section of the Ambassador Agreement).

If you have any questions please contact s22 on +61 2 6274 s22 or s22

Yours sincerely

Paul Murphy
Assistant Secretary
Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch
November 2017

cc: Simon Degenhard

 <p>CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA</p>	Type of document <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export <input type="checkbox"/> Re-export <input type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<p>Original - Valid for Multiple Consignments</p> <p>1. Multiple Consignment Authority No. : s11C(1)</p> <p>2. Valid Until : 14/5/2018</p>
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<p>3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country)</p> <p>ACTP e.V. Friesenstr. 21 Schoeneiche 15566 GERMANY</p>	<p>4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country)</p> <p>Mr Simon Degenhard s47F AUSTRALIA</p>
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<p>5. Conditions</p> <p>- This permit is not transferable - If for live animals, this permit or certificate is valid only if the transport conditions comply with the IATA Live Animals Regulations; if for live plants, with the IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations - For special conditions specific to this permit also refer below.</p>	<p>6. Name, Address and Country of Issuing Authority</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy</p> </div> <p>Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601</p>
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5a. Purpose : Z

7/8. Scientific & Common Name (Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)	9. Description	10. Appendix No. & Source	11. Quantity and Unit
1 <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i> Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo Tags See Annex tem 1	live animal	II (C)	18 NO.
2 <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i> Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo Tags See Annex tem 2	live animal	II (C)	9 NO.
3 <i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i> Galah Tags See Annex tem 3	live animal	II (C)	16 NO.
4 <i>Alisterus scapularis</i> Australian King-Parrot Tags See Annex tem 4	live animal	II (C)	11 NO.
5 <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i> Macleay's Fig-Parrot Tags s11C(1)	live animal	II (C)	2 NO.
6 <i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i> Little Lorikeet Tags See Annex tem 6	live animal	II (C)	14 NO.
7 <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i> Carnaby's Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-Cockatoo	Live birds	II (C)	2 NO.

For Exports, a photocopy of the Multiple Consignment Authority should accompany the original Specimen Export Record which details the specific items in each consignment


13. Authority for Permit/Certificate

Issued By: Mr Paul Murphy

Issue Date: 14/11/2017

Issued under s303CG of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Signature
Official seal

 CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA	Type of document <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export <input type="checkbox"/> Re-export <input type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Original - Valid for Multiple Consignments 1. Multiple Consignment Authority No. : s11C(1) 2. Valid Until : 14/5/2018
	Page 2 of 5	

3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country) ACTP e.V. Friesenstr. 21 Schoeneiche 15566 GERMANY	4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country) Mr Simon Degenhard s47F AUSTRALIA
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5a. Purpose : Z	Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601
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7/8. Scientific & Common Name (Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)	9. Description	10. Appendix No. & Source	11. Quantity and Unit
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8 <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus xanthanotus</i> Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo Tags s11C(1)	Live animals	II (C)	2 NO.
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Special Conditions

Under Part 13A of the EPBC Act all Commonwealth and State/Territory requirements in relation to this specimen(s) must be met.

The permit holder must complete and return the pink copy of this permit to the Issuing Authority within two weeks of the consignment occurring. If the consignment does not occur the original permit together with the pink copy must be marked unused and returned to the Issuing Authority within two weeks of the expiry date of the permit.

The specimen(s) are not used for commercial purposes after it is no longer needed for an exhibition by the institution, and specimens subject to this export cannot be used in a breeding program that results in the commercial sale of progeny.

The specimen(s) will be prepared and transported in a way that is known to result in minimal stress, risk of injury and adverse effect on the health of the specimen(s).

The receiver of the specimen(s) must manage, confine and care for the specimen(s), including meeting the behavioural and biological needs of the specimen(s).

All conditions set out in the Ambassador Agreement signed by Simon Degenhard, ACTP and the Department of the Environment and Energy must be met.

The exporter must provide a report to the Department on the condition of the birds on arrival at the recipient zoo.

For Exports, a photocopy of the Multiple Consignment Authority should accompany the original Specimen Export Record which details the specific items in each consignment

13. Authority for Permit/Certificate	
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	_____ Official seal



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- Other

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- 1. Multiple Consignment Authority No. : **s11C(1)**
- 2. Valid Until : 14/5/2018

3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country)

ACTP e.V.
Friesenstr. 21
Schoeneiche 15566
GERMANY

4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country)

Mr Simon Degenhard
s47F
AUSTRALIA

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6. Name, Address and Country of Issuing Authority



Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy

Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601

5a. Purpose : Z

**7/8. Scientific & Common Name
(Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)**

9. Description

**10. Appendix No.
& Source**

**11. Quantity and
Unit**

Appendix

Annex Item 1

- 1. **s11C(1)**
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Annex Item 2

- 1. **s11C(1)**
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- 7.

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Friesenstr. 21
Schoeneiche 15566
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4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country)

Mr Simon Degenhard
s47F
AUSTRALIA

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Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy

Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601

5a. Purpose : Z

**7/8. Scientific & Common Name
(Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)**

9. Description

**10. Appendix No.
& Source**

**11. Quantity and
Unit**

Annex Item 3

- 1. s11C(1)
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Annex Item 4

- 1. s11C(1)
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Annex Item 6

- 1. s11C(1)
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For Exports, a photocopy of the Multiple Consignment Authority should accompany the original Specimen Export Record which details the specific items in each consignment

13. Authority for Permit/Certificate

Issued By: Mr Paul Murphy

Issue Date: 14/11/2017

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Signature

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1. Multiple Consignment Authority No. : **s11C(1)**
2. Valid Until : 14/5/2018

3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country)

ACTP e.V.
Friesenstr. 21
Schoeneiche 15566
GERMANY

4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country)

Mr Simon Degenhard
s47F
AUSTRALIA

5. Conditions

- This permit is not transferable
- If for live animals, this permit or certificate is valid only if the transport conditions comply with the IATA Live Animals Regulations; if for live plants, with the IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations
- For special conditions specific to this permit also refer below.

6. Name, Address and Country of Issuing Authority



Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy

Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601

5a. Purpose : Z

**7/8. Scientific & Common Name
(Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)**

9. Description

**10. Appendix No.
& Source**

**11. Quantity and
Unit**

14 **s11C(1)**

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13. Authority for Permit/Certificate

Issued By: Mr Paul Murphy

Issue Date: 14/11/2017

Issued under s303CG of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Signature

Official seal

Permit assessment note:

Case Note - General/Decision Note

Case Note Details

Case Note Type General


High Priority

Context Application

Murphy on 14-NOV-2017 9:46:41, Saved)

Case Note Body

I spoke to §22 in the MO on 27/10 and advised that subject to final checks I intended to issue the permit. (MS17-001318 is awaiting consideration by the Minister, and addresses concerns raised by the industry about the volume of birds exported recently.) There is no policy to limit the quantity of birds, I had met with the applicants, although an unusual zoo, the proposal seems legitimate. I explained that the application met the legislative requirements to be issued a permit.

 <p>CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA</p>	<p>Type of document</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export <input type="checkbox"/> Re-export <input type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<p>Original - Valid for Multiple Consignments</p> <p>1. Multiple Consignment Authority No. : s11C(1)</p> <p>2. Valid Until : 16/5/2018</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 1 of 4</p>
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<p>3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country)</p> <p>Mrs Katrin Scholtyssek ACTP E.V. FRIESENSTR. 21 SCHOENEICHE 15566 GERMANY</p>	<p>4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country)</p> <p>Mr Simon Degenhard s47F AUSTRALIA</p>
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5a. Purpose : Z

7/8. Scientific & Common Name (Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)	9. Description	10. Appendix No. & Source	11. Quantity and Unit
1 <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i> Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo Tags See Annex tem 1	live animal	II (C)	18 NO.
2 <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i> Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo Tags See Annex tem 2	live animal	II (C)	9 NO.
3 <i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i> Galah Tags See Annex tem 3	live animal	II (C)	16 NO.
4 <i>Alisterus scapularis</i> Australian King-Parrot Tags See Annex tem 4	live animal	II (C)	11 NO.
5 <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i> Macleay's Fig-Parrot Tags s11C(1)	live animal	II (C)	2 NO.
6 <i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i> Little Lorikeet Tags See Annex tem 6	live animal	II (C)	14 NO.
7 <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i> Carnaby's Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-Cockatoo Tags s11C(1)	Live animals	II (C)	2 NO.

For Exports, a photocopy of the Multiple Consignment Authority should accompany the original Specimen Export Record which details the specific items in each consignment


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Signature
Official seal

 <p>CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA</p>	Type of document <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export <input type="checkbox"/> Re-export <input type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<p>Original - Valid for Multiple Consignments</p> <p>1. Multiple Consignment Authority No. : s11C(1)</p> <p>2. Valid Until : 16/5/2018</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 2 of 4</p>
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3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country) Mrs Katrin Scholtyssek ACTP E.V. FRIESENSTR. 21 SCHOENEICHE 15566 GERMANY	4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country) Mr Simon Degenhard s47F AUSTRALIA
--	---

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5a. Purpose : Z	Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601
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7/8. Scientific & Common Name (Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)	9. Description	10. Appendix No. & Source	11. Quantity and Unit
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8 <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus xanthanotus</i> Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo Tags s11C(1)	Live animals	II (C)	2 NO.
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Special Conditions

Under Part 13A of the EPBC Act all Commonwealth and State/Territory requirements in relation to this specimen(s) must be met.

The specimen(s) are not used primarily for commercial purposes after it is no longer needed for an exhibition by the institution, and specimens subject to this export cannot be used in a breeding program that results in the commercial sale of progeny.

The specimen(s) will be prepared and transported in a way that is known to result in minimal stress, risk of injury and adverse effect on the health of the specimen(s).

The receiver of the specimen(s) must manage, confine and care for the specimen(s), including meeting the behavioural and biological needs of the specimen(s).

A specimen export record (SER) must be completed for each consignment exported under this permit, including all specimens and quantities to be exported. Copies must be distributed in accordance with the instructions at the bottom of the front page of the SER form. All damaged/in error/cancelled not exported SER forms must be marked unused and returned to the Issuing Authority within two weeks.

All conditions set out in the Ambassador Agreement signed by Simon Degenhard, ACTP and the Department of the Environment and Energy must be met.

The exporter must provide to the Department a report on the condition of the birds on arrival at the recipient zoo.

For Exports, a photocopy of the Multiple Consignment Authority should accompany the original Specimen Export Record which details the specific items in each consignment

13. Authority for Permit/Certificate		
Issued By: Mr Paul Murphy		
Issue Date: 16/11/2017		
Issued under s303CG of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	_____ Signature	_____ Official seal



**CONVENTION ON
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA**

Type of document

- Export
- Re-export
- Import
- Other

**Original - Valid for Multiple
Consignments**

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3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country)

Mrs Katrin Scholtyssek
ACTP E.V.
FRIESENSTR. 21
SCHOENEICHE 15566
GERMANY

4. Exporter (Name, Address, and Country)

Mr Simon Degenhard
s47F
[Redacted]
AUSTRALIA

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Australian Government

Department of the Environment and Energy

Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601

5a. Purpose : Z

**7/8. Scientific & Common Name
(Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)**

9. Description

**10. Appendix No.
& Source**

**11. Quantity and
Unit**

Appendix

Annex Item 1

- 1. **s11C(1)**
- 2. [Redacted]
- 3. [Redacted]
- 4. [Redacted]
- 5. [Redacted]
- 6. [Redacted]
- 7. [Redacted]
- 8. [Redacted]
- 9. [Redacted]
- 10. [Redacted]
- 11. [Redacted]
- 12. [Redacted]
- 13. [Redacted]
- 14. [Redacted]
- 15. [Redacted]
- 16. [Redacted]
- 17. [Redacted]
- 18. [Redacted]

Annex Item 2

- 1. **s11C(1)**
- 2. [Redacted]
- 3. [Redacted]
- 4. [Redacted]
- 5. [Redacted]
- 6. [Redacted]
- 7. [Redacted]
- 8. [Redacted]
- 9. [Redacted]

Annex Item 3

- 1. **s11C(1)**
- 2. [Redacted]
- 3. [Redacted]
- 4. [Redacted]
- 5. [Redacted]
- 6. [Redacted]
- 7. [Redacted]
- 8. [Redacted]

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13. Authority for Permit/Certificate

Issued By: Mr Paul Murphy

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3. Importer (Name, Address, and Country)

Mrs Katrin Scholtyssek
ACTP E.V.
FRIESENSTR. 21
SCHOENEICHE 15566
GERMANY

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s47F
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Department of the Environment and Energy

Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch GPO BOX 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601

5a. Purpose : Z

**7/8. Scientific & Common Name
(Genus and Species of Animal or Plant)**

9. Description

**10. Appendix No.
& Source**

**11. Quantity and
Unit**

9. s11C(1)
10.
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16.

Annex Item 4

1. s11C(1)
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Annex Item 6

1. s11C(1)
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14.

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13. Authority for Permit/Certificate

Issued By: Mr Paul Murphy

Issue Date: 16/11/2017

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Signature

Official seal

s22

From: s22
Sent: Wednesday, 31 January 2018 3:02 PM
To: 'simon degenhard'
Subject: FW: Update on imported birds [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Hi Simon

Just a routine follow up on the permit conditions for the export of the parrots. The last condition about the birds' arrival has been met (in email below). As the birds have arrived, I'm just chasing up the return of the pink copy of the permit (second dot point below) for acquittal of the permit please. (Please let me know if this has been sent already).

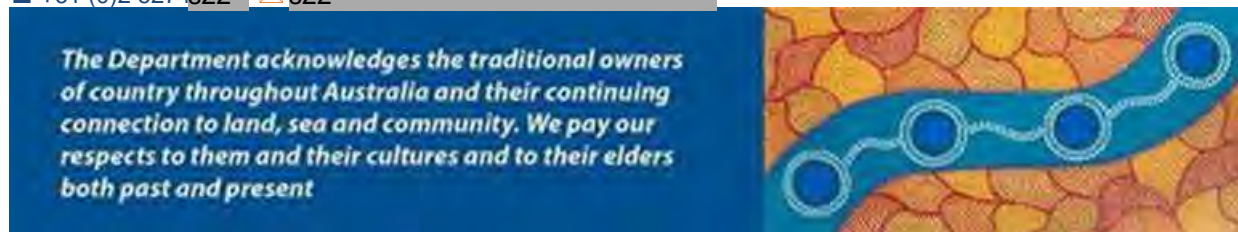
Thanks!

s22

Special Conditions

- Under Part 13A of the EPBC Act all Commonwealth and State/Territory requirements in relation to this specimen(s) must be met.
- The permit holder must complete and return the pink copy of this permit to the Issuing Authority within two weeks of the consignment occurring. If the consignment does not occur the original permit together with the pink copy must be marked unused and returned to the Issuing Authority within two weeks of the expiry date of the permit.
- The specimen(s) are not used for commercial purposes after it is no longer needed for an exhibition by the institution, and specimens subject to this export cannot be used in a breeding program that results in the commercial sale of progeny.
- The specimen(s) will be prepared and transported in a way that is known to result in minimal stress, risk of injury and adverse effect on the health of the specimen(s).
- The receiver of the specimen(s) must manage, confine and care for the specimen(s), including meeting the behavioural and biological needs of the specimen(s).
- All conditions set out in the Ambassador Agreement signed by Simon Degenhard, ACTP and the Department of the Environment and Energy must be met.
- The exporter must provide a report to the Department on the condition of the birds on arrival at the recipient zoo.

s22 | Assistant Director | Non-Commercial Team | Wildlife Trade Assessment Section | CITES Scientific Authority of Australia | Department of the Environment and Energy
☎ +61 (0)2 6274 s22 ✉ s22



From: s22
Sent: Tuesday, 2 January 2018 9:09 AM
To: 'Katrin Scholtyssek'
Cc: 'simon degenhard' ; 'Martin Guth' ; Murphy, Paul
Subject: RE: Update on imported birds [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Hi Katrin

Happy new year!

Thanks for this report on the safe and healthy arrival of the parrots. This meets the final condition of the permit too. So glad to hear they have arrived well after the long travel and change in climate. Best wishes to you all.

Much appreciated

s22

From: Katrin Scholtyssek s47F
Sent: Saturday, 30 December 2017 8:59 PM
To: Murphy, Paul <Paul.Murphy@environment.gov.au>; s22

Cc: s22 s22
'simon degenhard' s47F ; 'Martin Guth'

s47F

Subject: Update on imported birds



Dear Paul, Dear s22 ,

I hope you and your team had a wonderful Christmas.

This is just to give you a quick update on the birds, which were exported from Australia to Germany recently. We are happy to tell you, that we haven't had a single loss during the transfer. We did two shipments in the first half of December and all birds have arrived in very good conditions in Germany. The airline as well as the ground staff took good care of the special freight.

After arrival the birds have been brought to our quarantine facility and meanwhile they have been tested for several viruses and bacteria and all results are negative. All birds are still doing very well. We are looking forward to see them flying in our outside aviaries.

We would like to thank you once again for all your support and we wish you all the best for the new year!

Best regards

Katrin

ACTP e.V.

Friesenstr. 21

15566 Schöneiche

Germany

Phone +49 - 800 - 8960600

Fax +49 - 33638 - 895899

E-Mail s47F

Web www.act-parrots.eu

Management:

Martin Guth, s11C(1)

Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V.:

Incorporated non-profit association, registered under the number VR5119FF at the County Court of Frankfurt/Oder, Germany.

s22

From: s22
Sent: Wednesday, 27 September 2017 4:24 PM
To: s22 s22
Subject: FW: Antw: RE: Wtrlt: ACTP Berlin [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Hi s22 and s22

Please see the response below from ACTP regarding the additional single female glossy black cockatoo in their possession.

Kind regards

s22

s22
Director
Wildlife Trade Outreach
CITES Enforcement Authority of Australia
Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch
Biodiversity and Conservation Division

Department of the Environment and Energy
John Gorton Building, King Edward Terrace, Parkes ACT 2600
GPO Box 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601
T: 02 6274 s22 E: s22



The Department acknowledges the traditional owners of country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to them and their cultures and to their elders both past and present.



From: s22
Sent: Wednesday, 27 September 2017 4:22 PM
To: Wildlife Trade Compliance <WildlifeTradeCompliance@environment.gov.au>
Subject: RE: Antw: RE: Wtrlt: ACTP Berlin [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Many thanks s22 .

I will pass to the SA/WTA team to include with their briefing to the Minister.

Kind regards

s22

From: Wildlife Trade Compliance
Sent: Wednesday, 27 September 2017 3:34 PM

To: s22

Subject: FW: Antw: RE: Wtrlt: ACTP Berlin [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Hi s22

Please see below reply from German CMA concerning ACTP.

From: s11C(1) @BfN.de]

Sent: Wednesday, 27 September 2017 3:31 PM

To: Wildlife Trade Compliance <WildlifeTradeCompliance@environment.gov.au>

Cc: s11C(1) @BfN.de>

Subject: Antw: RE: Wtrlt: ACTP Berlin [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Dear Colleagues,

your request was passed on to me. Please let me introduce myself shortly.

I'm a senior enforcement officer at the German CITES Management Authority and I'm in charge of cooperation with other national and international management and enforcement authorities.

Indeed in late 2016 the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots (ACTP) in Berlin got a single female glossy black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*). This bird was seized by the regional authority in charge because of the lack of proof of legal acquisition and the unclear source of the bird.

The regional authority decided to hand over the bird to ACTP because of the experience and knowledge in the handling and keeping of such species. In this case a public contract was signed by the authority in charge and ACTP. According to this contract ACTP is allowed to keep the bird and take care for the bird but any further commercial use like sale is not permitted. Any change of the housing need to reported to the regional authority and need to be confirmed/permitted by this authority.

This is the general procedure in Germany in case of disposal of seized and confiscated live animals.

I hope this information will be helpful.

Best regards

s11C(1)

s11C(1)

Bundesamt für Naturschutz
(Federal Agency for Nature Conservation)
German CITES Management Authority
Konstantinstr. 110
D-53179 Bonn

Phone: ++49 (0) s11C(1)

Fax: ++49 (0) 228 8491 1319

www.bfn.de

>>> Wildlife Trade Compliance <WildlifeTradeCompliance@environment.gov.au> 13.09.17 04:14 >>>

Dear s11C(1)

Greetings from the CITES Enforcement Authority of Australia.

Thank you for your reply to my colleague, s22, about the application to export several native bird species from Australia to Germany.

I am writing to seek your further advice on this matter and the establishment proposing to house these birds, the Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots (ACTP) in Berlin.

As part of the assessment of the application, ACTP have claimed to have been given a single, female glossy black cockatoo, *Calyptorhynchus lathami*, by the 'German authorities'. This appears to have occurred around September-November 2016, but could have occurred earlier.

I would appreciate your advice and whether you have any records of this specimen being provided to the ACTP, and under what circumstances.

This information will further assist with the assessment of this application and would be greatly appreciated.

If you require further clarification, please respond via return email and attention to either s22 or s22 s22

I look forward to your response.

Kind regards

s22

s22

Director
Wildlife Trade Outreach
CITES Enforcement Authority of Australia
Wildlife Trade and Biosecurity Branch
Biodiversity and Conservation Division

Department of the Environment and Energy

John Gorton Building, King Edward Terrace, Parkes ACT 2600
GPO Box 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601
T: 02 6274 s22 E: s22



The Department acknowledges the traditional owners of country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to them and their cultures and to their elders both past and present.



be green and read from the screen

s22

