FORM 6

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF OPERATIONS TO UNDERTAKE CAPTIVE BREEDING AND/OR ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION (Section 22(4))

PART A

1	Name of individual/ Compar	ny:						
2.	Describe type of business management)	(including any	other	business	operating	under	the	above
3.	Name of Contact Person:			_Position	:			
4.A	ddress of place of business: _							
5.	- Registered postal address: _ -							
6.	Telephone No Email:	Fax No						_

7. Is the applicant applying for the first time'? Yes / No (circle answer)

PART B

8.a. I, _______ hereby apply for registration to breed in captivity* or artificial propagate the following (for corals and "live rock" see 8.b.) –

(a) Species to be bred in captivity or artificially propagated

Scientific Name	Common Name	Purpose

^{8.}b. I, ______ hereby apply for registration to engage in production systems for corals and/or "live rock".

Those persons engaging in the production of corals or "Live rock" should provide details in the space and according to the definitions provided in Annex I.

9. **Classification : Purpose**

a. Commercial Trade:	Т
b.Zoos:	Ζ
c. Botanical Gardens:	G
d. Circuses and Traveling Exhibitions:	Q S
e. Scientific:	S
f. Biomedical Research:	Μ
g.Educational:	E
h.Reintroduction or introduction into the Wild:	Ν
i. Breeding in captivity or artificial propagation:	В

10. Applicant(s) shall provide the following information:

- Date of establishment; i.
- ii. Financial Statement(s);
- Description of facilities and production techniques; Historical background; iii.
- iv.
- Source of parental stock; and v.
- Quantities expected to be produced. vi.
- 11. Person(s) or enterprises shall be required to submit legal and/or technical documents in support of their application.
- Persons or enterprises engaged in captive breeding, artificial propagation and/or production of coral and/or "live rock" are required to maintain relevant records, pursuant to Section 22 (5), such as stock records, and to make them available upon request for inspection by the 12. CITES Management Authority.
- 13. Persons or enterprises engaged in captive breeding, artificial propagation and/or production of coral and/or "live rock" must inform the CITES Management Authority of any significant changes in their operation.
- 14. The CITES Management Authority reserves the right to require the person or enterprise to re-register or to cancel the registration of the person or enterprise.
- Registration shall be valid for a period of one year only and shall be reviewed on 15. application or re-application, which, as the case may be, appropriate. All application(s) shall be accompanied with the requisite fee.
- Have you, the applicant, been convicted of an offence under the Endangered and Protected 16. Species Act (2002) or have you, the applicant, been committed of any offence related to trade in wildlife specimens in the last 5 years: No Yes.

If yes, please provide details:

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Other information, as may be relevant to this application to Captive Breeding/Artificial Propagation:	

Signature of Applicant

		-		
For Office Use Only				
Approved (<i>please tick</i>)		Fees Paid (please tick)		
YES	NO	YES	NO	
Registration Number	:	Date:		
Signature of Officer	:	Name of Officer: :	•••••	•
Receipt No	:			

Form 6 - ANNEX

Coral Production

Persons or enterprises engaged in the production of corals are required to provide a description of the methods used and an estimate of annual production.

Coral Production

Refer to descriptions below for appropriate description of method of production

Scientific Name	Common Name	Method of Production	Production / year (pc)

CORAL PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

The systems described below are those described in the report of the Coral Working Group, established under the CITES Animals Committee, submitted at the 18th Meeting of the CITES Animals Committee, April 2002.

The codes specified below are for information and registration purposes only and are not applicable on CITES permits or certificates.

- 1. <u>Coral mariculture or coral farming (Code: CM)</u>: The maintenance and growth of wild coral clippings, nubbins or fragments in raised pens, rope or wire racks, or other artificial enclosures/retaining devices placed in the marine environment that are used to optimize coral growth and discourage predation. This indicates that the specimens are propagated in the ocean and there is no physical barrier between the marine environment and the coral specimens in question. Coral farming operations generally do not produce "cultured" or "ranched" corals as defined below because they typically maintain and grow out wild corals.
- 2. <u>Coral ranching (Code : CR)</u>: The rearing of whole corals, colonies, polyps, fragments, clippings, nubbins, or larvae taken from the wild in a controlled environment. Coral ranching can also refer to the practice of bringing wild corals into captivity until they spawn, then repatriating them to their normal wild habitat. In this latter production system, the larvae obtained through captive spawning are subsequently reared and grown in a controlled environment. This practice may involve the rearing of high mortality life

stages (such as larvae) or low mortality life stages (such as coral clippings). Coral ranching does not refer to the standard handling and maintenance of wild corals prior to transport or sale.

- 3. <u>Aquacultured corals (Code : AC)</u>: Coral clippings, fragments, nubbin, larvae, or polyps derived from wild specimens maintained in captivity, then maintained and grown in an controlled environment that is separate from the sea. Such environments may have filtered natural seawater pumped through them by artificial means, and may utilize natural sunlight to drive photosynthesis in the system. Any such "flow through" systems must be treated sufficiently to prevent the escape of corals, gametes, larvae, or disease vectors back to the marine environment. Coral aquaculture produces first-generation cultured corals from wild colonies.
- 4. <u>Captive-breeding of corals (Code : CB):</u> Production of coral colonies in "closed" controlled environments, maintained without the introduction of specimens from the wild, except for the occasional addition of colonies, gametes, or larvae to maintain genetic diversity. In these operations, colonies must be managed in such a way that long-term maintenance of this cultured stock is guaranteed. These operations must be able to produce second-generation corals or be using methods that have been reliably shown to produce second-generation corals. This method includes asexual propagation as well as sexual reproduction.

Live Rock Production

Persons or enterprises engaged in the production of "live rock" from cement are requested to provide a description of the methods used and an estimate of annual production.

Description of production methods

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Estimated Annual Production of "live rock" (kg) :