



*Ha Noi, 20 October 2024*

Attn. to: Ms Karen Gaynor  
Officer in Charge, Science Unit  
The CITES Secretariat  
Palais des Nations  
Avenue de la Paix 8-14  
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Subject: Review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity  
[Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev CoP18)]

Dear Ms Karen Gaynor,

The Viet Nam CITES Management Authority would like to take this opportunity to express our warmest greetings to you and the CITES Secretariat.

In response to letter DR/KG/CB/2024/VN dated 27/8/2024 by the Secretariat on Review of Trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity [Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev CoP18)], the Viet Nam CITES MA has officially consulted the provincial Departments of Forest Protection, and the captive breeding operations to validate and provide further clarifications on the following issues:

- Origins of the founder stock, and any addition to the founder stock if there is;
- The biological sustainability of the founder stock;
- Inspection process in accordance with the laws;
- Validation of the source of information reported.

Through the validation process and updates by the operations, management agencies during September - October 2024, there has been a number of changes in the Response to Question C1 – C6, which are marked in **red** compared to the last submitted version, and presented in the Annex to this report.

We would also like to convey the requests of the facilities, to keep their names and addresses confidential, undisclosed for objective reasons.

By the submission of this report, the Viet Nam CITES MA would like to reassure that the specimens of *Macaca fascicularis* reported as produced in captivity originated from Viet Nam has been being managed and inspected in accordance with the domestic laws.

We hope this report accommodate your requests for clarification./.

Best regards,



Chu Ngoc Quan  
Deputy Director, the Viet Nam CITES MA



**REPORT**  
**ON REVIEW OF TRADE IN ANIMAL SPECIMENS REPORTED AS**  
**PRODUCTED IN CAPTIVITY – *MACACA FASCICULARIS***  
**VIET NAM**

October 2024

**1. Information about the parent stock and the biological sustainability of the parent stock**

*Macaca fascicularis* is listed in CITES Appendix II and Group IIB - List of endangered and rare forest animals restricted from exploitation for commercial purposes according to the provisions of Decree No. 06/2019/ND-CP dated January 22, 2019 of the Government on management of endangered, precious and rare forest plants and animals and implementation of CITES. Previously, since 2006, *Macaca fascicularis* had been stipulated under management scheme according to the provision of Decree No. 32/2006/ND-CP dated 30/3/2006 of the Government on the management of endangered, precious and rare forest plants and animals. Accordingly, *Macaca fascicularis* from the wild is only allowed to be exploited for the purposes of scientific research and initial breeding sources for breeding. However, from 2006 to present, Viet Nam has not approved any proposal to exploit *Macaca fascicularis* from the wild for breeding purposes.

Since being included in Group IIB - List of endangered, precious and rare forest animals, *Macaca fascicularis* originated from the wild for commercial purposes has been strictly prohibited. The national laws only allow the commercial transactions of the species under Group IIB in rare cases, including the confiscated assets as proof of confiscations, as stipulated by Clause 9 Decree 32/2006/ND-CP date 30/3/2006, Circular 90/2008/TT-BNN dated 28/8/2008, Decree 29/2014/ND-CP dated 10/4/1014, Circular 159/2014/TT-BTC date 27/10/2014 and others. According to the Penal Code, illegal hunting, captivity, transportation, and trading of *Macaca fascicularis*, depending on the severity of the violation, can result in a fine of up to VND 03 billion and criminal prosecution of up to 12 years in prison.

*Macaca fascicularis* have been bred in captivity in Viet Nam since the 1990s. In addition to the 04 captive breeding facilities with export activities, there are other Long-tailed Macaques captive breeding facilities in the country. The other facilities placed in different provinces are registered and managed by Provincial Forest protection Department (PFPD) management agencies. The sources of *Macaca fascicularis* that the breeding facilities obtain as initial sources come from legal imports from 2009 and before, or/and purchases, exchange from legal domestic breeding facilities, and others are evidence from violations that are resold by state agencies according to domestic regulations. Previously, *Macaca fascicularis* were imported from Laos and Cambodia



to supplement breeding stocks. From 2011 to present, domestic breeding facilities the country no longer imports live *Macaca fascicularis* from abroad but only uses domestic sources to maintain breeding and reproduction for export, specifically as follows:

### 1.1. Facility 1:

Address: [REDACTED]; Breeding facility code: [REDACTED], issued by [REDACTED]; established in 1993 with the initial source of the parent Long-tailed Macaques was legally purchased by the Company from various sources from 1994-1996 is 4,459 individuals. This is the largest Long-tailed Macaques breeding and exporting enterprise in Viet Nam, with a total stock updated to the end of 2023 of 30,931 individuals, of which the parent stock 13,558 individuals. Annual reproduction rate is estimated around 54% during the period of 2019 – 2023, and range from 50% - 65% during the period of operation.

<sup>1</sup>According to data recorded in 2009, the Company imported 1,750 *Macaca fascicularis* from Laos and Cambodia. In the last 5 years (2019-2023), the Company purchased 6,520 individuals from legal domestic breeding facilities to supplement and improve the parent stock.

Table 01: Summary of Long-tailed Macaques raised at Facility 1 from 2019-2023:

Year	Parent stock		Reserve parent stock	Born baby	Purchase to add to the stock, origin from domestic legal breeding facilities	Quantity of individuals exported
	Male	Female				
2019	2,156	11,701	2,548	4,962	1,510	4,675
2020	2,384	11,632	3,071	5,574	1,550	5,278
2021	2,227	10,248	3,293	6,053	400	5,505
2022	3,037	10,457	2,398	7,461	660	4,457
2023	2,622	10,936	3,800	5,402	2,400	3,555

### 1.2. Facility 2

Address: [REDACTED]; Breeding facility code: [REDACTED], issued by [REDACTED], established in 2007, with the initial parent source being 29 individuals (02 males & 27 females) 2-3 years old from confiscated assets auctioned in Ha Tinh province. In 2009, the facility continued to purchase an additional 16

<sup>1</sup> Annual reproduction rate is the number of offspring over number of mother individual per year



individuals from confiscated assets of Ho Chi Minh City and 55 individuals from a legal facility in Tay Ninh province in 2015. Current total stock: about 2,800 individuals, average annual reproductive capacity reported to be over 80%. Since 2019, the facility has invested in cages to expand *Macaca fascicularis* breeding activities with a total of 870 individuals to supplement the parent stock from domestic legal breeding facilities.

Table 02: Summary of Long-tailed Macaques raised at Facility 2 period from 2019-2023:

Year	Parent stock		Reserve parent stock	Born baby	Purchase to add to the stock, origin from domestic legal breeding facilities	Quantity of individuals exported
	Male	Female				
2019	105	317	90	293	350	400
2020	85	251	190	177	170	0
2021	49	306	234	95	0	0
2022	64	389	262	292	350	0
2023	171	771	439	657	0	0

### 1.3. Facility 3

Address: [REDACTED]; Breeding facility code: [REDACTED], issued by [REDACTED]. The current stock is about 7,800 individuals, annual reproductive capacity according to the owner's report: 85%. The predecessor company is Binh Long Long-tailed Macaques Farm - Binh Phuoc, granted a Certificate of wild animal farm by Binh Phuoc Forest Protection Department in 2001 with an initial stock of 2,000 Long-tailed Macaques. During the period 2003-2007, the company purchased additional bred individuals from legal domestic sources of 859 individuals. From 2019-2023, the operation purchased 4,170 individuals as a source of additional species for parent stock.

Table 03: Summary of Long-tailed Macaques raised at Facility 3 period from 2019-2023:

Year	Parent stock		Reserve parent stock	Born baby	Purchase to add to the stock, origin from domestic legal breeding facilities	Quantity of individuals exported
	Male	Female				



2019	368	1,498	0	931	1,185	2,200
2020	518	1,648	601	1,428	0	0
2021	518	2,098	475	1,685	250	1,240
2022	496	2,165	446	1,809	600	1,440
2023	724	3,156	892	1,877	2,135	1,700

#### 1.4. Facility 4

Address: [REDACTED]; Breeding facility code: [REDACTED], issued by [REDACTED], established in 2007 with an initial number of **557** Long-tailed Macaques, including: 320 individuals purchased from the another legal breeding facility; bought through auctioned from Ha Tinh Forest Protection Department a total of 189 individuals (40 males & 149 females); 48 individuals were purchased from the Finance and Planning Department of Van Lang District, Lang Son. The current population is about 5,900 individuals, with an annual reproductive capacity ~75%. The summary data on reproduction, additional purchases and exports in 2019-2023 are shown in the following table:

Table 04: Summary of Long-tailed Macaques s raised at **Facility 4** period year 2019-2023:

Year	Parent stock		Reserve parent stock	Born baby	Purchase to add to the stock, origin from domestic legal breeding facilities	Quantity of individuals exported
	Male	Female				
2019	399	1,588	400	993	04	1,000
2020	268	1,396	435	1,081	692	0
2021	348	1,696	285	839	0	420
2022	473	1,856	200	1,497	410	1,020
2023	523	2,506	120	1,663	760	3,062

Information of the 04 captive breeding operations as presented above, the documents on the origin of parent stock, the additional species origin in 05 years (2019-2023), and information provided by the facilities in the questionnaires had been validated by the provincial Forest Protection Departments.

#### 1.5. Typical reproduction rate

Regarding the reproduction capacity of *Macaca fascicularis* in captivity, according to J. Thomson (2008) in a report published by TRAFFIC, the reproduction



rate for one adult female is presented to be ~01 offspring in every 13 months<sup>2</sup>. In 2014, the Viet Nam CITES Management Authority reported to the 28<sup>th</sup> Animal Committee about the annual reproduction rate of the species as of 40-72% (typically 56–69%), with the capacity to produce offspring every 9-12 months<sup>3</sup>. Based on the discussion with the facilities on current practices, depending on the breeding methods, husbandry conditions, the reproductive cycle of a the mother individual can be shortened.

The Viet Nam CITES Management Authority provides the above verified information to further clarify the original breeding stock, and the biological sustainability of the 04 operations with export activities under the request by the Animal Committee. In the meantime, the Viet Nam CITES Management Authority confirm that *Macaca fascicularis* exported from Viet Nam are exclusively from captive breeding facilities (Code C).

## 2. Inspection process and the source of the information

Regarding the roles of the Viet Nam Management Authority in inspecting *Macaca fascicularis* breeding facilities and verifying information provided by the facilities, we would like to provide further the legal regulations on the management species for breeding and trading activities. *Macaca fascicularis* is currently listed in CITES Appendix II and Group IIB - List of endangered, precious and rare forest animals, restrained from exploitation for commercial purposes. Activities from exploitation, captivity, transportation and trading of *Macaca fascicularis* are regulated in Decree No. 06/2019/ND-CP dated 22/01/2019 of the Government on the management of endangered, precious and rare forest plants and animals and the implementation of CITES; Decree No. 84/2021/ND-CP of the Government on amendments and addition to the Decree No. 06/2019/ND-CP, and Circular No. 26/2022/TT-BNNPTNT of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development regulating the dossiers of origin of forest products. Accordingly, the Viet Nam CITES Management Authority is responsible to issue permits for international trade in specimens of *Macaca fascicularis*. The PFPD is the state management agency directly appraises and grants licenses for captive breeding facilities of *Macaca fascicularis*. Whereas the PFPD is responsible for directly managing, inspecting breeding activities at the facility and validating the origin of the Long-tailed Macaques raised at the facility, with details as follows:

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<sup>2</sup> Thomson, Julie (2008), Captive breeding of selected taxa in Cambodia and Viet Nam: A reference manual for farm operators and CITES authorities. TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, Greater Mekong Programme, Ha Noi, Viet Nam.

<sup>3</sup> The Viet Nam CITES MA (2014), AC28 Doc 9.3 Annex 3, Report on Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species: Long-tailed Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) Breeding and Management in Viet Nam



## ***2.1. Regulations on management of *Macaca fascicularis* breeding facilities***

### ***a) Regulations on registration, issuance of breeding facility codes and management of Long-tailed Macaques breeding facilities***

According to the provision of Decree No. 06/2019/ND-CP, Long-tailed Macaques *captive* breeding facilities must register with the Provincial Forest Protection Department to receive a facility code. Procedures for granting a farming facility code include: An application prepared by the facility owner, a dossier proving the legal origin of the Long-tailed Macaques and a breeding plan according to the prescribed template (presenting the farm infrastructure, information about the father and mother stocks, the current reproductive capacity of the farm, veterinary hygiene conditions, methods of raising and caring for Long-tailed Macaques, etc.). The dossier is assessed by the PFPD based on consultation with the CITES Scientific Authority and relevant agencies before granting a captive breeding facility code. The facilities which granted a code shall maintain 02 monitoring logbooks by regulated template: A general monitoring logbook to record and update changes in the total stock during the operation; and a breeding monitoring logbook to solely record breeding activities. Whenever there is a change in the total stock (export/import/reproduction/death...), the facility owner shall record updates in the logbooks. These logbooks are important documents for PFPDs and related agencies to manage, monitor and inspect farming activities at the facilities.

### ***b) Regulations on inspection of Long-tailed Macaques captive breeding facilities***

Regulations on inspection of farming activities are specified in Circular No. 26/2022/TT-BNNPTNT of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Accordingly, the PFPD is assigned to directly manage and supervise Long-tailed Macaques captive breeding activities at the facilities. Annually, the PFPD will conduct at least 02 periodic inspections at the breeding facilities, normally happening in the middle and end of the year. These inspections check the records of the facility owner in the logbooks monitoring the breeding activities, check the actual number of individuals kept at the farm to serve as a basis for assessment of the reproduction capacity, and to verify information upon commercial sales transaction.

As normal practice, at the periodic inspections at end of the year, the PFPD preside over the inspections, in coordination with the Viet Nam CITES Scientific Authority, Viet Nam CITES Management Authority, the local Animal Healthcare, Veterinary and Environment Authority to evaluate the overall captive breeding and raising activities of the facility.

According to the regulations, the Viet Nam CITES Management Authority has the rights to request PFPD to provide relevant information, and to inspect, verify the origin, captive breeding and raising activities at the facilities when necessary.



In addition to periodic inspections, each time the facilities sell or increase the stock due to purchase, reproduction or other activities, the facilities shall report to the PFPD for actual inspection and record in the logbooks. At the same time, before selling or transport, they shall notify the PFPD for inspection and validation before sales. According to the provisions of Circular No. 26/2022/TT-BNNPTNT, the validation of PFPD in the Forest Product List is a document proving the legal origin so that the facilities may sell and transport Long-tailed Macaques out of their operations. The forest product log list must present the quantity, detailed description and origin of the Long-tailed Macaques for sales. Although, according to regulations, the specimen marking for Long-tailed Macaques is not mandatory, all 04 facilities have been marking the species with collars around their necks. These collars are numbered and contain information about gender and year of birth, allowing the authorities to check when necessary.

In addition, Long-tailed Macaques captive breeding facilities may be subject to ad-hoc inspections as required by the management of the competent authorities.

*c) Regulations on CITES licensing for export of breeding Long-tailed Macaques*

The application dossiers for CITES permits to export *Macaca fascicularis* includes: application form; legal origin documents (specifically, the forest product list certified by the local Forest protection department, copies of the facility's logbooks, and a detailed list containing marking information of the individuals to be exported. Based on the validated application, the Viet Nam CITES Management Authority issue an export permit, or to conduct on-site verification and check before that.

To streamline the management of Long-tailed Macaques captive breeding facilities nationwide, the Viet Nam CITES Management Authority has completed the National Technical Standard for Long-tailed Macaques housing, to submit to the competent authority for approval. This Standard is built on the basis of a survey at a facility by the Viet Nam CITES Scientific Authority. Once approved, the Standard will act as the basis for state management agencies to inspect and evaluate newly registered breeding facilities, to meet minimum requirements on housing conditions, hygiene, environment, and animal welfare.

Regarding the control of the export of live Long-tailed Macaques from Viet Nam to China, in August 2024, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Viet Nam and the General Administration of Customs China signed a Protocol on conditions for exporting live Long-tailed Macaques to China. Accordingly, for live Long-tailed Macaques to be exported to China, they must prove that they are bred in Viet Nam with a minimum age of 02 years and meet strict conditions on disease control and quarantine before export.

### **3. Conclusion**





**BỘ NÔNG NGHIỆP VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN**  
**CƠ QUAN THẨM QUYỀN QUẢN LÝ CITES VIỆT NAM**  
**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**VIET NAM CITES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**



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With the above management regulations, once again, the CITES Viet Nam Management Authority affirms that *Macaca fascicularis* exported from Viet Nam originate from legal breeding facilities, registered and managed according to the national laws, and in accordance with the provisions of the CITES Convention./.



Table 1. Detail Response to Question C1 – C6 (Revised)

Facility	Facility 1	Facility 4	Facility 3	Facility 2
<b>General Information on Stock and Captive breeding (by 30/6/2023)</b>				
Establishment date	May 1993	10/5/2007	31/10/2001	17/4/2007
Location	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
No. of sites belonged to the operation keeping the specimens	02	01	01	01
No. employed Staff	255	50	24	07
Domestic CITES captive breeding facility registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Total stock	30,931	4,449	7,799	2,857
Total breeding (parents) stock	13,558	3,029	3,880	942
No. female breeding (parents) stock	10,936	2,506	3,156	771
Breeding rate per year	~ 54%	~ 67%	~ 74%	~ 72%



Facility	Facility 1	Facility 4	Facility 3	Facility 2
	(Year 2019 – 2023)	(Year 2019 – 2023)	(Year 2019 – 2023)	(Year 2019 – 2023)
No. litter per year	01 litter / year	03 litters/ 02 years	01 litter/ 09 months	03 litters/ 02 years
No. baby per litter	01 02 (twin) in rare cases	01 02 (twin) occasionally	<b>01</b> <b>02 occasionally</b>	01 02 occasionally
Age at sexual maturity	4.5 – 5 year	3 year	3-5 year	<b>3 year</b>
Size at sale	1.5 – 10 kg	N/A	40 -50 cm	1.5 – 5.0 kg
Mortality rate per year	2.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Baby's survival rate post 2 weeks	99.5%	98%	99.99%	96%
<b>Question C1. Characteristics of Controlled Environment, Closed Environment</b>				
Boundaries to prevent animals, eggs, gametes from entering or leaving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Totals are 124,000 m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>- Both breeding and husbandry sites surrounded by perimeter walls built of brick, concrete, measuring 2.5 – 3 m in height.</li> <li>- Pre-export quarantine rooms are 45, with of 4,064 cages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total area 14,023 m<sup>2</sup>, divided into 04 breeding and commercial shed rows.</li> <li>- Total number of 156 rooms, 18m<sup>2</sup> each.</li> <li>- Top of the shed is B40 iron-welded.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total area 70,000 m<sup>2</sup>, 48 house rows, 30 – 38 house each row, 16.2 m<sup>2</sup> per house.</li> <li>- Fence system and other constructed boundaries. Fence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total area: 5,600 m<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>- Fence surround: brick wall 2.5m in height</li> <li>- Containments/ housing details: 04 rows, total area 1,273m<sup>2</sup> divided into 85 containments, 15m<sup>2</sup> each.</li> </ul>



Facility	Facility 1	Facility 4	Facility 3	Facility 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Sheltered group housing pens built of stainless-steel panels made of tubes and squares at the front, rear and top, and brick or concrete walls at both sides. All caging is built of stainless-steel, aluminum alloy or galvanized steel.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 05 shed rows, in which there are 05 rooms serve for quarantine for pre-export, are equipped with welded galvanized steel cages, to be used to solely keep 01 individual each, cage size (0.6 x 0.8m) 0.48m<sup>2</sup></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>made of B30, covered by pent roof</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Materials: Steel frame and metal roof, which is 70% covered, 30% open; iron welding floor Ø14, 01 m above the ground; surrounded by B20 net on top and on the sides; tile floor with wastewater drainage ditch.</li><li>- Quarantine area: 361m<sup>2</sup>.</li></ul>
Waste removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Animal waste materials into the sewer for pretreatment, then through wastewater treatment systems prior to discharge.</li><li>- Laboratory and clinical waste materials collected and disposed of by government-approved biohazard waste handling company</li><li>- Animal biological materials are first inactivated utilizing</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Handled by professional waste management service</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Handled by professional waste treatment service</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Handled by professional waste treatment service</li><li>- Built-in septic tank</li></ul>



Facility	Facility 1	Facility 4	Facility 3	Facility 2
	<p>chemical and/or heat treatments, then incinerated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Conventional / general waste materials are removed daily and disposed by government - approved conventional waste disposal company.</li></ul>			
Animal Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Internal team of 29 qualified veterinarians</li><li>- Health care program: triannual health examinations, laboratory assessments, precautionary treatments.</li><li>- 02 clinical laboratories</li><li>- 02 hospitals inclusive of clinical treatment areas, surgical suites, hospital caging rooms, maternity/ nursery ward.</li><li>- Animals exhibiting signs of illness or injury are initially</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Professional service by Department of Animal Health Lang Son province.</li><li>- There is a heating system during winter, cooling system at the 02 sides of each row during summer.</li></ul>	Internal professional veterinarian team, in-house vet clinic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Internal professional veterinarian</li><li>- Veterinary area: 90m<sup>2</sup></li></ul>



Facility	Facility 1	Facility 4	Facility 3	Facility 2
	treated in clinical treatment areas, followed by hospitalization.			
Protection from predators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Fence made of perimeter walls built of brick, concrete, measuring 2.5 – 3 m in height.</li><li>- Sheltered group housing pens built of stainless-steel panels made of tubes and squares at the front, rear and top, and brick or concrete walls at both sides. All caging is built of stainless-steel, aluminum alloy or galvanized steel.</li></ul>	Fence surrounds the facility, and fence surrounds each shed.	Fence made of B30 net to protect animals from contact to dangerous animals.	Fence surround made of brick wall 2.5m in height
Artificial supplied food	Feeds inclusive of dry pelletized feed and fresh produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Pelleted feed, veggies, fruits</li><li>- Milk, bun, bread, others for baby individuals</li><li>- Drinking water is supplied through an automatic valve to each shed</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Animal feeds in form of cake</li><li>- Seasonal green feeds such as watermelon, guava, banana, jicama, sweet potato.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Animal feed, fruits</li><li>- Feeds preparation area: 135m<sup>2</sup></li></ul>



Facility	Facility 1	Facility 4	Facility 3	Facility 2
<b>Question C1. F1/ F2 and subsequent generations</b>				
F1 generation	Yes	Yes, since 2007	Yes	Yes
F2 generation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Subsequent generations (F3, F4)	Yes	Yes	Yes	F3 only
<b>Question C2. Inspection</b>				
Inspection authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Department of Forest Protection Dong Nai Province</li> <li>- Viet Nam CITES MA</li> <li>- Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources</li> <li>- Department of Animal Health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Viet Nam CITES MA</li> <li>- Provincial Department of Forest Protection</li> <li>- Department of Forest Protection Lang Son city</li> <li>- Regional Department of Animal Health</li> <li>- Other authorities when relevant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Department of Forest Protection Tan Bien District.</li> <li>- Department of Animal Health Tay Ninh province in cooperation with Department of Animal Health Region 6</li> </ul>	Local state authorities: Economics Police, Environment Police, Forest Rangers and Animal Health Authorities.
Regularity of Inspection	- Department of Forest Protection Dong Nai Province: census information on monthly	Per annum, month and quarter based on each inspection level.	- District Department of Forest Protection:	



Facility	Facility 1	Facility 4	Facility 3	Facility 2
	report, ad-hoc confirmatory audit, on-site inspection - Department of Animal Health Region 6: certify export quarantine operation, facilities, sanitary controls. Animals undergoing pre-export quarantine are inspected upon commencement, in the midst and on conclusion of pre-export quarantine. Annual inspection on overall population. Triennial inspection on sanitary standards.		once every 01 – 02 month - Department of Animal Health and Department of Animal Health Region 6: once every 06 month	
Records of acquisition, breeding, certificates, etc.	Census data, animal identity number, and any movement that affects the total number of animals.	All origin documents are kept in filing cabinet.	- Logbooks, inspection documents, certificates, and others - Captive breeding logbooks monitored by District Department of Forest	Operation logbooks, breeding logbooks, forest product input/output logbooks, others related to animal quantity variation, business registration, captive breeding facility ID.





Facility	Facility 1	Facility 4	Facility 3	Facility 2
			Protection upon changes, endorsed by direct management level authority of the District Department of Forest Protection.	Responsible authority: Provincial Department of Forest Protection and other authorities
<b>Question C5. Initial breeding stock was established in accordance with provisions?</b>				
Source of the breeding stock at establishment	4,459 heads, legally purchased by the Company from various sources from 1994-1996.	557 individuals from 2006-2008, including: 320 individuals purchased from other legal farming facilities; Purchased for sale from Ha Tinh Forest Protection Department a total of 189 individuals (40 males & 149 females); Commercial purchase of the Finance and Planning Department of Van Lang district, Lang Son 48 individuals	Binh Phuoc Forest Protection Department issued a Certificate of eligibility to raise wildlife in 2001 with an initial source of 2,000 Long-tailed Macaques s. In the period 2003-2007, the Company purchased additional breeds from legal domestic	29 individuals (02 males & 27 females) 2-3 years old originated from confiscated assets auctioned in Ha Tinh province in 2007. In 2009, purchased 16 individuals from confiscated assets of Ho Chi Minh City and 55 individuals from a legal farming facility in Tay Ninh in 2015



Facility	Facility 1	Facility 4	Facility 3	Facility 2
			sources for 859 individuals.	
<b>Question C6. Additional specimens from the wild to breeding stock since establishment</b>				
Additional specimens from wild	None	None	None	None
Rearing stock	None	None	None	None