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ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
សមត្ថកិច្ចគ្រប់គ្រងសាយភោគកម្ពុជា

CITES Management Authority of Cambodia

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រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី.....ខែ.....ឆ្នាំ២០១.....

August 25, 2014

Dr. David H.W. Morgan
Chief of Scientific Support Unit, CITES Secretariat
International Environment House, Chemin des Anemones
CH-1219 Chatelaine

Subject: Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species
[Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP 13) paragraph p)]

Dear Dr. Morgan:

With reference to your letter dated 2 June 2014 regarding the CITES Animals Committee's provisional conclusion that the effects of international trade on *Macaca fascicularis* has been categorized as a matter of 'possible concern,' the Cambodia CITES Management Authority has prepared the following response to the recommendations of the Animals Committee to address the potential problems associated with the implementation of the provisions of Article IV:

(1) With regard to the Animals Committee's recommendation to "provide justification for, and details of, the scientific basis by which it has been established that the quantities of *Macaca fascicularis* exported were not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and were in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3:"

The practice of the Cambodia CITES Management Authority is to provide export permits for *Macaca fascicularis* on approval of recommendations of the Forestry Administration, the CITES Scientific Authority (see Annex I). Those recommendations are developed on the basis of the assessments of the status of the wild population undertaken from 2001-2010, as well as assessment of those in registered breeding farms.

- The population assessment in 2009 indicated that the average population density in the wild of *Macaca fascicularis*, which is a very common species in Cambodia occurring across 100,000 km² of habitat that includes lowland flooded areas, mangrove areas, lowland and mountainous forest areas and urban semi-agricultural/forested areas, is 30animals/km², representing an estimated population in the wild in 2009 of about 3,000,000 animals.
- The Quota for *Macaca fascicularis* permitted to be collected from the wild for breeding stock between 2003-2009 was 37,780 animals in total (12,083 were males and 25,697 females); (the number reduced to only 300 animals by 2008-2009). Those 37,780 animals represented 1.26% of the estimated population in the wild.
- Since October 2010, In order to safeguard the wild population of *Macaca fascicularis*, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has adopted the recommendation of the Forestry Administration to suspend permits for the collection and/or harvesting of *Macaca fascicularis* from the wild. That suspension will continue to remain in place for at least five years from the initiation of the suspension until more comprehensive assessments of the distribution, conservation status and utilization of *Macaca fascicularis* in Cambodia might be available to support the biological and trade information requirements of CITES.
- The accumulated numbers of animals include original breeding stock and those bred in the six registered captive breeding farms between 2010 and 30 June 2014 contain 81,926 animals (the average annual survival of birth rate is 1,5 head/year and total breeders in 2009 is 28,818 animals).
- Subtracting the numbers permitted for export during that same time period of 26,187 animals between 2010 and 30 July 2014, this leaves total stock in the six registered farms as of 30 June 2014 at 55,739 animals. We believe that these numbers provide sufficient confirmation that the quantities of *Macaca fascicularis* exported have not been detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and are in compliance with Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a) and 3.

(2) With regard to the Animals Committee's recommendation to "provide detailed information on the extent of

breeding in captivity of Macaca fascicularis and describe measures taken to ensure that there is no detrimental impact on wild populations:"

There are currently six private companies with registered breeding operations of *Macaca fascicularis* (see Annex II). The origins of the founder stock, which consisted of 12,083 males and 25,697 females, were collected from sites throughout the country, but there were no animals collected from either Protected Areas or Protected Forests. The breeding stock in each of the captive breeding farms has been sufficient to produce enough F1 and F2 offspring for export and, as a result, no augmentation of breeding stocks with wild specimens has been required.

The Forestry Administration has concurrently conducted regular law enforcement activities to prevent the illegal collection and/or harvesting of *Macaca fascicularis* in the wild, as well as encouraged the six registered captive breeding farms to incorporate sound management practices in their operations. Over the period 2005-2014, the Mobile Forest and Wildlife Law Enforcement Team has confiscated 2000 live *Macaca fascicularis* from illegal poachers and wildlife traders and each one of those animals has been released back into their natural habitats, inside Protected Forests or Protected areas.

(3) With regard to the Animals Committee's recommendation to "provide detailed information on the measures to distinguish between specimens of wild and captive bred sources to ensure that exports of wild specimens are not mis-declared as specimens bred or produced in captivity:"

Under the supervision of the Forestry Administration, which serves as the Scientific Authority for CITES Cambodia and has the mandate for management and conservation of wildlife, both in the wild and in captivity, all of the registered captive breeding farms use of collars to distinguish between those animals that are from the wild and those that are first and second generation offspring that have been born in captivity.

In order to secure more habitats for wildlife, including *Macaca fascicularis*, the Royal Government of Cambodia has also pledged to increase the establishment of Protected Forests and Biodiversity Conservation Areas to a total of 3,000,000 hectares by 2029. Currently, the total area of Protected Forests, and Biodiversity Conservation Areas throughout the country is more than 1.62 million hectares. This does not include 23 protected areas (about 3,200,000h.a) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment.

The Cambodia CITES Management Authority is committed to doing its utmost to observe the provisions of article IV paragraphs 2(a), 3 and 6(a) with respect to *Macaca fascicularis*. It, therefore, requests the CITES Secretariat and CITES Animals Committee to provide assistance to the Cambodia CITES Management Authority through the mobilization of technical and financial support to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the distribution, conservation status and utilization of *Macaca fascicularis* in Cambodia in order to support the biological and trade information requirements of CITES. The Cambodia CITES Management Authority also requests recommendations from the Animals Committee on the most effective means to improve management practices in captive breeding farms in Cambodia.

Please accept the assurances of our highest consideration. 

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Ty Sokhun
Chairman of CITES Management Authority

Annex 1: Information on Monitoring and Procedures:

- a. Procedures for permitting the collection and/or harvesting from the wild for captive breeding farms.
- b. Procedures for permitting exports.
- c. Monitoring of captive breeding farms.

Annex 2: Information on Breeding Farms in Cambodia.

Annex 3: Export Quantity of *Macaca fascicularis* (2010-July, 2014)

Annex 4: Long-tailed Macaque and annual growth rate in breeding facilities (2010-June, 2014)

Annex 1.

A. Procedures for authorizing the collection of Long-tailed Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) from the forests for breeding in the Farm.

The following procedures are in accordance with the law for obtaining permission to collect Long-tailed Macaques:

1. Quotas allowing the collection of Long-tailed Macaques are issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
2. Authorization Letters to collect Long-tailed Macaques are issued by the Forestry Administration on the basis of the quotas that are issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
3. Invoices are prepared to collect royalties and conservation fees (taxes). Prior to 2007, a company with a captive breeding farm had to pay royalties on Long-tailed macaques of \$10/animal and conservation fees of \$0.50/animal. In 2008, the royalty rate on Long-tailed macaques was increased to \$30/animal and the conservation fee was increased to \$1.50/animal.
4. Forestry Administration Officials are required to prepare reports whenever Long-tailed Macaques are imported or transported to captive breeding farms.

B. Procedures for authorizing exports of Long-tailed Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*).

Companies that operate Long-tailed Macaque captive breeding farms must follow these procedures prior to exporting animals:

1. Request a quota to export Long-tailed Macaques from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries according to the assessment of the Forestry Administration of the number of Long-tailed Macaques that may be exported in advance of the request for the export quota.
2. Obtain a CITES authorization license issued by the Cambodia CITES Management Authority.
3. Obtain an export permission letter to transport the animals from the captive breeding farm to the export port, including monitoring by the Forestry Administration prior to sale from the farm.

The company must also fill out an export application form in accordance with the procedures of sanitary control and other relevant procedures in the country.

C. Controlling and monitoring Long-tailed Macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*) captive breeding farms.

The Forestry Administration has the following responsibilities with respect to monitoring Long-tailed Macaques:

- On receiving requests to transport Long-tailed Macaques from the wild, the Forestry Administration must evaluate the current status of Long-tailed Macaques in the wild.
- The proposed exports of Long-tailed Macaques from captive breeding farms must be inspected and counted by the Forestry Administration to ensure that the numbers are the same as the quotas allowed for export.
- Captive breeding farms must have Forestry Administration officials inspect and record the numbers of Long-tailed Macaques that are imported or exported.
- The transport of Long-tailed Macaques must be accompanied in each case by a transportation permission letter from the Forestry Administration.
- Captive breeding farm companies must report every month to the Forestry Administration on the number of Long-tailed Macaques on each farm.
- Forestry Administration officials must count the numbers of Long-tailed Macaques in captive breeding farms every year.
- Illegal practices by a captive breeding farm will result in the imposition of penalties by the Forestry Administration.
- The Forestry Administration will encourage each captive breeding company to establish procedures that will have Long-tailed Macaques wear copper wire and steel strip tags with serial numbers for identification.
- The Forestry Administration must ensure that each company's captive breeding farm has Standard Operating Procedures to ensure animal health, export quarantine, foods preparation and veterinary care.

Annex 2.

Details of the Long-tailed Macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*) in Breeding Facilities

1- VANNY BIO-RESEARCH (CAMBODIA) CORPORATION, LTD.

VANNY BIO-RESEARCH (CAMBODIA) CORPORATION, LTD. has been permitted to create animal farms for feeding, breeding and researching Long-tailed Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) in Cambodia. It has 38 departments to export young animals. This permission was provided through Prakas No. 263, dated 07 August 2004, which was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The feeding and breeding farm covers 4.20 hectares of the area situated in Chong Prek village, Sangkat Prek Aeng, Mean Chey district, Phnom Penh. It has another farm, covering 40 hectares, located in Keo Mony village, Sangkat Banteay Dey, Pusat town, Pusat province. That farm is used to feed and breed Long-tailed Macaques before moving them to the farm in Phnom Penh prior to export.

The company has established the following standard operating procedures at its farms:

- Standard Operating Procedures of the Feeding Department;
- Standard Operating Procedures of the Fodder Department;
- Standard Operating Procedures of the Export Department; and
- Standard Operating Procedures of the Veterinary Department.

2- ORIENT CAM Co., Ltd.

ORIENT CAM Co., Ltd. has received permission for feeding, breeding and researching Long-tailed Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*). It has 15 buildings for breeding and exporting young animals. This permission was provided through Prakas No. 576, dated 21 November 2011, which was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Its farm covers 5 hectares of the area situated in Troneam Pich village, Kok Banteay commune, Rolear P' Ea district, Kampong Chhnang province.

From 2005-2011, the company had moved its farm to the present location from its previous site in Mouy village, Ten Tra yeng commune, Phnom Srouch district, Kampong Speu province, as stated in Prakas No. 534, dated 19 December 2005, which was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The company, in Prakas No. 080, dated 08 February 2005, which was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, was divested by Vathanak Praser Corporation Import Export Co., Ltd.

From 2003-2005, the feeding and breeding farm currently managed by ORIENT CAM Co., Ltd. had been managed by Vathanak Praser Corporation Import Export Co., Ltd. in accordance with Prakas No. 534, dated 19 December 2005, which was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

The company has established the Standard Operating Procedures at its farm.

3- ANKOR PRIMATES CENTER INC.

ANKOR PRIMATES CENTER INC. has been authorized to feed, breed and research Long-tailed Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*). It has 19 buildings for breeding and exporting young animals from Golden China Group Co., Ltd, for which permission was provided through Prakas No. 174, dated 15 February 2007, which was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The farm covers 8.95 hectares of the area situated in Prasat village, Trapang Ruesey commune, Kampong Svay district, Kampong Thom province.

From 2003-2005, the farm currently managed by ANKOR PRIMATES CENTER INC. had been managed by Golden China Group Co., Ltd, in accordance with Prakas No. 061, dated 05 February 2003, which was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The company is currently managed by an American, Mr. Steven Louis Meyer.

The company has established the Standard Operating Procedures at its farm.

4- TIAN HU CAMBODIA ANIMAL BREEDING RESEARCH CENTER LTD.

TIAN HU CAMBODIA ANIMAL BREEDING RESEARCH CENTER LTD. has been authorized to move its farm for feeding and breeding Long-tailed Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*), which now has 19 buildings for breeding and exporting young animals, from its previous location in Phnom Tamao in Trapang sab commune, Bati district, Takeo province to Sderng Chey village, Sderng Chey commune, Cheung Prey district, Kampong Cham province, as defined in Prakas No. 190, dated 11 May 2005, which was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The farm covers 10 hectares. Prakas No. 211, dated 25 March 2003, which was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, had allowed the company to establish the feeding and breeding farm of 1 hectare in Phnom Tamao, Trapang sab commune, Bati district, Takeo province. From 2003-2012, the farm was managed by Mrs. Chan Sina, a Cambodian, but it is currently managed by Mr. Steven Louis Meyer, an American (Prakas No. 590, dated 31 December 2012, which was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries).

The company has established the Standard Operating Procedures at its farm.

5- K-F (Cambodia) LTD.

K-F (Cambodia) LTD. has been authorized to manage the farm for breeding Long-tailed Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*), which now has 36 buildings to breed and export young animals from Golden China Group Co., Ltd, through Prakas No. 403, dated 11 August 2005, which was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The farm covers 16 hectares of the area in Prey Pril village, Trapang Ruesey commune, Kampong Svay district, Kampong Thom province. Prior to 2005, the farm had been managed by Golden China Group Co., Ltd, with a permission letter provided through Prakas No. 061, dated 05 February 2003, which was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. From 2010 to 2013, the company did not request a quota for export.

The company has established the Standard Operating Procedures at its farm.

6- RONG DE GROUP CO., LTD.

RONG DE GROUP CO., LTD. has a breeding farm that covers 21.34 hectares in Damnak Trach village, Dambok Rong commune, Phnom Srouch district, Kampong Spue province. There are 6 departments that were created in 2007 by Prakas No. 080, dated 22 February 2007, which was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. From 2010 to 2013, the company did not request a quota for export.

The company has established the Standard Operating Procedures at its farm.

Annex 3 Export Quantity of *Macaca fascicularis* (2010-2014)

(2010- JULY2014)							Exported
No	Year	China	USA	S.Korea	Japan	Singapore	
1	2010	1,000	1,680	0	415	0	3,095
2	2011	6,000	2,038	0	1,012	0	9,050
3	2012	0	2,052	0	1,750	0	3,802
4	2013		3,948	92	2,543	156	6,739
5	2014		1,180	28	2,293		3,501
TOTAL		7,000	10,898	120	8,013	156	26,187

Annex 4 Annual Birth Rate and Growth of *Macaca fascicularis* (2010-2014) in Breeding Facilities

Year	ANGKOR PRIMATES CENTER INC.		Golden China Group / K-F Cambodia Ltd		VANNY BIO-RESEARCH		TIAN HU		VADDHNAK PROSOEUR / ORIENT CAM		RONG DE GROUP		Total Breeder in 2009	Total female = (1)+(2)+(3)+(4)+(5)+(6)	Total Growth/y = (Total female x 1.5) - Total female
	Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number				
	M	F (1)	M	F (2)	M	F (3)	M	F (4)	M	F (5)	M	F (6)			
2009	484	5,385	707	6,289	1,579	8,571	327	1,933	846	1,141	72	1,484	28,818	24,803	12,401.50
2010	476	5,160	701	6,265	1,639	8,378	312	1,808	232	3,405	72	1,290		26,306	13,153.00
2011	480	4,888	629	6,437	972	7,952	254	1,735	697	1,211	72	1,361		23,584	11,792.00
2012	475	4,697	651	4,858	563	6,478	314	2,621	219	1,148	72	1,407		21,209	10,604.50
2013	471	4376	651	4858	251	3857	463	4815	167	1303	72	1422		20,631	5,157.75
2014	471	4353	651	4858	272	3862	673	8,078	136	1,251	72	1412			
															53,108.75

Total Stock	81,926.75
Total permitted to export (from 2010 to 30 July 2014)	26,187.00
Total Stock after permitted to export by 30 July 2014	55,739.75