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July 10, 2024: Prepared by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

Copies of the original 2014, 2018, 2023 Cambodian Authority monkey farm census documents submitted to CITES.

March 12, 2024 Expert Testimony by Agustin Fuentes in USA vs Masphal Kry Trial. 2015 Vanny Monkey Farm Census Data Are Highlighted

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Entities:

- PETA Asia
- PETA India
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- PETA Germany
- PETA Switzerland
- PETA Netherlands
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2014 Cambodian Authority monkey farm census
data submitted to CITES



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
សមត្ថកិច្ចគ្រប់គ្រងសាយភោគកម្ពុជា

CITES Management Authority of Cambodia

លេខ: ..03./.....សតិសក/CMAC

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

2018 Cambodian Authority monkey farm
census data submitted to CITES

DATA COLLECTION FORM

FACILITY 1 & 2

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE FACILITY

Date of inspection: _____	Name of senior inspecting officer: _____
Facility name: _____	

Name and position(s) of all inspecting officer(s) present:

1. _____

2. _____

Type of inspection: Initial Date of last inspection: _____

Routine

Follow-up (in cases where discrepancies or anomalies, detected during a previous inspection, remain outstanding)

Facility trading name(s): _____

Facility owner(s): _____

Facility address and contact information: _____

Year the facility was established: 2007

How many staff are currently employed at the facility?

Full time Part time

Name and job title of facility staff accompanying inspecting officer(s): _____

Does the operation have access to professional veterinary services? Yes No

If yes, what is the name and address of vet? _____

Does this company keep animals at any other location(s)? Yes No

If yes, where? _____

If yes, make arrangements to inspect the location(s) as soon as possible

DATA COLLECTION FORM

SPECIES INFORMATION (to be completed separately for each species held at the facility)

Date of inspection: _____ Name of senior inspecting officer: _____
 Facility name: _____ Species: _____

*Date species first acquired? _____ Source and life-stage of initial stock? CAMBODIA
 Numbers of initial stock, and sexes, if known _____ Males? Females?
 *Have additional animals been obtained since you acquired the initial stock? If so, from where?
No

Do you BREED this species? Yes No
 When did you start breeding? 2007
 # litters/clutches per year? _____
 # offspring/eggs in litter/clutch? _____
 # produced in the previous year? _____

ADULT BREEDING STOCK	Facility Information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of adults present?	<u>6157</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of males present?	<u>485</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of females?	<u>5672</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
What % of females breed each year?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
What do you feed adult animals?	<u>PUNNA LAB DIET + Fresh vegetables/fruit</u>	

REARING STOCK (CAPTIVE BRED AND RANGED COMBINED)	Facility Information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of juveniles present?	<u>1778</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Age at sexual maturity (years)?	<u>4-5</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Size or mass at sexual maturity (cm or g)?	<u>3.5-5.0 kg</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Size at sale (cm or g)	<u>2.0-4.0 yrs</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
What percentage of juveniles survive beyond 2 weeks? <i>Includes mortalities of eggs that didn't hatch.</i>	<u>99%</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
What do you feed rearing and juvenile animals?	<u>PUNNA LAB DIET + Fresh vegetables/fruit</u>	

DATA COLLECTION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE FACILITY

Date of inspection: _____ Name of senior inspecting officer: _____
 Facility name: _____

Name and position(s) of all inspecting officer(s) present:
 1. _____
 2. _____

Type of inspection: Initial Routine Follow-up (in cases where discrepancies or anomalies, detected during a previous inspection, remain outstanding)
 Date of last inspection: Sept 17

Facility trading name(s): _____
 Facility owner(s): _____
 Facility address and contact information: _____

Year the facility was established: 2007
 How many staff are currently employed at the facility?
 Full time Part time

Name and job title of facility staff accompanying inspecting officer(s):

Does the operation have access to professional veterinary services? Yes No
 If yes, what is the name and address of vet?

Does this company keep animals at any other location(s)? Yes No
 If yes, where?

If yes, make arrangements to inspect the location(s) as soon as possible

DATA COLLECTION FORM

SPECIES INFORMATION (to be completed separately for each species held at the facility)

Date of inspection: _____ Name of senior inspecting officer: _____
 Facility name: _____ Species: _____

*Date species first acquired? _____ Source and life-stage of initial stock? Cambodia
 Numbers of initial stock, and sexes, if known _____ Males? Females?
 *Have additional animals been obtained since you acquired the initial stock? If so, from where?

Do you **BREED** this species? Yes No
 When did you start breeding? 2004
 # litters/clutches per year? 1
 # offspring/eggs in litter/clutch? 1
 # produced in the previous year? 3226

ADULT BREEDING STOCK	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of adults present?	<u>6964</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of males present?	<u>927</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of females?	<u>6037</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
What % of females breed each year?	<u>60%</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
What do you feed adult animals?	<u>In-house cake material and fresh fruit</u>	

As of 31 Aug 2017

REARING STOCK (CAPTIVE BRED AND RANCHED COMBINED)	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of juveniles present?	<u>10,575</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Age at sexual maturity (years)?	<u>4-5 year old</u>	
Size or mass at sexual maturity (cm or g)?	<u>3-3.5 kg</u>	
Size at sale (cm or g)	<u>2-3 year old</u>	
What percentage of juveniles survive beyond 2 weeks? <i>Includes mortalities of eggs that didn't hatch.</i>	<u>98%</u>	
What do you feed rearing and juvenile animals?	<u>In-house cake material</u>	

fresh fruit

DATA COLLECTION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE FACILITY

Date of inspection: _____ Name of senior inspecting officer: _____
 Facility name: _____

Name and position(s) of all inspecting officer(s) present:
 1. _____
 2. _____

Type of inspection: Initial Routine Follow-up (in cases where discrepancies or anomalies, detected during a previous inspection, remain outstanding)
 Date of last inspection: Sept 17

Facility trading name(s): _____
 Facility owner(s): S.
 Facility address and contact information: _____

Year the facility was established: 2004
 How many staff are currently employed at the facility?
 Full time 48 Part time _____

Name and job title of facility staff accompanying inspecting officer(s):

Does the operation have access to professional veterinary services? Yes No
 If yes, what is the name and address of vet?

Does this company keep animals at any other location(s)? Yes No
 If yes, where?

 If yes, make arrangements to inspect the location(s) as soon as possible

Note: _____ is only use as holding and export site. Breeding activity had move to _____, since 2010.

DATA COLLECTION FORM

SPECIES INFORMATION (to be completed separately for each species held at the facility)

Date of inspection: _____ Name of senior inspecting officer: _____
Facility name: _____ Species: _____

*Date species first acquired? _____ Source and life-stage of initial stock? Cambodia
Numbers of initial stock, and sexes, if known _____ Males? Females?
*Have additional animals been obtained since you acquired the initial stock? If so, from where? _____

Do you **BREED** this species? Yes No
When did you start breeding? 2004
litters/clutches per year? 1
offspring/eggs in litter/clutch? 1
produced in the previous year? _____

ADULT BREEDING STOCK	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of adults present?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of males present?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of females?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
What % of females breed each year?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
What do you feed adult animals?	_____	

REARING STOCK (CAPTIVE BRED AND RANCHED COMBINED)	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of juveniles present?	<u>1185</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Age at sexual maturity (years)?	<u>4-5 year old</u>	
Size or mass at sexual maturity (cm or g)?	<u>3-3.5 kg.</u>	
Size at sale (cm or g)	<u>2-3 year old.</u>	
What percentage of juveniles survive beyond 2 weeks? <small>Includes mortalities of eggs that didn't hatch.</small>	<u>98%</u>	
What do you feed rearing and juvenile animals?	<u>In-house cake material and fresh fruit.</u>	

As of
31 AUG 2017

FACILITY 5

DATA COLLECTION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE FACILITY

Date of inspection: Sept. 5, 2017 Name of senior inspecting officer: _____
 Facility name: _____

Name and position(s) of all inspecting officer(s) present:
 1. _____
 2. _____

Type of inspection: Initial Routine Follow-up (in cases where discrepancies or anomalies, detected during a previous inspection, remain outstanding)
 Date of last inspection: Aug. 02 2017

Facility trading name(s): _____
 Facility owner(s): _____
 Facility address and contact information: _____

Year the facility was established: 2011 - November
 How many staff are currently employed at the facility?
 Full time Part time

Name and job title of facility staff accompanying inspecting officer(s):

Does the operation have access to professional veterinary services? Yes No
 If yes, what is the name and address of vet? _____

Does this company keep animals at any other location(s)? Yes No
 If yes, where? _____
 If yes, make arrangements to inspect the location(s) as soon as possible

DATA COLLECTION FORM

SPECIES INFORMATION (to be completed separately for each species held at the facility)

Date of inspection: Sept 5 2017 Name of senior inspecting officer: _____
 Facility name: _____ Species: _____

*Date species first acquired? 2011 - Nov Source and life-stage of initial stock? Purchased existing facility
 Numbers of initial stock, and sexes, if known 3863 Males? Females?
 *Have additional animals been obtained since you acquired the initial stock? If so, from where?

Do you BREED this species? Yes No
 When did you start breeding? 2011 - Nov
 # litters/clutches per year? 1
 # offspring/eggs in litter/clutch? 1
 # produced in the previous year? 602

ADULT BREEDING STOCK	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of adults present?	<u>1002</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of males present?	<u>108</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of females?	<u>894</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
What % of females breed each year?	<u>60%</u>	
What do you feed adult animals?	<u>Purina Diet</u>	

REARING STOCK (CAPTIVE BRED AND RANCHED COMBINED)	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of juveniles present?	<u>2046</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Age at sexual maturity (years)?	<u>4</u>	
Size or mass at sexual maturity (cm or g)?	<u>>2500g</u>	
Size at sale (cm or g)	<u>>2000g</u>	
What percentage of juveniles survive beyond 2 weeks? <i>Includes mortalities of eggs that didn't hatch.</i>	<u>90%</u>	
What do you feed rearing and juvenile animals?	<u>Purina Diet</u>	

DATA COLLECTION FORM

FACILITY 6

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE FACILITY

Date of inspection: 25-SEP-2017 Name of senior inspecting officer: _____
Facility name: _____

Name and position(s) of all inspecting officer(s) present:
1. _____
2. _____
Type of inspection: Initial Date of last inspection: 21-APR-2017
 Routine
 Follow-up (in cases where discrepancies or anomalies, detected during a previous inspection, remain outstanding)
Facility trading name(s): _____
Facility owner(s): _____
Facility address and contact information: _____

_____ .com

Year the facility was established: 09-May-2005

How many staff are currently employed at the facility?

Full time Part time

Name and job title of facility staff accompanying inspecting officer(s): _____
ian

Does the operation have access to professional veterinary services? Yes No

If yes, what is the name and address of vet? _____

Does this company keep animals at any other location(s)? Yes No

If yes, where? _____

If yes, make arrangements to inspect the location(s) as soon as possible

DATA COLLECTION FORM

SPECIES INFORMATION (to be completed separately for each species held at the facility)

Date of inspection: 25-SEP-2017 Name of senior inspecting officer: _____
 Facility name: _____ Species: _____

*Date species first acquired? 09-May-2005 Source and life-stage of initial stock? Forest
 Numbers of initial stock, and sexes, if known 4000heads Males? 267heads Females? 3733heads
 *Have additional animals been obtained since you acquired the initial stock? If so, from where?
 Have not.

Do you **BREED** this species? Yes No
 When did you start breeding? 09-May-2005
 # litters/clutches per year? Giving birth once a year
 # offspring/eggs in litter/clutch? About 99% produce one, and about 1% produce two
 # produced in the previous year? 3034heads

ADULT BREEDING STOCK	Facility Information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of adults present?	<u>6077heads</u>	<input type="text"/>
Number of males present?	<u>583heads</u>	<input type="text"/>
Number of females?	<u>5494heads</u>	<input type="text"/>
What % of females breed each year?	<u>About 60%</u>	
What do you feed adult animals?	<u>National standard experimental monkey full price feed and local fruit and vegetables.</u>	

REARING STOCK (CAPTIVE BRED AND RANCHED COMBINED)	Facility Information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of juveniles present?	<u>4915heads</u>	<input type="text"/>
Age at sexual maturity (years)?	<u>About 3.5 years old to 5 years old</u>	
Size or mass at sexual maturity (cm or g)?	<u>About 3000g to 5000g</u>	
Size at sale (cm or g)	<u>Above 1800g</u>	
What percentage of juveniles survive beyond 2 weeks? <i>Includes mortalities of eggs that didn't hatch.</i>	<u>About 99%</u>	
What do you feed rearing and juvenile animals?	<u>National standard experimental monkey full price feed and local fruit and vegetables.</u>	

FACILITY 7

DATA COLLECTION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE FACILITY

Date of inspection: October.2.2017 Name of senior inspecting officer: _____
 Facility name: _____

Name and position(s) of all inspecting officer(s) present:

1. _____
 2. _____

Type of inspection: Initial Date of last inspection: September.2.2017
 Routine
 Follow-up (in cases where discrepancies or anomalies, detected during a previous inspection, remain outstanding)

Facility trading name(s): _____
 Facility owner(s): _____
 Facility address and contact information: _____

Year the facility was established: February.2007
 How many staff are currently employed at the facility?

Full time Part time

Name and job title of facility staff accompanying inspecting officer(s):

Does the operation have access to professional veterinary services? Yes No
 If yes, what is the name and address of vet? _____

Does this company keep animals at any other location(s)? Yes No
 If yes, where? _____

If yes, make arrangements to inspect the location(s) as soon as possible

DATA COLLECTION FORM

SPECIES INFORMATION (to be completed separately for each species held at the facility)

Date of inspection: _____ Name of senior inspecting officer: _____
Facility name: _____ Species: _____

*Date species first acquired? February 2007 Source and life-stage of initial stock? Cambodia
Numbers of initial stock, and sexes, if known 1000 Males? Females?
*Have additional animals been obtained since you acquired the initial stock? If so, from where?

Do you **BREED** this species? Yes No
When did you start breeding? February 2007
litters/clutches per year? 1
offspring/eggs in litter/clutch? 1
produced in the previous year? _____

ADULT BREEDING STOCK	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of adults present?	<input type="text" value="3847"/>	<input type="text"/>
Number of males present?	<input type="text" value="1337"/>	<input type="text"/>
Number of females?	<input type="text" value="2510"/>	<input type="text"/>
What % of females breed each year?	<input type="text" value="60%"/>	
What do you feed adult animals?	_____	

REARING STOCK (CAPTIVE BRED AND RANCHED COMBINED)	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of juveniles present?	<input type="text" value="5333"/>	<input type="text"/>
Age at sexual maturity (years)?	<input type="text" value="4-5 Year old"/>	
Size or mass at sexual maturity (cm or g)?	<input type="text" value="3-3,5 Kg"/>	
Size at sale (cm or g)	<input type="text" value="2-3 Year old"/>	
What percentage of juveniles survive beyond 2 weeks? <i>Includes mortalities of eggs that didn't hatch.</i>	<input type="text" value="90%"/>	
What do you feed rearing and juvenile animals?	_____	

2023 Cambodian Authority monkey farm
census data submitted to CITES



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
Kingdom of Cambodia
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
Nation Religion King

Cambodia

ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
សមត្ថកិច្ចគ្រប់គ្រងសាមគ្គីភាពសកម្មជាតិ
CITES Management Authority of Cambodia

No: 0214 CMAC

Phnom Penh 29 September 2023

Dr. Ivonne Higuero
Secretary General
CITES Secretariat, International Environment House
Chemin des Anémones, CH-1219 Châtelaine
Geneva, Switzerland

Subject: Review of Trade in Animal Specimens Reported as Produced in Captivity

[(Resolution Conf. 17.7 (COP18)].

Dear Dr. Ivonne Higuero:

I am writing in reference to the letter dated 25 July 2023 from the CITES Secretariat. The CITES Management Authority of Cambodia would like to inform you that review of trade in animal specimens report as produced in captivity of *Macaca fascicularis* from Cambodia, is consulted with the Scientific Authority, forestry administration and breeding farms in Cambodia.

I am please attached here with review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity.

Please accept, Dr. Ivonne Higuero, the assurance of my highest considerations.

Sincerely yours,

Sao Vannsereyvuth
Undersecretary of State
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
Chairman of CITES Management Authority of Cambodia

Attachments:

- Annex C: Cambodia Responses to Questions from the Animals Committee at AC32
- Annex 1: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4; 1.5; and 1.6
- Annex 2: Letter from CITES Management Authority of Cambodia to CITES Secretariat on “*Macaca fascicularis* exported from Cambodia”
- Annex 3: Letter from CITES Management Authority of Cambodia to CITES Secretariat on “Source code C and F in relation to specimens of *Macaca fascicularis* exported from Cambodia”
- Annex 4: Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species [Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP 13) paragraph p]

- Cc: - Secretariat of MAFF
 - Forestry Administration
 - File

Annex C

Cambodia Response to Questions from the Animals Committee at AC32Regarding *Macaca fascicularis*

Question code	Question	Answer
C1	How many facilities in your country are breeding specimens of the species concerned which are subsequently being exported? How does the breeding facility meet the criteria of a closed environment according to Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.) on <i>Specimens of animal species bred in captivity</i> ?	<p>In Cambodia, there are currently eight facilities that are breeding and exporting specimens of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>, under the management of six companies: Vanny Bio-Research (Cambodia) Corporation, Ltd. (2 facilities in Phnom Penh and Pursat province), Shin Nippon Biomedical Laboratories (SNBL) (1 facility in Kampong Cham province), Orient-Cam Co., Ltd. (1 facility in Kampong Chhnang province), K-F (Cambodia) Ltd. (1 facility in Kampong Thom province), Rong De Group Co., Ltd. (1 facility in Kampong Speu) Angkor Primates Center Inc. (1 facility in Kampong Thom province, inactive since 2018) and HT Biotech Co., Ltd. (1 facility in Preah Sihanouk province, yet operational)</p> <p><i>Macaca fascicularis</i> breeding facilities meet the criteria of a closed environment according to Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.) on <i>Specimens of animal species bred in captivity</i>. Indeed, the boundaries of each of the breeding facilities are surrounded by concrete walls to prevent the entrance of wild animals, the breeding stock being housed separately. The structure of each of the facilities' enclosures is made up of concrete walls and a steel wire frame to prevent animals from escaping and includes sufficient space and height, as well as different levels of perches and swings, to allow animals to behave as in a natural environment. The animals are fed daily with Purina Diet, home cake material, NH22 Diet, steamed corn cake, pellet feed, and local seasonal fresh fruits and vegetables. An automated clean water system is installed in each enclosure, with each being cleaned twice daily and sanitized weekly, allowing the animal access to natural light and temperature.</p> <p>Licensed <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> breeding facilities have been established in accordance with the Forestry Law and other Cambodian relevance legislations and have been permitted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).</p> <p>The animals at each of the <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> breeding facilities are reared in a controlled environment and movements of animals between breeding sites are regulated by the Forestry Administration (FA) and supervised by its officials. <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> breeding facilities have produced second (F2) and subsequent generations (F3, F4) offspring in a controlled environment.</p> <p>The licensed breeding facilities are well-managed by professional staff with access to experienced veterinarians. SNBL and Orient-Cam received</p>

		<p>accreditation from AAALAC (Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International) in 2012 and 2014 respectively while Vanny bioresearch in 2012.</p> <p>The annual birth rate in some licensed breeding facilities exceeds the number of animals exported to ensure sufficient replacement of breeding stock and the growth of animal colonies.</p>
<p>C2</p>	<p>Have all of these facilities been inspected to ensure that the specimens produced comply with Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.) on <i>Specimens of animal species bred in captivity</i>? Please explain further any regulations or measures currently in place for monitoring facilities which claim to be captive breeding this species, for example whether facilities are required to keep records of the acquisition, maintenance or breeding of animals of this species, and whether authorities verify these records?</p>	<p>Yes, these breeding facilities have been inspected to ensure that the specimens produced comply with Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.).</p> <p>Current monitoring activities conducted at each of the <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> breeding facilities include:</p> <p>Monthly review: Each licensed facility is required to send monthly report to the Forestry Administration. The Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity is responsible for reviewing the monthly reports associated with animal records, including births deaths, export and transfer from one breeding farm to another one import adults, juveniles and parents. If the review found abnormality, breeding facility is required to clarify the anomaly.</p> <p>Export quota verification: Before export quota is issued by MAFF, FA officers in cooperation with local FA check the breeding facility especially numbers of animals requested for export quota. They check numbers of adults and their IDs, sex, age compared with data provided on each of animals requested for export quota and capacity to produce offspring to export.</p> <p>Following check by FA, officers from CITES Management Authority of Cambodia and General Inspectorate of MAFF double check quota requested by each licensed facility for export. The process is to ensure the accuracy of the assessment of each facility and adults of long tailed marke requested for export quota.</p> <p>Semi-annual inspection: A team assigned by the FA, which is led by a senior officer, accompanied by local FA officials and CITES Management Authority inspects and counts every animal inside the breeding facilities. The team assesses the general animal health conditions, the farming environment and the management of the facilities.</p> <p>Export verification: is conducted inspection by veterinarian official from General Directorate of Animal Health and Production and local FA officers in the perimeter of their responsibility where breeding farms are located and at export gate (International Airport or international border) as well. The check is associated with counting of numbers of animals, observing animal health conditions and relevant documents and IDs to</p>

		<p>ensure that the export of the animals does not exceed permitted export animals.</p> <p>Custom inspection: Prior to final export, custom officers inspect the export cargo, after valid the animal number, the total export number was endorsed into the export CITES.</p> <p>Each of the licensed <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> breeding facilities also maintains various records associated with animal breeding, including general animal husbandry records, treatment of illness or injury, births and deaths records, IDs, import, export, breeding stock and movements from one enclosure to another.</p>
C3	Which authority carries out these inspections and how often are they undertaken?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity (DWB) is in charge of carrying out monthly review. • The DWB together with local FA officials are responsible for checking request for export quota. • The CITES Management Authority and General Inspectorate of MAFF are in charge of following up request for export quota. • Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity together the Department of Legislation and Law Enforcement (DLE) of the FA, CITES Management Authority, General Inspectorate of MAFF and local FA officers are in charge of carrying out semi-annual inspection.
C4	For each facility in question 1, either complete the Data Collection Form (document AC29 Inf. 1 may be of assistance), or provide the information on the form in a different way.	Information on each of the <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> breeding facilities is provided on the attached Data Collection Forms (Annex 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4; 1.5; 1.6 and Annex 2).
C5	How was it determined that the breeding stock was established in accordance with the provisions of CITES and relevant national laws and in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild?	Breeding stock of licensed <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> breeding facilities have been established in accordance with the Forestry Law other Cambodian relevance legislations with collection quotas recommended by the FA and issued by the MAFF. The collection process was overseen by the FA and the recommended collection quota was based on an assessment of the wild population of <i>Macaca Fascicularis</i> undertaken between 2002 and 2010, so the number of animals collected would have no detrimental effect on the survival of the species in the wild.
C6	Has the breeding stock received additional specimens from the wild since establishment and if so, how many and when and how was it determined that they were obtained in accordance with the provisions of CITES and relevant national laws and in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild?	<p>The breeding stock has received additional specimens from the wild since establishment as some animals were too old and others were unable to breed or in order to prevent or alleviate deleterious inbreeding.</p> <p><i>Macara fascicularis</i> quotas allowed to be collected from the wild for breeding stock between 2003 and 2009 were 37,780 animals (12,083 males and 25,697 females), representing 1.26% of the estimated population in the wild in 2014 (see: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/AC/28/AC28-09-03-A2.pdf) (annex 4).</p>

		<p>Since October 2010, in order to safeguard the wild population of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>, at the request of the FA, the MAFF has decided to suspend permits to collect and/or harvest <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> from the wild. This suspension will remain in effect for at least five years until more comprehensive assessment of the distribution, conservation status and use of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> in Cambodia is available to meet biological and trade criteria of the CITES.</p> <p>Therefore, the last approval of quotas No. 4091 dated 22 July 2009 for Vathanak Prasoeu cooperation import export: 3,000 heads (which is currently under the management of Orient Cam Co., Ltd) was cancelled. No quotas have been granted for the collection of additional specimens from the wild since 2010, but instead, the collection of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> from public areas and tourist site has been allowed.</p> <p>Before any MAFF's authorization to collect specimens of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> from public places and tourist sites, FA has dispatched specialized officials to carry out a census in order to know the number of long-tailed macaques present in public places and tourist sites and the risk posed by macaques to tourists and local peoples so that timely actions can be taken to prevent such risks. In addition, the census and collection of macaques are conducted with complaints and request from households/local authorities, owners of resort and people affected by macaques. The macaques that caused the threat, danger and destruction to people and tourists' belongings and properties were then allowed to be removed and collected by requested breeding facility.</p> <p>Since 2018 to present, 2057 heads (Vanny Bio-Research 2,000 heads and Orient-Cam 57 heads) macaques were off-take from public places and tourist sites in accordance with Resolution Conf.10.16 (CoP 19).</p>
--	--	---

Question code	Question	Answer
F1	Why are you reporting this trade under source code F?	<p>After 2007, designations on CITES permits issued for the export of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> from breeding facilities by the Cambodia CITES Management Authority were inconsistent. There were, indeed, misinterpretations made in assigning source codes that have, in essence, transformed the correct source code designations of C to those of 'F', 'F1' or 'F2' from 2007 to 2016, with the retention, in 2011, of the correct source code designations of C with respect to exports to China. These changes were due to the misunderstanding that the designations assigned to the generations bred in captivity (i.e., F1, F2, F3...) in breeding facilities were synonymous with the designation of an assigned source code of F. The generation designations of F1, F2, F3... were thus inadvertently considered synonymous with the attribution of an F-related source code, even though <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> continued to be bred in breeding facilities in controlled, closed environment. However, small additional specimens have been permitted to collect from public places and tourism sites (not from the wildlife) in accordance with Resolutions Conf. 10.16, source code F has been assigned with production of F1 generation (Cambodia CITES report (2017) (annex 3).</p> <p>Since 2017, CITES authority together with FA conducted biennial inspection to all farm using AC29 Inf. 1, the use of source code C or F was based on the inspection finding and CITES AC29 Inf. 1 recommendation.</p>
F2	Please confirm that non-detriment findings have been made for the export of all specimens of the species concerned with the source code "F" and the way in such findings have been made, particularly for species not native to your country.	<p>Each of the licensed <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> breeding facilities follows relevant Cambodian laws in managing their breeding facility in a manner that is not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. Information on each specimen has been recorded and properly maintained from birth and weaning until offspring become rearing stock with their own ID tags.</p> <p>The maintenance of the country's wild population of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> has been ensured by MAFF's adoption of the FA's request in October 2010 to suspend permits to collect and/or harvest <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> in the wild. This suspension is expected to remain in effect for at least five years until more comprehensive assessment of the distribution, conservation status and use of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> in Cambodia is available to meet biological and trade criteria of the CITES.</p>
F3	How many facilities in your country are producing specimens of the species concerned which are subsequently being exported?	<p>In Cambodia, there are currently eight facilities that are breeding and exporting specimens of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>, under management of seven companies: Vanny Bio-Research (Cambodia) Corporation, Ltd. (2 facilities in Phnom Penh and Pursat province), Shin Nippon Biomedical Laboratories (1 facility in Kompong Cham province), Orient-Cam Co., Ltd. (1 facility in Kompong Chhnang province), K-F (Cambodia) Ltd. (1 facility in Kompong Thom province), Rong De Group Co., Ltd. (1 facility in Kompong Speu province) and Angkor Primates Center Inc. (1 facility in Kompong Thom province, inactive since 2018) and HT Biotech Co., Ltd. (1 facility in Sihanouk province, yet operational)</p> <p>In the meantime, there are two facilities (Vanny Bio-Research (Cambodia) Corporation, Ltd. and Orient-Cam Co., Ltd. that produced specimens of the species concerned. However, the</p>

		offspring of species concerned are produced is not for export, but to avoid inbreeding in accordance with Resolution conf.10.6.
F4	Has the breeding stock received additional specimens from the wild since establishment and if so, how many and when and how was it determined that they were obtained in accordance with the provisions of CITES and relevant national laws and in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild?	<p>The breeding stock has never received additional specimens from the wild since their establishment's approved quotas. And because of some facilities breeding stock animals are too old and others are unable to breed or in order to prevent or alleviate deleterious inbreeding. MAFF also encourages and supports some licensed breeding facilities to import young breeding stock from captive bred facilities from neighbor countries such as from Vietnam or Laos which conducting accordance with provision of CITES and relevant national laws. As result, Shin Nippon Biomedical Laboratories (SNBL) Cambodia imported 500 heads breeding stock from Vietnam in August 2023.</p> <p><i>Macaca fascicularis</i> quotas allowed to be collected from the wild for breeding stock between 2003 and 2009 were 37,780 animals (12,083 males and 25,697 females), representing 1.26% of the estimated population in the wild in 2014 (see: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/AC/28/AC28-09-03-A2.pdf).</p> <p>Since October 2010, in order to safeguard the wild population of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>, at the request of the FA, the MAFF has decided to suspend permits to collect and/or harvest <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> from the wild. This suspension will remain in effect for at least five years until more comprehensive assessment of the distribution, conservation status and use of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> in Cambodia is available to meet biological and trade criteria of the CITES.</p> <p>Therefore, no quotas have been granted for the collection of additional specimens from the wild since 2010, but instead, the collection of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> from public areas and tourist sites has been allowed.</p> <p>Before any MAFF's authorization to collect specimens of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> from public places and tourist sites, FA has dispatched specialized officials to carry out a census in order to know the number of long-tailed macaques present in public places and tourist sites and the risks posed by macaques to tourists and local peoples so that timely actions can be taken to prevent such risks. The macaques that caused the threat, danger and destruction to people and tourists' belongings and properties were then allowed to be removed and collected by requested breeding facility.</p> <p>Since 2018 to present, 2,057 heads (Vanny Bio-Research 2,000 heads and Orient-Cam 57 heads) of macaques were harvested from public places and tourist sites (not from the wild) in accordance with Resolution Conf.10.16 (CoP 19) para. 2)b ii) B)1 associated with to prevent or alleviate deleterious inbreeding, with the magnitude of such addition determined by the need for new genetic material which is not pose detrimental to survival of the populations of macaque in the wild.</p>

Annex 1
Annex 1.1 **FACILITY 1**

DATA COLLECTION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE FACILITY

Date of inspection: <u>14-15 June 2023</u>	Name of senior inspecting officer: <u>Chheav Sopheaktra</u>
Facility name: <u>FACILITY 1</u>	

Name and position(s) of all inspecting officer(s) present:	
1. <u>Mr. Chhin Navin, Deputy Chief of the office of Wildlife Rescuing, Breeding and Game Hunting</u>	
2. <u>Mr. Yann Vean, Deputy Chief of the office of Habitat Management and Nature-based Touris</u>	
3. <u>Mr. Chheom Soksvatha, Deputy Chief of Stoung Division, Forestry Administration</u>	
4. <u>Mr. Kho Sochetra, Chief of Kampongsvay Triage, Forestry Administration</u>	
5. <u>Mr. Pich Fang, Deputy Chief of Kampongsvay Triage, Forestry Administration</u>	
6. <u>Ms. Houy Sokmom, Officer of Stoung Division, Forestry Administration</u>	
7. <u>Mr. Meng Chhna, Forestry Administration officer</u>	
8. <u>Ms. Eam Sona, Forestry Administration officer</u>	
9. <u>Ms. San Sovannary, Forestry Administration officer</u>	
10. <u>Mr. Bou Mongkulreangsev, Forestry Administration officer</u>	
Type of inspection:	Date of last inspection: <u>14-15 June 2023</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Initial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Routine <input type="checkbox"/> Follow-up (in cases where discrepancies or anomalies, detected during a previous inspection, remain outstanding)	
Facility trading name(s): _____	
Facility owner(s): <u>Mr. Huang 董海江</u>	
Facility address and contact information: _____	
Emai: _____	
Year the facility was established: <u>19-June-2003</u>	
How many staff are currently employed at the facility?	
Full time	Part time
<input type="text" value="175"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Name and job title of facility staff accompanying inspecting officer(s):	
1-Mr. Wu Ping, Deputy General Manager, 2-Mr. Nge Kheang, Interpreter, 3-Mr. Cen Zhijian, Veterinarian,	
4-Mr. Li Ke, Veterinarian, and 5-Mr. Chen Runming, Veterinarian	
Does the operation have access to professional veterinary services? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
If yes, what is the name and address of vet? <u>1- Mr. Cen Zhijian, 2- Mr. Chen Runming, 3- Mr. Li Ke, 4- Mr. Liu Zujang, 5- Mr. Li Yongxing, 6- Mr. Liu Guangsheng, 7- Mr. Peng Wenbo, 8- Mr. Chen Wenyi, 9- Mr. Men Rithysam, and 10- Mr. Hunag Xuming, (the same as company address)</u>	
Does this company keep animals at any other location(s)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
If yes, where? _____	
<i>If yes, make arrangements to inspect the location(s) as soon as possible</i>	

DATA COLLECTION FORM

SPECIES INFORMATION (to be completed separately for each species held at the facility)

Date of inspection: 14-15 June 2023 Name of senior inspecting officer: Chheav Sopheaktra
 Facility name: Facility 1 Species: Macaca fascicularis

*Date species first acquired? 19-June-2003 Source and life-stage Cambodia
 of initial stock?
 Numbers of initial stock, and sexes, if know 4,000 heads Males? 267 heads Females? 3,733 heads
 *Have additional animals been obtained since you acquired the initial stock? If so, from where?
No

Do you **BREED** this species? Yes No
 When did you start breeding? 19-June-2003
 #litters/clutches per year? Three babies in two year
 #offspring/eggs in litter/clutch? About 99% produce one, and about 1% produce two
 #produced in the previous year? 11,950 heads

ADULT BREEDING STOCK	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of adults present?	<u>19,514 heads as of 31 May 2023</u>	<u>19,514 heads</u>
Number of males present?	<u>1,810 heads</u>	<u>1,810 heads</u>
Number of females?	<u>17,704 heads</u>	<u>17,704 heads</u>
What % of females breed each year?	<u>About 72%</u>	
What do you feed adult animals?	<u>In home cake Materials and Seasonal local Fresh Fruits.</u>	

REARING STOCK (CAPTIVE BRED AND RANCHED COMBINED)	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of juveniles present?	<u>23,172 heads included babies 3,716 heads</u>	<u>23,191 heads</u>
Age at sexual maturity (years)?	<u>3.5-5 years old</u>	
Size or mass at sexual maturity (cm or g)	<u>3,000-5,000 g</u>	
Size at sale (cm or g)	<u>>1,800 g</u>	
What percentage of juveniles survive beyond 2 weeks? <i>Includes mortalities of eggs that didn't hatch.</i>	<u>Above 99%</u>	
What do you feed rearing and juvenile animals?	<u>In home cake Materials and Seasonal local Fresh Fruits.</u>	

Annex 1.2 Facility 2...

DATA COLLECTION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE FACILITY

Date of inspection: 29/08/2023 Name of senior inspecting officer: Mr Chheav Sopheaktra
 Facility name: FACILITY 2

Name and position(s) of all inspecting officer (s) present:

1. Mr. Nhan Bunthan, Chief of Office of Rescuing, Breeding and Game Hunting
2. Mr. Chhin Navin, Deputy Chief of Office of Rescuing, Breeding and Game Hunting
3. Mr. Vann Vean, Vice Chief of Habitats Management and Nature Based Tourism Office
4. Mr. Meng Channa, Forestry Administration Officer
5. Ms. San Sovannary, Forestry Administration Officer
6. Ms. Eam Sona, Forestry Administration Officer
7. Mr. Um Vireak, Forestry Administration Officer
8. Mr. Chhuon Vanna, Forestry Administration Officer
9. Mr. Ros Sokha, Forestry Administration Officer
10. Mr. Bou Monkulrengey, Forestry Administration Officer
11. Mr. Bour Vuthy, Forestry Administration Officer
12. Mr. Seang Ros, Deputy Chief of Kampong Chhnang Cantonment, Forestry Administration
13. Mr. Hor Dara, Chief of Kampong Chhnang Division, Forestry Administration
14. Mr. Sann Saro, Chief of Rolea Bier Triage, Forestry Administration

Type of inspection: Initial Routine Follow-up (in cases where discrepancies or anomalies, detected during a previous inspection, remain outstanding)

Date of last inspection: 29/08/2023

Facility trading name(s): _____

Facility owner(s): Mr. Kim Jong Hyun

Facility address and contact information: _____

Tel: _____

Year established: 2011

How many staff are currently employed at the facility?

Full time	83	Part time	2
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Name and job title of facility staff accompanying inspecting officer(s):

Mr. Kim Jong Hyun, Director General

Mr. In Kimhong, Facility manager

Does the operation have access to professional veterinary services? Yes No

If yes, what is the name and address of vet? Dr. Wilhelm Galano-Tan (DVM) and he stays inside the facility at Tr

Does this company keep animals at any other location(s)? Yes No

If yes, where? _____

If yes, make arrangements to inspect the location(s) as soon as possible

DATA COLLECTION FORM

SPECIES INFORMATION (to be completed separately for each species held at the facility)

Date of inspection: 29/08/2023 Name of senior inspecting officer: Mr Chheav Sopheaktra
 Facility name: Facility 2 Species: Macaca fascicularis

*Date species first acquired? 21/11/2011 Source and life-stage of initial stock? Purchased existing facility
 Numbers of initial stock, and sexes, if know 3,863 Males? Females?
 *Have additional animals been obtained since you acquired the initial stock? If so, from where?
Yes, we obtained 57 heads from public areas during Jan-Sep 2022 under MAFF license number 5706 dated 07/07/2021

Do you **BREED** this species? Yes No
 When did you start breeding? 21/11/2011
 #litters/clutches per year? 1.3 heads per year
 #offspring/eggs in litter/clutch? 1
 #produced in the previous year? 2,827

ADULT BREEDING STOCK	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of adults present?	3,309	3,309
Number of males present?	308	308
Number of females?	3,001	3,001
What % of females breed each year?	80%	

What do you feed adult animals? NH22 Diet from Newhope Group and seasonal fruits (such as sweet potato, Jicama, Watermelon, Mango or Papaya), no antibiotic is mixed with all type of feeds.

REARING STOCK (CAPTIVE BRED AND RANCHED COMBINED)	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of juveniles present?	3,297	3,297
Age at sexual maturity (years)?	Females = 3.5 Years old & Male = 6 Years old	
Size or mass at sexual maturity (cm or g)	>2,500g	
Size at sale (cm or g)	>1,800g	
What percentage of juveniles survive beyond 2 weeks?	95%	

Includes mortalities of eggs that didn't hatch

What do you feed rearing and juvenile animals? NH22 Diet from Newhope Group and seasonal fruits (such as sweet potato, Jicama, Watermelon, Mango or Papaya), no antibiotic is mixed with all type of feeds.

Annex 1.3 Facility 3

DATA COLLECTION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE FACILITY

Date of inspection: 20-June-2023 Name of senior inspecting officer: Mr. Chheang Dany
 Facility name: Facility 3

Name and position(s) of all inspecting officer(s) present:

1. Mr. Lao Sethaphal, Deputy Director of Department of Legislation and Law Enforcement
2. Mr. Chheav Sopheaktra, Deputy Director of Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity
3. Mr. Teang David, Deputy Director of Department of Legislation and Law Enforcement
4. Mr. Nhan Bunthan, Chief of Office of Rescuing, Breeding and Game Hunting
5. Mr. Ouk Sara, Chief of Office of Governance and Law Enforcement
6. Mr. Chhin Navin, Deputy Chief of Office of Rescuing, Breeding and Game Hunting
7. Mr. Chan Monineath, Chief of Forestry Administration Basedh Division
8. Mr. Hon Thea, Chief of Forestry Administration Treng Trayoeung Triage
9. Mr. Dim Sony, Forestry Administration Officer
10. Mr. Meng Channa, Forestry Administration Officer
11. Ms. San Sovannary, Forestry Administration Officer
12. Mr. Sak Ousaphea, Forestry Administration Officer
13. Mr. Bou Vannak, Forestry Administration Officer

Type of inspection: Initial Routine Follow-up (in cases where discrepancies or anomalies, detected during a previous inspection, remain outstanding)

Date of last inspection: 20-June-2023

Facility trading name(s): _____

Facility owner(s): Ms. Hun Sengny

Facility address and contact information: _____

Tel.: _____

Year the facility was established: 25-September-2006

How many staff are currently employed at the facility?

Full time	75	Part time	0
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Name and job title of facility staff accompanying inspecting officer(s):

1. Mr. Zhang Yulin Factory director
2. Mr. Li Honglin Veterinary

Does the operation have access to professional veterinary services? Yes No

If yes, what is the name and address of vet? Zhang Yulin, LuoFagao, LuoXiangchun, LiHonglin, Xucaiyin

any other location(s)? Yes No

If yes, where? _____

If yes, make arrangements to inspect the location(s) as soon as possible

DATA COLLECTION FORM

SPECIES INFORMATION (to be completed separately for each species held at the facility)

Date of inspection: 20-June-2023 Name of senior inspecting officer: Mr. Chheang Dany
 Facility name: Facility 3 Species: Macaca fascicularis

*Date species first acquired? 4-June-2008 Source and life-stage Kampong Speu existing facility
 of initial stock?
 Numbers of initial stock, and sexes, if know 1,000 heads Males? 200 Females? 800
 *Have additional animals been obtained since you acquired the initial stock? If so, from where?
No

Do you **BREED** this species? Yes No
 When did you start breeding? 4-June-2008
 #litters/clutches per year? 1
 #offspring/eggs in litter/clutch? 1
 #produced in the previous year? 1251 Head

ADULT BREEDING STOCK	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of adults present?	<u>2466</u>	<u>2466</u>
Number of males present?	<u>564</u>	<u>564</u>
Number of females?	<u>1902</u>	<u>1902</u>
What % of females breed each year?	<u>75%</u>	
What do you feed adult animals? <u>Steamed corn cake, pellet feed, banana, sweet potato, pumpkin, watermelon, cucumber, papaya, etc</u>		

REARING STOCK (CAPTIVE BRED AND RANCHED COMBINED)	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of juveniles present?	<u>4695</u>	<u>4695</u>
Age at sexual maturity (years)?	<u>Male > 6 Year old, female > 3.5 Year old</u>	
Size or mass at sexual maturity (cm or g)	<u>Male > 6,000g</u>	
Size at sale (cm or g)	<u>2,000g</u>	
What percentage of juveniles survive beyond 2 weeks? <i>Includes mortalities of eggs that didn't hatch.</i>	<u>>98%</u>	
What do you feed rearing and juvenile animals? <u>Steamed corn cake, pellet feed, banana, sweet potato, pumpkin, watermelon, cucumber, papaya, etc</u>		

Annex 1.4 Facility 4

DATA COLLECTION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE FACILITY

Date of inspection: 29 Aug 2023 Name of senior inspecting officer: Mr. Chheav Sopheaktra
 Facility name: Facility 4

Name and position(s) of all inspecting officer(s) present:

1. Mr. Nhan Bunthan, Chief of Office of Rescuing, Breeding and Game Hunting
2. Mr. Chhin Navin, Deputy Chief of Office of Rescuing, Breeding and Game Hunting
3. Mr. Vann Vean, Deputy Chief of Habitat Management and Nature-Based Tourism Office
4. Mr. Meng Channa, Forestry Administration Officer
5. Ms. San Sovannary, Forestry Administration Officer
6. Ms. Eam Sona, Forestry Administration Officer
7. Mr. Um Vireak, Forestry Administration Officer
8. Mr. Chhuon Vanna, Forestry Administration Officer
9. Mr. Ros Sokha, Forestry Administration Officer
10. Mr. Bou Monkulrengse, Forestry Administration Officer
11. Mr. Buor Vuthy, Forestry Administration Officer
12. Mr. Oung Rina, Deputy Chief of Cheung Prey Triage, Forestry Administration

Type of inspection: Initial Routine Follow-up (in cases where discrepancies or anomalies, detected during a previous inspection, remain outstanding)

Date of last inspection: 29 August 2023

Facility trading name(s): _____

Facility owner(s): Sunaga Yushiharu

Facility addresses and contact information: _____

Year the facility was established: 2005

How many staff are currently employed at the facility?

Full time Part time

Name and job title of facility staff accompanying inspecting officer(s):
Mr. Sunaga Yoshiharu Director General of Operation and Mr. Ang Assaravuth Business Operations Manager.

Does the operation have access to professional veterinary services? Yes No

If yes, what is the name and address of vet? Dr. Kazuya Kinoshita and Dr. Melanio Cid III inside the Company
 at _____

Does this company keep animals at any other location(s)? Yes No

If yes, where? _____

If yes, make arrangements to inspect the location(s) as soon as possible

DATA COLLECTION FORM

SPECIES INFORMATION (to be completed separately for each species held at the facility)

Date of inspection: 29 Aug 2023 Name of senior inspecting officer: Mr Chheav Sopheaktra
 Facility: Facility 4 Species: Macaca fascicularis

*Date species first acquired? 2005 Source and life-stage Cambodia
 of initial stock?
 Numbers of initial stock, and sexes, if know 1024 heads Males? Females?
 *Have additional animals been obtained since you acquired the initial stock? If so, from where?
Yes, 500 heads from Vina Mekong Group (Vietnam) for breeding in SNBL (Cambodia) Ltd.

Do you **BREED** this species? Yes No
 When did you start breeding? 2007
 #litters/clutches per year? 1
 #offspring/eggs in litter/clutch? 1
 #produced in the previous year? 1,821 heads

ADULT BREEDING STOCK	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of adults present?	<u>5,785 heads</u>	<u>5,785 heads</u>
Number of males present?	<u>568 heads</u>	<u>568 heads</u>
Number of females?	<u>5,217 heads</u>	<u>5,217 heads</u>
What % of females breed each year?	<u>90-95%</u>	
What do you feed adult animals?	<u>Purina, Mokey Diet and Seasonal fruit</u>	

REARING STOCK (CAPTIVE BRED AND RANCHED COMBINED)	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of juveniles present?	<u>4,614 heads</u>	<u>4,623 heads</u>
Age at sexual maturity (years)?	<u>3.5-5 years old</u>	
Size or mass at sexual maturity (cm or g)	<u>3,000-3,500g</u>	
Size at sale (cm or g)	<u>2,000-6,000g</u>	
What percentage of juveniles survive beyond 2 weeks? <i>Includes mortalities of eggs that didn't hatch</i>	<u>99%</u>	
What do you feed rearing and juvenile animals?	<u>Purina, Mokey Diet and Seasonal fruit</u>	

Annex I.5 Facility 5

DATA COLLECTION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE FACILITY

Date of inspection: 31-August-2023 Name of senior inspecting officer: Chheav Sopheakra
 Facility name: Facility 5

Name and position(s) of all inspecting officer(s) present:

1. Mr. Nhan Bunthan, Chief of Office of Wildlife Rescuing, Breeding and Game Hunting
2. Mr. Chhin Navin, Deputy Chief of Office of Wildlife Rescuing, Breeding and Game Hunting
3. Mr. Vann Vean, Deputy Chief of Office of Habitat Management and Nature-based Tourism
4. Mr. Meng Channa, Forestry Administration officer
5. Mr. Buor Vuthy, Forestry Administration office
6. Mr. Bou Mongkul Reangsey, Forestry Administration officer
7. Mr. Ros Sokha, Forestry Administration officer
8. Mr. Um Vireak, Forestry Administration officer
9. Ms. Eam Sona, Forestry Administration officer
10. Mr. Chhuon Vanna, Forestry Administration officer
11. Ms. San Sovannary, Forestry Administration officer
12. Mr. Mao Leaptheng, Chief of Boeung Keng Kang Triage, Forestry Administration
13. Mr. Kong Vannroth, Officer of Phnom Penh Cantonment, Forestry Administration

Type of inspection: Date of last inspection: 31-August-2023

Initial
 Routine
 Follow-up (in cases where discrepancies or anomalies, detected during a previous inspection, remain outstanding)

Facility trading name(s): _____
 Facility owner(s): Mr. Lau Mansang James
 Facility address and contact information: _____

Year the facility was established: 2004

How many staff are currently employed at the facility?

Full time	41	Part time	NIL
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Name and job title of facility staff accompanying inspecting officer(s):
Mr. Raphael Cheung (PR Manager)
Mr. Gao Fei (Attending Vet)

Does the operation have access to professional veterinary services? Yes No
 If yes, what is the name and address of vet? Mr. Gao Fei, C

Does this company keep animals at any other location(s)? Yes No
 If yes, where? Vanny, Pursat Site
If yes, make arrangements to inspected location(s) as soon as possible

DATA COLLECTION FORM

SPECIES INFORMATION (to be completed separately for each species held at the facility)

Date of inspection: 31-August-2023 Name of senior inspecting officer: Chheav Sopheaktra
 Facility name Facility 5 Species: Macaca Fascicularis

*Date species first acquired? 2004 Source and life-stage Cambodia
 of initial stock?
 Numbers of initial stock, and sexes, if know _____ Males? Females?
 *Have additional animals been obtained since you acquired the initial stock? If so, from where?

Do you **BREED** this species? Yes No
 When did you start breeding? First Start in 2004 (Current Site only use as holding for export.)
 #litters/clutches per year? _____
 #offspring/eggs in litter/clutch? _____
 #produced in the previous year? _____

ADULT BREEDING STOCK	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of adults present?	This site only use as for export	
Number of males present?		
Number of females?		
What % of females breed each year?		
What do you feed adult animals?	_____	

REARING STOCK (CAPTIVE BRED AND RANCHED COMBINED)	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of juveniles present?	871	871
Age at sexual maturity (years)?	4-5 Years old	
Size or mass at sexual maturity (cm or g)	3,000-3,500g	
Size at sale (cm or g)	1,800-2,500g	
What percentage of juveniles survive beyond 2 weeks? <i>Includes mortalities of eggs that didn't hatch</i>		
What do you feed rearing and juvenile animals?	In home Cake materials and Fresh Fruits.	

Annex 1.6 Facility 6

DATA COLLECTION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE FACILITY

Date of inspection: 30-August-2023 Name of senior inspecting officer: Chheav Sopheaktra
 Facility name: Facility 6

Name and position(s) of all inspecting officer(s) present:

1. Mr. Nhan Bunthan, Chief of Office of Wildlife Rescuing, Breeding and Game Hunting
2. Mr. Chhin Navin, Deputy Chief of Office of Wildlife Rescuing, Breeding and Game Hunting
3. Mr. Vann Vean, Deputy Chief of Office of Habitat Management and Nature-based Tourism
4. Mr. Meng Channa, Forestry Administration officer
5. Mr. Buor Vuthy, Forestry Administration officer
6. Mr. Bou Mongkul Reangsey, Forestry Administration officer
7. Mr. Ros Sokha, Forestry Administration officer
8. Mr. Um Vireak, Forestry Administration officer
9. Ms. Eam Sona, Forestry Administration officer
10. Mr. Chhuon Vanna, Forestry Administration officer
11. Ms. San Sovannary, Forestry Administration officer
12. Mr. Hang Vanthan, Deputy Chief of Pursat Cantonment, Forestry Administration
13. Mr. Chea Bunly, Chief of Sampov Meas Triage, Forestry Administration
14. Mr. Khieu Bunthoeun, Deputy Chief of Sampov Meas Triage, Forestry Administration

Type of inspection: Initial Routine Follow-up (in cases where discrepancies or anomalies, detected during a previous inspection, remain outstanding)

Date of last inspection: 30-August-2023

Facility trading name(s): _____

Facility owner(s): Mr. Lau Mansang James

Facility address and contact information: _____

Year the facility was established: 2007

How many staff are currently employed at the facility?

Full time	247	Part time	101
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Name and job title of facility staff accompanying inspecting officer(s):

Mr. Tommy NG (Deputy General Manager)

Mr. Zhang Yong Hong (Attending Vet)

Does the operation have access to professional veterinary services? Yes No

If yes, what is the name and address of vet? Mr. Zhang Yong Hong, S

Does this company keep animals at any other location(s)? Yes No

If yes, where? Chong Prek Village, Prek Eng Quarter, Chba Ampov District, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

If yes, make arrangements to inspect the location(s) as soon as possible

DATA COLLECTION FORM

SPECIES INFORMATION (to be completed separately for each species held at the facility)

Date of inspection: 30-August-2023 Name of senior inspecting officer: Chheav Sopheaktra
 Facility name: Facility 6 Species: Macaca Fascicularis

*Date species first acquired? 2007 Source and life-stage END (Cambodia Source)
 of initial stock?
 Numbers of initial stock, and sexes, if know _____ Males? Females?
 *Have additional animals been obtained since you acquired the initial stock? If so, from where?
 (Yes, 2000 Heads in year 2020, Source Cambodia)

Do you **BREED** this species? Yes No
 When did you start breeding? 2007 (2010 Transfer all 2004 breeders to this Site from Phnom Penh to Pursat)
 #litters/clutches per year? 1.5
 #offspring/eggs in litter/clutch? 1
 #produced in the previous year? 35691

ADULT BREEDING STOCK	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of adults present?	<u>28,772</u>	<u>28,772</u>
Number of males present?	<u>4,531</u>	<u>4,531</u>
Number of females?	<u>24,241</u>	<u>24,241</u>
What % of females breed each year?	<u>90%</u>	
What do you feed adult animals?	<u>In home cake Materials and Seasonal local Fresh Fruits</u>	

REARING STOCK (CAPTIVE BRED AND RANCHED COMBINED)	Facility information	Inspector count (where possible)
Number of juveniles present?	<u>36,071</u>	<u>36,089</u>
Age at sexual maturity (years)?	<u>4-5 years old</u>	↓ Due to Additional New Born
Size or mass at sexual maturity (cm or g)	<u>3,000-3,5000g</u>	
Size at sale (cm or g)	<u>1,800-2,500g</u>	
What percentage of juveniles survive beyond 2 weeks? <i>Includes mortalities of eggs that didn't hatch.</i>	<u>99.7%</u>	
What do you feed rearing and juvenile animals?	<u>In home cake Materials and Seasonal local Fresh Fruits</u>	

Annex 2: Letter from CITES Management Authority of Cambodia to CITES Secretariat on “*Macaca fascicularis* exported from Cambodia”



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
Kingdom of Cambodia
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
Nation Religion King

ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

N°.....013.....MAFF/CITES

Phnom Penh.....19 June 2023..

Ms. Ivonne Higuero
Secretary-General,
Convention on International Trade in
Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Dear Secretary-General,

I am writing to inform you of recent events that have occurred as the campaign to ban live trade in long-tailed macaques for bio-medical research gains momentum.

The upcoming 32nd meeting of Animals Committee is scheduled to be held in Geneva on June 19-23, 2023. Under the agenda item dealing with captive-bred and ranched specimens, the Committee will consider Document 35.15, prepared and submitted by the United States, entitled “Exceptional case for inclusion of species-country combination in Review of trade in animal specimens as produced in captivity - *Macaca fascicularis*”. Document 35.15 recommends that the Animals Committee adopt one of two possible actions:

1. Include the species (across its range) in Stage 2 of the review process as outlined in Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP19); or
2. Include specific species-country combinations as appropriate with particular attention to the species-country combination *M. fascicularis*-Cambodia.

Because of the perceived changing export patterns for the species, and concerns with regard to the status of wild populations with the species’ native range, the United States will recommend that Animals Committee should include the species throughout its range in the Stage 2 review process.

The submission of the United States is based on three justifying factors, notably: a) The Endangered status listing by IUCN; b) Reportedly sustained high levels of exports reported as produced in captivity of *M. fascicularis*; and c) The November 2022 action by the U.S. Department of Justice to indict certain officials on allegations of CITES violations involving the export of *M. fascicularis* from Cambodia to the United States.

The long-tailed macaque is a common, widespread species throughout many parts of Cambodia. Indeed, in some locations in southern Cambodia, populations of the species have increased to the extent that their growing numbers represent serious agricultural pests and incidents to human, frequently requiring local government intervention to reduce their numbers and minimise conflicts.

Currently, there are hundreds of millions people that benefit from scientific research and advance in the development of a fast-track lifesaving vaccine and medicines using long-tailed macaque as non-human primate. While a few individuals and their animal advocacy organisations utilize emotional advocacy language primarily designed to benefit their own agendas, we believe that their intent was to manipulate and mislead the general public with misinformation and arguments, which lack both scientific objectivity and rigour, at a time when biomedical research is in high demand for obvious humanitarian reasons.

Cambodia has embraced a holistic and outward-looking approach to contribute to the global pandemic response, with the concerted efforts to produce a safe, reliable vaccine in an unprecedented short period of time. The world was able to secure the fast-tracking of the life-saving vaccines that were developed and utilized as the result of the increased availability of Cambodia's long-tailed macaques that were used to speed up the process of producing the Covid-19 vaccine. While other countries have chosen to withhold their commitment, Cambodia has maintained its supplies of its long-tailed macaque to advance the development of a vaccine, which have saved hundreds of millions lives of those who were affected by the rapid spread of this terrible virus. Moreover, Cambodia truly adheres to the principles of moral responsibility, humanitarian, equality and affordable vaccines and medicine for billions of people, and strictly comply with national and international laws, regulations and required procedures globally, especially the CITES Convention and the International Health Regulation.

If the supply of long-tailed macaques for biomedical research purposes to promote the development of vaccines and medicines is reduced, interrupted or stopped, the impact on the global pandemic response will be huge in term of its effects on production costs, the inability to develop drugs and vaccines in the short term, and ultimately it will have a serious consequences on the global health security, especially for the poor countries who cannot afford to buy expensive drugs or vaccines.

We stress again that the supporting information for the assessment, published by IUCN, lacks both scientific objectivity and rigour. It fails to point out that long-tailed macaques are present in numerous protected areas across all jurisdictions in which the species occurs. The global population faces no risk of biological extinction, and to imply otherwise it will detract from the Red List its crucial role in identifying species facing real risks of biological extinction.

Based on the summation of all these actions, we believe it is inevitable that the growing number of AR and AP NGOs will garner the support of one or more sympathetic Parties to submit a proposal for consideration by CoP20 to transfer the species from Appendix II to Appendix I. Should such a proposal succeed in achieving an Appendix-I listing, it will seriously restrict conservation management options for the species, including the efficacy of captive breeding. An Appendix-I listing will not only impact range States but also major importing Parties.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Prof. Dr. Nao Thuok
Secretary of State
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
Chairman of CITES Management Authority of Cambodia

Cc: Secretariat of MAFF
Cabinet of MAFF

-Dr. Bruno Oberle
Director General, IUCN
Geneva, Switzerland

-Dr. Russell Mittermeier
IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group
Geneva, Switzerland

Committee Members (Asia Region)

-Mr Arvin C. Diesmos
MANILA, Philippines
Email: arvin.diesmos@gmail.com

-Mr Ashgar Mobaraki
TEHRAN, Islamic Republic of Iran
Email: amobaraki@yahoo.com

-Ms Saeko Terada
TOKYO, Japan
Email: terada.saeko.cites@gmail.com

Range State Parties & Selected Importing Parties (Asia Region)

-Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)
Office of Trade Licensing for Wild Animals & Plants
TOKYO, Japan
Email: bzl-cites_japan@meti.go.jp

-National Institute of Biological Resources
INCHEON, Republic of Korea
Email: taekom@korea.kr

-Dr Indra Exploitasia Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Jakarta, INDONESIA
email: indraexploitasia123@gmail.com
dit.kkh@gmail.com

-Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
HA NOI, Viet Nam
Attention: Ms HA Thi Tuyet Nga
Email: ngaha40@yahoo.com
cites_vn.kl@mard.gov.vn

-Dept. of Wildlife & National Parks
Peninsular Malaysia KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia
Email: kadir@wildlife.gov.my

-National Forestry & Grassland Administration
BEIJING, PR China
Attention: Mr SU Rui
Email: surui8423@sina.com
cites_chinama@163.com

-Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
VIENTIANE, Lao PDR
Attention: Mr Keophouvong Chanthapanya
Email: ckeophouvong@yahoo.com

-Dr Adrian Loo
National Parks Board
SINGAPORE
email: Adrian_LOO@nparks.gov.sg

The erroneous alterations of the source codes from C to F, 'F1,' or 'F2' underscores the significance of developing an effective capacity building program to ensure that national staff are provided with the opportunity to strengthen their understanding of the designations and purposes of CITES source codes, particularly in the context of the revisions that are regularly made to Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.). The Cambodia CITES Management Authority would unreservedly endorse such efforts of the CITES Animal Committee to organize a regional or national training workshop on CITES source codes to enhance implementation of CITES Convention requirements.

In the meantime, the maintenance of the country's wild population of *Macaca fascicularis* has been ensured through the adoption by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the recommendation prepared by the Forestry Administration in October 2010 to suspend permits for collecting and/or harvesting *Macaca fascicularis* in the wild. That suspension is expected to continue to remain in place through at least 2018 until more comprehensive assessments of the distribution, conservation status, and utilization of *Macaca fascicularis* in the country might be available to support the biological and trade-related requirements of CITES.

We express our appreciation to the CITES Animal Committee for providing its assessment of CITES permits issued for exporting *Macaca fascicularis* from Cambodia, which will contribute much to efforts to enhance our understanding of the designations and purposes of CITES source codes.

I am very pleased to report to the CITES Secretariat as a result of that assessment that from October 2017, the CITES Management Authority of Cambodia will resume issuing CITES permits for exporting *Macaca fascicularis* from Cambodia with source code C in recognition of the supporting evidence that all live *Macaca fascicularis* specimens that are exported are, indeed, 'captive bred' in a 'controlled environment' that meets the requirement of a closed environment according to CITES Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev) on specimens of animal species bred in captivity.

Please accept, your Excellency, the assurance of our highest consideration.

Sincerely yours,



[Signature]
Ly Sokhun, Ph.D.
Chairman of Cambodia CITES Management Authority
Secretary of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

cc: Secretariat of MAFF
Forestry Administration

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)

March 12, 2024 Expert Testimony by
Agustin Fuentes in USA vs Masphal
Kry Trial. 2015 Vanny Monkey Farm
Census Data Are Highlighted

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION
CASE NO. 1:22-cr-20340 KMW-8

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Miami, Florida

Plaintiff, March 12, 2024

Vs.

MASPHAL KRY, et al.,

Defendant. Pages 1 to 48

EXCERPT FROM JURY TRIAL
(CROSS AND REDIRECT EXAMINATION OF DR. AGUSTIN FUENTES;
ATTORNEY DISCUSSION POST MR. YEUNG TO END OF DAY)
BEFORE THE HONORABLE KATHLEEN M. WILLIAMS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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22 United States District Court
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25 - - -

1 (After a lunch recess, the following proceedings were had:)

2 THE COURT: All right. Everyone is here.

3 Bring in our jury, please.

4 [Whereupon, the jury entered the courtroom, and the
5 following proceedings were had at 1:27 p.m.:]

6 COURT SECURITY OFFICER: All rise for the jury.

7 THE COURT: Everyone may be seated.

8 Ladies and gentlemen, you will notice when you come
9 into the courtroom now that we will all remain standing until
10 all of you are seated. And, that is our way of indicating a
11 respect for your new roles as judges of the facts. So, when
12 you come into the courtroom, you may immediately be seated, and
13 we will wait for all of you until we take our seats.

14 All right.

15 Government, you may continue.

16 And I think we were at the point -- we discussed
17 demonstrative aid. It is 22B. Again, it is not evidence. It
18 is just to be used to help you follow along with Dr. Fuentes.

19 So, I think we can bring it up on the screen.

20 I thought we took care of this on our very long lunch
21 break. We will just continue on, and we will deal with that
22 later.

23 MS. STONE: Thank you, Judge.

24 THE COURT: What I would suggest is you get a hard copy
25 and take care of that, and we can put it up on the ELMO when

1 the time comes.

2 MS. STONE: Thank you, Judge.

3 DIRECT EXAMINATION (Cont'd)

4 BY MS. STONE:

5 Q. Dr. Fuentes, you testified that you worked with captive
6 populations of long-tailed macaques; is that correct?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. In your training and experience, when you are working with
9 captive-bred monkeys, can you tell the difference between
10 captive-bred and wild-caught monkeys?

11 A. Whatever species of monkey, there is a lot of variables
12 that go into sort of assessing where they come from, or what
13 their health care is or things like that.

14 So, not knowing a lot about what I am comparing,
15 specifically, in general, it would be very hard to tell a
16 wild-caught and a captive, in part, depending on how long
17 captive he has been.

18 THE COURT: Slow it down.

19 THE WITNESS: Let me start again.

20 Sorry, everyone.

21 It is very difficult to compare a wild-caught and
22 captive macaque just by looking at them. There are enormous
23 amounts of variables; food, type of enclosure, where the
24 monkeys are from and other things that affect the hair, the
25 face, what the skin looks like, what the teeth look like.

1 It is possible to tell them apart if you do something
2 called a isotope analysis of the hair, because the hair stays
3 sort of the chemical signatures of everything they eat. So,
4 you can actually take the hair, a laboratory process that takes
5 a bit of time, but you can compare hair from individuals and
6 see whether or not they have been eating a wide range of diet
7 or specific things, and tell whether two monkeys are actually
8 from the same place or not.

9 Q. Would that hair analysis change if you have a monkey, a
10 wild monkey that is coming from the forest, and it comes into
11 captivity and stays there for a prolonged period of time?

12 A. Yes. Just as an old man, hair constantly grows.

13 So, a number of months in captivity would then change those
14 hair markers for wild monkeys. So, the best chance of testing
15 is a recent wild monkey versus a long-term captive monkey via
16 hair samples. Visually, it would be very difficult.

17 Q. You mentioned changes in the skin. What types of changes
18 in the skin could appear after a wild-caught monkey goes into a
19 captive-bred facility?

20 A. There are a number of different contexts, depending on the
21 kind of cage or captive enclosure, we tend to see increase in
22 scars, or damage to the skin, hands; you could also see, from
23 changes in diet, the macaque skin is sort of pinkish-gray, and
24 that can change if they are malnourished.

25 So, sometimes we use that to assess health. And, there

1 is usually a change in the health status from wild to captive,
2 especially when they are first captive.

3 Q. Dr. Fuentes, are you familiar with alopecia?

4 A. Alopecia is when you lose patches of hair. It is actually
5 quite common in captive primates, captive animals in general.
6 That is a common pattern repeated through poor nutrition or
7 active pulling of the hair. Monkeys remove a bunch of hair.
8 So, it is common to see, in captive context, clumps of hair
9 ripped out, or whole patches where the whole hair has sort of
10 stopped growing because of malnutrition or other infections.

11 Q. And would the rate of alopecia increase from wild monkeys
12 when they are brought into captivity?

13 A. Again, there are so many variables here. But, it is more
14 common, much more common in captive context when you move
15 monkeys from a wild to a captive context, they tend to get
16 dermatological issues which frequently demonstrates hair loss.

17 Q. We spoke a little bit ago about the current estimated
18 population of long-tailed macaques. How does the population
19 now compare to the population ten years ago?

20 A. To the best of our estimates, it is probably decreased
21 about 40 percent. And, this is based on estimates from the
22 '80s and the early 2000s, combined with things like habitat
23 loss, the amount of culling happening in different countries,
24 and the studies of both the pet and export trade.

25 Q. You used a word just then, culling. Can you tell us what

1 that means?

2 A. Culling is when humans target a particular group or
3 population or species of animal and kill them as a way to
4 control a conflict or a disease outbreak, or something like
5 that.

6 Q. Is the culling of wild long-tailed macaques unique as
7 compared to other species of monkeys?

8 A. To date, the culling of long-tailed macaques is greater
9 than any other species of monkey that we know. I know the
10 country of Malaysia, on their own governmental reports, has
11 culled at least 400,000 long-tailed macaques in the last ten
12 years. The country of Singapore culled approximately a
13 thousand, give or take, and Indonesia does culling, but they
14 don't actually report what those numbers are.

15 Whether or not other countries are doing substantial
16 culling is not available in the broadest of literature.

17 Q. What is the basis of your opinions on that?

18 A. The governments don't actually publish and state -- we
19 don't always have access, and the only reports are informal
20 reports or anecdotes.

21 Q. Is there a generally accepted methodology for conducting
22 population studies of wild primates?

23 A. Yes. Currently, there is a number of different ways. We
24 try to figure out how many monkeys of species X live in the
25 wild. The first way is called surveys, where you go to a place

1 where the monkeys are, and you get together a team and you plot
2 out straight lines, usually, multiple kilometers, multi-mile
3 lines and then you walk those lines, listening for sounds of
4 the monkeys, LRC, and recording observations.

5 Then there is a statistical -- so you can calculate,
6 depending where you are, how long you walk, and how many you
7 see or hear.

8 You can get a statistical range of how many monkeys there
9 are. So, that's number one.

10 Number two -- and this is really in the last 30 -- 20,
11 30 years, we used camera traps where you put cameras that are
12 activated by motion, motion sensors, in places in the forest or
13 in areas where monkeys and other animals live, and they do the
14 work for you. You leave them for six months, a year, two
15 months, what have you. And then you can calculate based on how
16 many times you see the monkeys come past or other animals. You
17 can calculate possible densities, so a minimum and maximum
18 range.

19 The third and the old-school method is going to where
20 the monkeys are, the large team of researchers, and trying to
21 count them. This one is the hardest. It is still done for the
22 local populations. Recently, we also take satellite imagery
23 and sort of GPS analysis to look at habitat patterns and try to
24 estimate, given certain habitats, where should we look for
25 monkeys, where are they most likely to be?

1 And, the heat map that you saw earlier is a
2 representation of that kind. So, that doesn't give you
3 numbers, but it tells you where they are, and where you are
4 going to get the best counts of them.

5 Q. Have you ever participated in performing the work behind
6 these population studies?

7 A. Yes. I have conducted walking survey studies in Singapore,
8 Bali, Sumatra, the islands, the Indonesian part of Borneo, and
9 I have only seen walking surveys in other countries. I have
10 also done analysis of camera trap data and analysis of GPS
11 overviews.

12 And, for many years, we used to go out to places with a
13 team of students and count monkeys. So, I have done those
14 different modes of assessment.

15 Q. So, you mentioned that culling was one of the problems
16 facing free-ranging populations of long-tails. What other
17 problems are they facing, as far as their population numbers?

18 A. We think one of the real challenges to long-tails and many
19 other animals, to be honest, is habitat degradation or habitat
20 loss. So, for example, in Indonesia, over the last decade,
21 there has been about 18 percent forest loss. In Vietnam,
22 20 percent. In Cambodia, 50 percent.

23 So, when you look at the areas where we know
24 long-tailed macaques live, we see that many of their possible
25 habitats are being even degraded or altered or eradicated by

1 humans. So, that's one major challenge, not just the
2 long-tailed macaques, but to all of the different species in
3 that area.

4 A second major challenge is extraction. So, culling is
5 the killing of the macaques. But, we know macaques are
6 extracted for sale, for breeding as the pet trade, and for
7 food. And so, all of those different kinds of -- human
8 collection of macaques is also a major challenge. So, habitat
9 loss of degradation, the extraction for commercial reasons or
10 consumption, and culling are all major challenges.

11 Q. Of those challenges that you just mentioned, which do you
12 think is the greatest pressure on the population?

13 A. The way sort of ecosystems work, it is pretty much the --
14 what is the word, the perfect storm. So, it is not that like
15 macaques can deal with one or another of these challenges, but
16 the fact that they are all happening at the same time with
17 greater intensity, particularly over the last decade or two
18 that is sort of -- it isn't fair to pull one out because they
19 are kind of combinatorial, or a combination affect.

20 Q. And those pressures that you were discussing, are they
21 country-specific pressures?

22 A. Yes. They vary by country, and region within country, and
23 locale. But, what I have just described is, if you remember
24 the whole sort of range of long-tailed macaques, it is pretty
25 much across that whole range. Certain areas are hot spots and

1 other areas are better. So, in some places, long-tailed
2 macaques are doing okay, and other places, they are going
3 extinct.

4 Q. Have you considered a decrease in population due to trade
5 export?

6 A. As I outlined that, sort of habitat loss, extraction from
7 the wild, and culling are the three major contexts in the last
8 decade; especially, we have seen a pretty strong increase in
9 the trade numbers as reported by CITES in the long-tailed
10 macaques, which makes up 90 percent of all monkeys that are
11 traded. So, yes, I would consider trading to be currently a
12 major impact on the species.

13 Q. And is there a consensus in the scientific community about
14 the frequency of international trade of long-tails as compared
15 to other monkey species?

16 A. Yes. I mentioned 90 percent of every single monkey that is
17 registered by CITES as being sold or imported or exported is a
18 long-tailed macaque.

19 Q. And, as a part of international trade, what is the end
20 destination country for these -- the majority of these
21 long-tailed macaques when they are shipped out of their
22 countries of origin?

23 A. At present, and for the recent past, the United States
24 receives about 58, 59 percent of all of the long-tailed
25 macaques. Europe get 20-something percent, and the others are

1 shipped to other places.

2 Q. And, based on your research, approximately how many
3 long-tailed macaques were shipped out of Southeast Asia per
4 year, going back five or six years?

5 A. It is approximately 50,000 per year over the last five or
6 six years, and about -- maybe between 500 to 700,000 since
7 2009. Those are published by CITES, and that is where we get
8 that data.

9 Q. And, based on your research, approximately what percentage
10 of those shipped long-tailed macaques are coming from Cambodia
11 in the last five years?

12 A. Particularly, in the last five years, Cambodia has replaced
13 other countries, with China as the nature of export, via the
14 CITES database for long-tailed macaques. The last few years,
15 if memory serves, it is about 30,000, 20-something thousand out
16 of Cambodia per year.

17 Q. And what happens to how that shift -- where the primary
18 source of long-tails are coming from Cambodia versus other
19 countries?

20 A. To the best of my understanding, China was, by far, the
21 main exporter of long-tailed macaques. China ceased exporting
22 2017, '18, and maybe '16? But, when China ceased, other
23 countries began to take up the slack and currently, Cambodia is
24 the main country exporting long-tailed macaques.

25 Q. What kinds of threats does biomedical research create for

1 the long-tailed macaques population?

2 A. I think it is important to point out it is not that
3 biomedical research is the threat. It is the ways in which the
4 subjects, the test animals are delivered to these biomedical
5 laboratories. So, what we are seeing now is both anecdotal and
6 documented increase in wild macaques being moved in this way
7 under the CITES agreement that all these countries that export
8 and import monkeys agree to. There are no allowed wild-caught
9 macaques, at this point. Yet, we are concerned, wild-caught
10 macaques are making their way, given the radical increase in
11 need and exportation of these monkeys.

12 Q. Why are long-tails such a preferred research animal?

13 A. It is -- the best and worst of worlds for long-tails.
14 Long-tailed macaques are primates, just like you and I, and
15 they are kind of cercopithecoid, C-E-R-C-O-P-I-T-H-E-C-O-I-D --
16 and my students hate that word, too.

17 Q. They are kind of primates like we are. So, they actually
18 overlap in their digestive system, some of the vascular, like,
19 some of the blood system, some of the blood tissues, they are,
20 as all primates are, share a lot of biology in common. So, for
21 that reason, they are used in some ways in experimentation,
22 when the end goal is to understand about humans. There is a
23 big debate about them. But, we can put that aside.

24 The other reason that long-tailed macaques are
25 preferred relative to many of the primates is their body size;

1 they're a good size, but not too big to handle. And, they are
2 very, very, very hardy. You can treat them very horribly, in
3 fact, in all sorts of really abusive, even do tortuous things
4 to their bodies and they live. So, that, in these kinds of
5 testing, is sometimes valuable.

6 So, I say it is best and worst of all worlds because on
7 the part of the long-tailed macaques, that adaptation, why they
8 are successful in the world is this hardiness. That is also
9 why laboratories use them as test subjects.

10 Q. What are the physical criteria that are used to evaluate
11 primates that are used in pharmaceutical research?

12 MS. MITCHELL: Objection, your Honor. I think we are
13 going well beyond the scope of the previously outlined
14 expertise and relevance.

15 THE COURT: Where are we going?

16 MS. STONE: Judge, we are going to be discussing the
17 sizes of monkeys that are used in the testing, which is
18 relevant to the issues that we will be putting on with evidence
19 with the other witnesses.

20 THE COURT: Right. But, well, let me address -- let's
21 get a predicate, if you could, from the doctor's understanding
22 or capacity to answer that particular question. I don't know
23 that that necessarily goes to his expertise in primates.

24 So, Ms. Mitchell, I will reserve. I want to see what
25 Dr. Fuentes says in response to the next few questions

1 Ms. Stone asks.

2 BY MS. STONE:

3 Q. Doctor, are you familiar with pharmaceutical research
4 criteria for primates?

5 A. I am familiar with the research criteria for laboratory
6 testing, whether it is for ecological means, other test formats
7 or health means, or what have you.

8 Q. Are you familiar with the size and weight of primates that
9 are used in pharmaceutical testing?

10 A. Primarily, for primates used in laboratory testing, which
11 includes pharmaceutical and other modes of laboratory testing,
12 you need adults who are healthy. And so, those weights for
13 long-tailed macaques, for a female, is going to be above three
14 kilos or more. And, generally, for males, is four to six kilos
15 and above.

16 Q. And, approximately how long does it take for a long-tailed
17 macaque to grow to that size that is a testable size?

18 A. So, for females, it should be about three to five years.
19 That is when they become adult size. And, for males, four to
20 six, maybe seven.

21 Q. And, based on your training and experience, do captive-bred
22 long-tails grow at the same rate as wild long-tails?

23 A. Based on my own experience, it would really depend on the
24 diet and the treatment and the access to health care or not.

25 There are a number of variables that go into growth. But, diet

1 and movement are the two most important ones.

2 So, monkeys that get to -- have a very rich diet and are
3 able to move a lot grow a little faster than those who don't
4 have both of those, who are missing one or the other.

5 So, in most cases, outside of the -- let's say it is
6 unclear what the quality of diet is in captive context, or what
7 their space for movement is. So, developing from like zero to
8 three or four or five or six years, what they eat, how much
9 movement and exercise they get impacts how fast they grow.

10 MS. STONE: Judge, if I may go back to the
11 demonstrative, I have a --

12 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Do you want to do the ELMO,
13 or --

14 MS. STONE: Yes.

15 THE COURT: This is 22B?

16 MS. STONE: Yes, Judge.

17 BY MS. STONE:

18 Q. Dr. Fuentes, you can see that chart okay?

19 A. Yes, I can.

20 Q. All right. I --

21 MS. MITCHELL: Judge objection.

22 THE COURT: Reason.

23 MS. MITCHELL: It has additional markings on this that
24 were not previously discussed.

25 THE COURT: Well, your eyes are better nine -- oh, the

1 arrow.

2 Pay no attention to that arrow until we know what it is
3 there for.

4 Okay. It is gone.

5 BY MS. STONE:

6 Q. Dr. Fuentes, I want to focus on this column, this third
7 column. And, we are going to look at these years that are
8 going down here. Now I want to use that as a demonstrative,
9 and I want you to assume that this is a chart of breeding
10 numbers. And, it is going to demonstrate the number of adult
11 breeding long-tails in a captive breeding facility over the
12 course of a number years.

13 And, I would like you to assume that these animals have
14 the best of the best of everything; that's vet care, best food,
15 best housing, they are in the nicest of cages, with the nicest
16 of friends, okay?

17 If we start down here, at 2014, and we assume that
18 there are 272 males in this breeding population, and 3,862
19 females in this breeding population, and that is in 2014, if
20 the following year, we go down and we end up with 502 males,
21 5,249 females, how would you calculate the growth rate, and
22 would that be reasonable?

23 A. Well the growth rate is basically going to be about
24 50 percent of the fully adult females having babies. So, in
25 this case, that could be, let's say, 2,000, possibly, in the

1 ideal, perfect condition. Then, those babies take three years
2 to grow. So, to go from the 3,000 to the 2014 to 2015, there
3 must have been, either a whole bunch of other monkeys sitting
4 in the wings, or were introduced to this group.

5 Q. So, this -- would it be possible to have this number of
6 breeding stock in a closed universe of a breeding colony?

7 A. Not in a closed universe. But, it depends on the previous
8 years.

9 Just let me -- it looks like there was a decrease in the
10 previous year. So, remember, it takes three years, minimum,
11 for a female to mature and to enter that breeding group.

12 So, it takes 3 to 5 years to sort of move babies up. So,
13 that's why I said earlier, it takes, you know, many years of --
14 to double the size of population. It takes them ramping up.

15 Q. In your opinion, based on these numbers from 2014 to 2015,
16 and then from 2015 to 2016, are these numbers feasible in a
17 closed universe?

18 A. In a closed universe, I don't see how that could happen.
19 But, again, given -- if those three years are in isolation, I
20 don't see how it could happen.

21 Q. Thank you. Since we are talking about the -- about
22 breeding colonies, can the growth of a breeding colony be
23 impacted by outside factors?

24 A. So, all groups of the long-tailed macaques and all
25 populations that it is clusters of groups in a particular area

1 are susceptible to sort of crashes in their population because
2 of disease and other effects. But, disease is the most common;
3 for example, in my history of working with multiple groups, of
4 populations, we have seen that about, in some areas, at least
5 seven years or so, in Indonesia, there is a crash in many of
6 those groups, because of disease.

7 In captive facilities, depending on what their context,
8 like where they are, what is going and out of them, it is even
9 more precarious, the issues of disease. We see this with
10 monkeys, but we also see this with chickens, with pigs and a
11 variety of other organisms. The captive context are more
12 susceptible to disease outbreaks and, therefor, it is very
13 possible that you could have major losses; not regularly, but
14 not infrequently.

15 Q. Are long-tailed macaques known to be particularly
16 susceptible to any zoonotic diseases?

17 A. I mean, they are hearty. But, just like all primates, they
18 are susceptible to a variety of diseases. There is a number of
19 viruses that they carry within their body. They are also
20 susceptible to things like tuberculosis, measles, swine flu,
21 streptococcus, an other variety of other disorders we can share
22 with them.

23 Q. Can long-tails pass those diseases to other wildlife?

24 A. Yes. There is the potential, although it doesn't always
25 happen, for a pathogen exchange of -- that is an exchange of

1 the bacteria or viruses- these diseases between monkeys and
2 other species, including humans.

3 Q. At the beginning of your testimony, you said that you were
4 a part of the IUCN. Do you recall that?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. What is the ultimate goal of the IUCN?

7 A. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature's
8 goal is to create as a sustainable growth as possible, and to
9 reduce the chance for the extinction of all animals and plants.

10 Q. How does IUCN achieve that goal?

11 A. I don't know that we are achieving it, but the IUCN gathers
12 together an administrative infrastructure, these are
13 administrators that do the work, and then farms out the
14 assessments; that is, the study of all these difference species
15 of animal and plants to groups of scientists who volunteer
16 their time to do what is called an assessment of a given
17 species or set of populations. That assessment entails
18 examining all of the available data, conducting new studies, if
19 possible, and then reporting back to the IUCN.

20 Q. Are these assessments actionable items?

21 A. They are actionable items in the sense that they are
22 recommendations to the IUCN based on the best current
23 scientific understanding that the IUCN uses to designate
24 different categories of risk for those species.

25 Q. What do these designations by the IUCN look like?

1 A. They range from data deficiencies that we just don't have
2 enough information, to critically endangered, and extinct, and
3 everything in between.

4 Q. Is the long-tailed macaque currently ranked by the IUCN?

5 A. The IUCN currently ranks the long-tailed macaque
6 facicularis as endangered.

7 Q. Are these guidelines from the IUCN generally accepted
8 standards that are used in the scientific community?

9 A. They are generated by the scientific community, and they
10 are widely respected; and, importantly, this is the way in
11 which CITES, the international agreement on the trade of
12 endangered animals is decided. CITES uses the IUCN categories.

13 MS. MITCHELL: Objection, Your Honor.

14 THE COURT: Basis?

15 MS. MITCHELL: It is outside -- it is outside the scope
16 of the notice. It is touching on conversations we have had
17 extensively with your Honor.

18 May we approach?

19 THE COURT: Yes. But, I thought I would have a
20 submission -- well, let's talk.

21 (Whereupon, there was a sidebar conference outside the
22 presence of the jury, and the following proceedings were had:)

23 THE COURT: Well, so, I don't recall any discussion
24 about this gentleman talking about what CITES means or it
25 doesn't mean. Usually -- I remember we talked extensively

1 about the term endangered or threatened, and I was going to
2 give a curative instruction for you to pipe up when
3 appropriate. But, I don't remember any discussion or anything
4 in the six bullet points about IUCN and its relationship to the
5 CITES scheme.

6 So, what do you want me to do with that?

7 MS. MITCHELL: I want it stricken because they touch on
8 exactly the concerns I identified for your Honor.

9 We opted to -- we thought about it, and additionally
10 considered the -- candidly, if they had left it alone,
11 endangered, and moved on as they were to have, I would rather
12 to have that than have a -- shining a light on it.

13 So, it is still our position -- I would like to confer
14 with cocounsel. But, they did exactly what I feared and what
15 they ensured the Court they would not do.

16 THE COURT: Okay. Step back.

17 (Whereupon, the sidebar was concluded, and the
18 following proceedings were held within the presence of the
19 jury:)

20 THE COURT: All right, ladies and gentlemen, that last
21 answer with regard to the IUCN and CITES, I am striking that.
22 You are not to consider that when you go back and make a
23 determination about the case.

24 All right. You may continue.

25 MS. STONE: I just have a couple more questions, Judge.

1 BY MS. STONE:

2 Q. Doctor, are you aware of whether the countries in southeast
3 Asia that are home to long-tailed macaques, if they publish
4 export quotas?

5 A. Generally, that is how CITES works. So, countries that
6 export endangered animals or animals in the broad sense need to
7 register with CITES and have that information available, and
8 thus, they usually publish export data, as well.

9 MS. STONE: That is all I have, Judge.

10 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

11 Cross-examination, Ms. Mitchell.

12 CROSS-EXAMINATION

13 BY MS. MITCHELL:

14 Q. Now, good afternoon, Doctor.

15 A. Good afternoon.

16 Q. Dr. Fuentes, you don't know Masphal Kry, do you?

17 A. No.

18 Q. You have never met him?

19 A. No.

20 Q. In fact, you have never been to Cambodia?

21 A. I have not.

22 Q. I would like to pull up in Defense Exhibit 29 for
23 identification for the witness, at this point, only.

24 THE COURT: Okay. We haven't fixed our --

25 So, if you would tell me, if you see something come up

1 -- okay. Let's bring it up just for the witness then, defense
2 29.

3 MS. MITCHELL: And can we have that played, please?

4 I don't think there will be any audio.

5 [Video played]

6 THE COURT: All right. I am going to ask you to stop
7 there and go ahead with your question.

8 MS. STONE: Objection. Judge, objection. Can we go
9 sidebar, please?

10 THE COURT: No. I think I know what the objection is.
11 I don't understand the relevance of what this is, particularly
12 since it is not Cambodia.

13 MS. MITCHELL: Your Honor, this witness has testified
14 as to populations all over southeast Asia.

15 THE COURT: That is right.

16 MS. MITCHELL: This is in southeast Asia. And, it is
17 inconsistent with what he testified with respect to the
18 scarcity of this --

19 THE COURT: Go ahead and ask the questions and I will
20 rule.

21 BY MS. MITCHELL:

22 Q. Dr. Fuentes, are the monkeys in there long-tail macaques?

23 A. Yes, they are.

24 Q. And, are they in abundant number of these?

25 A. This is Lopburi, Thailand, a famous site --

1 THE COURT: Wait, wait.

2 You know what, I think we are going to have a little
3 post-lunch break.

4 So, go ahead and step outside. Don't talk about the
5 case.

6 [Whereupon, the jury left the courtroom at 2:06 P.M.,
7 and the following proceedings were had:]

8 THE COURT: Okay. Everyone may be seated.

9 So, before I ask you to step outside, Doctor -- because
10 we are going to talk about you -- what were you -- what were
11 you going to say about this particular city in Thailand?

12 THE WITNESS: Lopburi, Thailand, is very famous as this
13 super hot spot of temples and macaque monkeys.

14 This species of monkey, the long-tailed macaque, as I
15 mentioned before, tends to prefer to be around people, right,
16 or around human habitats.

17 And, in areas that have both Buddhist and Hindu
18 history, there are centuries-old associations between temples,
19 Buddhist and Hindu temples and populations of monkeys because
20 they were protected within -- they stayed around the temple and
21 didn't go away from there.

22 THE COURT: Okay. Could you just --

23 THE WITNESS: There is actually one other piece of --

24 THE COURT: No, that's all right. I have the pieces.
25 Could you step outside, please?

1 (Dr. Fuentes exited the courtroom.)

2 THE COURT: Okay. How do the marauding monkeys of
3 Thailand undermine what the doctor has said?

4 MS. MITCHELL: Your Honor, it undermines what he has
5 said because he testified on direct, to my massive surprise,
6 about articles that had not been included in his biography,
7 that are still in draft form, that the populations in southeast
8 Asia are down to the thousands.

9 So, relying on what he had been looking at, I did not
10 expect that testimony, your Honor.

11 It is -- it is in great tension with what has been
12 produced, and it is also great tension with that video that
13 shows that they are populace.

14 And, I will also show, your Honor --

15 THE COURT: Well, that video -- I don't know where it
16 is from. I don't know when -- whether if it was filmed ten
17 years ago, at the height of the population. I don't know
18 anything about that video, nor does the doctor.

19 So, we are going to get off the video, because if it is
20 ever introduced, it is not going to be introduced through the
21 doctor. And, there you go.

22 Do we have any -- just because we have this momentary
23 reprise, do we have any other videos or -- that you might want
24 to --

25 MS. MITCHELL: I do not have any other videos, your

1 Honor.

2 THE COURT: Okay.

3 MS. MITCHELL: Again, as I said, and I just want to,
4 for the record, now, did not want to look -- there are concerns
5 we have, obviously, in front of the jury. But, this was a real
6 transgression of multiple instances, and we -- we asked the
7 Government for their sources and what he was going to testify
8 about, and this is not contained in the summary of what he was
9 going to testify about, nor is it consistent with the
10 bibliography they provided to us. So, now, the jury is left to
11 speculate that there are a few thousand macaques in southeast
12 Asia.

13 THE COURT: I don't think he said -- well, here. Let
14 me step back.

15 I don't think he said there were a few in southeast
16 Asia. I think he said, as to some places, they were now in the
17 thousands. I didn't remember a number. But, again, I could be
18 wrong.

19 The -- the film, while, you know, giving a very kind of
20 disaster movie vibe, is -- I don't know how many are marauding.
21 I don't know when it was taken. And, so -- I think it is
22 appropriate, though, to ask the doctor about his determination,
23 based on the scholarly literature, of the dwindling numbers.

24 And, if you have something that is at tension with
25 that, you are certainly free to impeach.

1 I am not sanguine about the video though.

2 So, with that, I think we can take a post-lunch break
3 for all of you, and then we will bring the doctor back in.

4 How long do you suppose you have?

5 Is there a flight issue we have with the doctor?

6 MS. STONE: He has a flight late this evening. But,
7 Judge, we did have one issue, which is we have not been
8 provided with a single document or video of anything from the
9 defense, and this --

10 THE COURT: Because they don't have to. And, because
11 they are impeaching this witness. And, they don't have to give
12 you anything.

13 So, that's the way it is. That's the way it has always
14 been. It will remain that way for the five minutes we take as
15 a break. Okay?

16 (Whereupon, there was a recess, after which the
17 following proceedings were had:)

18 THE COURT: Bring in our jury.

19 COURT SECURITY OFFICER: All rise for the jury.

20 [Whereupon, the jury entered the courtroom, and the
21 following proceedings were had at 2:17:]

22 THE COURT: Everyone may be seated.

23 Ms. Mitchell, you may continue.

24 BY MS. MITCHELL:

25 Q. Dr. Fuentes, in the course of preparing to testify here,

1 you met with the prosecutors and the agents on this case on a
2 few occasions; correct?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And, you helped them put together a bibliography of works
5 upon which you were relying for your testimony here.

6 A. I helped them put together a bibliography of all key works
7 that I was involved and that I rely on, but, as a scientist, I
8 draw from the broader literature, as well.

9 Q. You pointed to a certain set of articles you thought were
10 the primary source, correct?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And, you found -- presumably, you found those authoritative
13 and reliable?

14 A. Given that I am one of the authors on them, I hope they
15 were, yes.

16 Q. And, one of those articles is -- one that actually has been
17 peer-reviewed and approved, but has not been published, is "A
18 Prospectus on Global Primate Traits," is that correct?

19 A. Correct. That is in The International Journal of
20 Primatology.

21 Q. And, in that article, you obviously have a number of
22 citations at the end of the article for your sources; correct?

23 THE COURT: Slow down, Ms. Mitchell. You two have
24 obviously had a lot of caffeine.

25 Go ahead.

1 THE WITNESS: Yes, of -- correct. There are many
2 citations in the article.

3 BY MS. MITCHELL:

4 Q. And, one of those citations is actually to the U.S.
5 Attorney's Office press release for this matter; isn't that
6 correct?

7 A. If memory serves. But, I would actually have to look at
8 the bibliography again to confirm that.

9 Q. Super.

10 MS. MITCHELL: Could you please pull up Defense
11 Exhibit 21 for identification for the witness?

12 THE COURT: Okay.

13 So just for the witness, Mr. Santorufo.

14 BY MS. MITCHELL:

15 Q. And, if you could turn to Page 50, there --

16 Actually, let's go to the first page so the doctor can see
17 what we are looking at.

18 To the right. We are good, okay.

19 And, if I could turn you to Page 50 -- so, if you look
20 at the last two lines; 1,009 and 10.

21 A. Yes. I can see that.

22 Q. And, if you flip to the next page, that is their press
23 release; correct?

24 A. That is the citation. I would have to actually click on
25 that link to go to it to confirm that. But, I am assuming that

1 has been done.

2 Q. Well, let me ask you a related question.

3 Did you look at the evidence in the Government's case?

4 A. No, because it is common practice to use all available
5 public --

6 Q. Doctor, I asked you a very simple question. If I could
7 have you answer it -- did you get to look at the evidence in
8 the Government's case?

9 A. No.

10 Q. So, you have relied on their press release in this article?

11 A. Well, we relied --

12 Q. Doctor --

13 A. 60 or 70 references.

14 Q. Yes; one of which is a press release in a criminal case
15 that has yet to go to trial, correct?

16 A. It is a press release, along with other newspaper articles
17 that are also included alongside the scientific literature. It
18 is a common practice.

19 Q. I am sure it is; but, I am asking you a very particular
20 question. One of the citations in here was to the U.S.

21 Attorney's Office press release. Is that correct?

22 A. That's correct.

23 Q. And, you did or did not review the evidence in their case?

24 MS. STONE: Judge, objection. Asked and answered.

25 THE COURT: Well, it has been asked.

1 But, just answer again.

2 Did you review the evidence, Doctor?

3 THE WITNESS: This citation here?

4 THE COURT: No, no. Just did you review the evidence
5 in this case?

6 THE WITNESS: No, I did not review the evidence in this
7 case.

8 THE COURT: Okay. Let's move on.

9 BY MS. MITCHELL:

10 Q. Is the U.S. Attorney's Office paying you for your testimony
11 today?

12 A. No, they are not. They did fly me down here and put me in
13 a hotel.

14 Q. And, in addition to meeting them previously in 2020, you
15 met with the agents in this matter, including Dorothy Manera?

16 A. I met -- yes, in 2020, with a few agents, yes.

17 Q. And that was in New Jersey, correct?

18 A. Correct.

19 Q. And you were aware at the time that they were recording
20 you?

21 A. Yes. They let me know that.

22 Q. And, do you know where that recording device was placed?

23 A. That was a long time ago. I am assuming on a table we were
24 sitting at.

25 Q. You don't recall?

1 A. I don't recall exactly where, no.

2 Q. I am not asking you to assume or guess. Thank you.

3 Another article that was cited on this refined
4 bibliography is entitled Removal From the Wild Endangers the
5 Once Widespread Long-Tailed Macaque.

6 And, you were a coauthor of that article, correct?

7 A. Yes, yes. I am going -- I am forgetting which journal. It
8 is either Frontiers or American Journal of Primatology.

9 Q. It is the latter.

10 And, you were one of approximately 10 or 12 authors in
11 that?

12 A. Yes, I am.

13 Q. And, as part of your co-authorship of that, you were
14 obliged -- and, I presume, did -- read the entire article and
15 agreed with its conclusions?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And, of course, within that article, you have a number of
18 citations, where you referred to other citations, other
19 articles?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. And, one of those is a Dr. Nuttall, who wrote "Removal From
22 the Wild Endangers the Once Widespread Long-Tailed Macaque,"
23 I'm sorry. That is your article.

24 That is Long-Term Monitoring of Wildlife Populations
25 for Protected Area Management in Southeast Asia.

1 Did you --

2 A. Correct.

3 Q. And did you, personally, read that article, as well?

4 A. We have read that article, plus the report issued by
5 Dr. Nuttall and colleagues, plus had a confirmation with them
6 via phone call.

7 Q. And, in summary, Dr. Nuttall and his team, because he is
8 not alone, conducted a long-term study of several species,
9 including the long-tailed macaque, in Cambodia; correct?

10 A. Yes. At a particular reserve in Cambodia.

11 Q. Yes. I will get to that.

12 And, the study was from 2010 to 2020, correct?

13 A. Correct.

14 Q. And, the survey was actually in the KSWWS Conservation and
15 Protected Area, which is a protected forest, correct?

16 A. Correct.

17 Q. And, so, just hearkening back to some of your testimony,
18 not in an area that is more widely -- tends to be more widely
19 populated by macaques, which a city area, this is a protected
20 wildlife area?

21 A. This is an area that is protected that has longstanding
22 populations of multiple species, including macaques, yes.

23 Q. Great. And, that study, the surveys that they undertook,
24 were conducted from December to June each year?

25 Do you need to look at the article?

1 A. I have to look at the article, specifically. But, that
2 sounds appropriate, given the weather patterns.

3 Q. And, that is because it is the drier months, right?

4 A. Yes, correct.

5 Q. Easier to do your studies? The drier months?

6 A. Yes, it is. Much easier.

7 Q. Also, when long-tail macaques tend to be less out and about
8 because it is harder to find fruit?

9 A. Actually, it is when it is easier to see them, because they
10 are foraging more regularly. And, the lack of intensive daily
11 rain makes the surveying easier, makes it easier to see them,
12 okay.

13 Q. One moment, please.

14 Do you know the size of Cambodia?

15 A. It is large. To be honest, I don't remember what the
16 actual sort of square kilometer is of it.

17 Q. Does 181,020 square kilometers sound about right?

18 A. I am sure that sounds good to me.

19 Q. And do you know the approximate area of the KSWS
20 Conservation area?

21 A. Much lower smaller than the entire country.

22 Q. Does 2,927 square kilometers sound right?

23 A. Gift or take.

24 Q. So, that is about 1.6 percent of Cambodia?

25 A. Correct.

1 Q. All right. Are you aware that in this Nuttall citation,
2 that in that area, in 2020, they identified at least 1566
3 long-tailed macaques?

4 A. Yes. In comparison to the previous years, right.

5 Q. Correct. And, actually, were found to be generally stable?

6 A. They had actually published specifically a 50 percent
7 decline period of interest.

8 Q. But, they also referred to the population as stable;
9 correct?

10 A. They referred to the overall patterns as stable at the time
11 of observation, having undergone a 50 percent decline.

12 And, if you read the actual report and this paper, they
13 argue for a cluster species, including the long-tailed macaque,
14 the stump-tail macaque, a few deer species under severe threat.

15 Q. Thank you for that. But, what I was asking is in this
16 paper, they found the population stable. And, if you need me
17 to pull the document up, I can.

18 A. Sure. The point is they are describing a 50 percent
19 decrease over the period of time, and they list all the threats
20 to it.

21 Q. And, we will agree, though, that in that one area, that
22 small area, 1.6 percent of Cambodia, they found 1,566 in that
23 year 2020?

24 A. Correct.

25 Q. Thank you. And this, of course -- withdrawn.

1 You have testified about the IUCN and the goals of
2 IUCN. You indicated that the IUCN currently has identified the
3 long-tailed macaque as endangered; is that correct?

4 A. According to the Red List criteria, they have labeled the
5 long-tailed macaque as endangered; correct.

6 Q. And, that finding is being challenged; correct, because
7 there were other scientists that disagree with that finding; is
8 that correct?

9 A. There are a lot of organizations called the National
10 Association for Biomedical Research --

11 Q. Dr. Fuentes --

12 A. -- it is --

13 Q. Dr. Fuentes --

14 THE COURT: Stop. Stop. Ms. Mitchell, you asked him
15 two questions. He chose which one he wanted to answer. Don't
16 speak over him.

17 The question is: Is the endangered classification
18 being challenged presently?

19 THE WITNESS: Yes. It is.

20 THE COURT: Okay.

21 BY MS. MITCHELL:

22 Q. And, IUCN is not a regulatory body in that they do not make
23 law?

24 A. They do not make law. They are the --

25 Q. Dr. Fuentes, I want to read you a definition of bias that I

1 have --

2 THE COURT: No, I don't think we are going to do that.

3 MS. MITCHELL: Your Honor, may we approach?

4 THE COURT: No.

5 MS. MITCHELL: I have a very clear direction I'm going.

6 THE COURT: Well, other than the definition, go that

7 that direction.

8 BY MS. MITCHELL:

9 Q. Dr. Fuentes, as you are sitting here today, are you
10 testifying with a bias?

11 A. As a human being, all human beings are biased. I am
12 structured by my scientific training, by my work with macaques
13 and my work with other animals. So, I bring my life history,
14 scientific training and role as an educator to the testimony
15 here today.

16 Q. So, with that, you bring a bias?

17 A. Everyone brings a bias.

18 MS. MITCHELL: No further questions, your Honor.

19 THE COURT: All right.

20 Redirect?

21 MS. STONE: Thank you.

22 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

23 BY MS. STONE:

24 Q. Doctor, I just have a couple of questions to follow-up.

25 Ms. Mitchell was talking about a study by Dr. Nuttall.

1 And, I have not read the citation to the citation from your
2 article. But, with respect to the 1,566 long-tails that were
3 identified, it sounded like you wanted to talk about where that
4 population was in the realm of decline from a prior study?

5 A. So, that population is very informative because it reflects
6 a 50 percent decline over a ten-year period from more than
7 3,000 to less than 1,500.

8 Although the wildlife protected area that was being studied
9 is small, this is the way we statistically correlate studies
10 intensively on certain areas and stretch them out.

11 In truth, macaques don't live everywhere in Cambodia. They
12 live in certain places in Cambodia. For example, macaques used
13 to be widespread in southern Laos -- in southern Lao. Today,
14 there are only 600 long-tailed macaques in Lao.

15 In southern Vietnam, there used to tens of thousands of
16 long-tailed macaques; today, there is under 15,000 long-tailed
17 macaques in southern Vietnam.

18 The point being it is by studying these places where we do
19 know the primates are that we get an understanding of their
20 patterns and compare across where they are, where they aren't,
21 where they are doing poorly, where they are doing well. And,
22 we compile all that information together to do the broad-scale
23 assessment.

24 Q. And, how many other species of monkeys are there in that
25 forest that were part of that study?

1 A. If I remember correctly, there is the beautiful silver
2 langurs, there is the stump-tailed macaque, a different kind of
3 macaque, and --

4 MS. MITCHELL: Your Honor, objection. Relevance.

5 THE COURT: All right.

6 There were other -- other wildlife being studied in
7 that Dr. Nuttall focus?

8 Okay. All right. We can move on from that, Ms. Stone.

9 BY MS. STONE:

10 Q. And, my last question, it sounded like you wanted to
11 discuss the challenge of the classification to IUCN numbers.
12 Who is the group that is challenging the current status of
13 long-tailed macaques as classified by the IUCN?

14 A. The formal challenge to the IUCN's categorization of
15 long-tailed macaques as endangered is coming from the National
16 Association of Biomedical Researchers, a small organization
17 that supports the biomedical research in the United States,
18 they have funded a large appeal to the IUCN and have submitted
19 multiple components of that appeal.

20 They have also publicly gone open with that appeal, and
21 those -- that information, it is widely available. And, that
22 is actually not according to the IUCN protocol.

23 They also have paid for two scholars, two fish
24 biologists -- one who is retired -- to write an article
25 against the IUCN classification and assessment.

1 Q. You said they are fish biologists?

2 A. Yes. The two scholars that the NABR paid to write the
3 appeal to the IUCN are both fish biologists; one retired.

4 Q. Are fishes mammals?

5 A. Fish are not mammals.

6 Q. And, they are not primates?

7 A. And they are not primates.

8 Q. If somebody were to get tenure at a university in the area
9 of ichthyology, fish studies, would they also be able to have
10 tenure in the area of anthropology and primatology?

11 A. No, but they could have statistical analysis, and both of
12 these scholars have done assessments of many fish populations
13 and other populations. So, the ability to do the statistical
14 abdomen is one thing. The problem is, if you are going to do
15 analysis of a set of literature about a specific set of species
16 or a particular kind of animal, you have to have a strong
17 familiarity with the behavior and the ecology of that animal.
18 And, there are a number of errors in the application and the
19 published article about critiquing the IUCN classification
20 simply based on unfamiliarity with primatology.

21 Q. And, the organization that these folks are working for,
22 does that organization --

23 THE COURT: Sustained.

24 MS. STONE: That's all I have.

25 THE COURT: Thank you so much.

1 Doctor, you may step down.

2 (Witness excused.)

3 * * * * *

4 TESTIMONY OF VENG LIM YEUNG

5 * * * * *

6 THE COURT: Mr. Watts-Fitzgerald, would this be a good
7 time to break for the day?

8 MR. WATTS-FITZGERALD: Yes, your Honor.

9 THE COURT: All right.

10 Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to break for the
11 day. You will go home. Your wife and husband will be there.
12 I hope they are happy to see you, your son or your daughter.
13 They will ask you how was your day?

14 You will say, Well, it was kind of long.

15 What were you doing?

16 Oh, you remember, I am a juror.

17 Oh, right. And, so tell me, what happened?

18 That's it. That's the extent of the conversation. You
19 can tell them you have to be back here tomorrow at 9:30.

20 Please, again, on Wayz, Google for traffic patterns.

21 You can tell them you are, in fact, a juror, but you
22 cannot discuss the testimony you have heard, the people, the
23 parties, anything with anyone. That's either in person or
24 online, through a blog, through text; not your wife, not your
25 husband, not your son, not your daughter, not your neighbor,

1 not your cat, no one.

2 Go home. Try to avoid the ugly traffic this evening.

3 Have a good dinner. Have a good night's sleep, and I
4 will see you here tomorrow at 9:30.

5 COURT SECURITY OFFICER: All rise for the jury.

6 [Whereupon, the jury left the courtroom, and the
7 following proceedings were had at 5:07 p.m.:]

8 THE COURT: Everyone may be seated. I would ask that
9 the lawyers and the parties and Mr. Yeung wait a few minutes so
10 that the jurors can clear the floor before they leave the floor
11 themselves.

12 So, Mr. Yeung, if you would, step outside between that
13 door and the door out to the foyer, if somebody could please
14 escort him so he knows not to go onto the floor --

15 MR. MACDOUGALL: Could I ask the Court to advise him
16 overnight?

17 THE COURT: Yes.

18 And, Mr. Yeung, if you would, don't talk to anyone
19 about your testimony; not the agents, not the Government, no
20 one.

21 We will see you here tomorrow at 9:30.

22 Thank you, Mr. MacDougall.

23 Okay. So, we will be here at 9:15, Mr. Pelletier, and
24 we will take up that matter. I don't think there is any matter
25 to take up. I reviewed and now 95 is in evidence, but, there

1 are no concerning privileged matters in any of the four items I
2 reviewed, and Mr. Pelletier didn't direct me to any others.

3 So, I think that will be a short discussion. But, at
4 9:15.

5 Who else, other than Mr. Yeung, or do we think he will
6 be an all day witness?

7 MR. WATTS-FITZGERALD: Not from me, Your Honor. I
8 should finish up by midmorning, depending on how the flow goes,
9 with the language problem -- not language problem, but because
10 it is his second language, and he learned it from U.S. movies,
11 apparently.

12 I am trying to also not annoy the court reporters any
13 more than I already have.

14 THE COURT: Right. I understand.

15 We have American witnesses who -- agents, who
16 sometimes, not these agents, certainly -- but, when you ask
17 someone how they communicated, you get the "what was
18 communicated."

19 It is a subtle but important difference.

20 So, I appreciate that. And, let's say

21 Mr. Watts-Fitzgerald goes until 11 or so.

22 That would take you to lunch.

23 Until after lunch, you think?

24 MR. MACDOUGALL: I am guessing 90 minutes now, your
25 Honor. So, depending on when the Court calls lunch, it would

1 be up to lunch, or a brief bit thereafter.

2 THE COURT: And then who would our next witnesses be,
3 Mr. Watts-Fitzgerald?

4 MR. WATTS-FITZGERALD: Your Honor, if I could have just
5 a second -- make sure who is here.

6 The CSO, who is very diligent --

7 THE COURT: Some of the photos you went old school with
8 are up here, if you want to retrieve them,
9 Mr. Watts-Fitzgerald.

10 MR. WATTS-FITZGERALD: I saw that. Okay. Your Honor,
11 we will, as we did, send to the defense when we select the
12 witnesses. Or, if there is any change when we go down the
13 likely exhibits that will be used --

14 THE COURT: Okay.

15 MR. WATTS-FITZGERALD: Your Honor, not necessarily in
16 this order, but after Mr. Yeung, we would probably put on Mr.
17 Voluntir. We will put on the wildlife inspector, Greenwood.
18 We would likely put on Agent Kate McCabe. And, if we are
19 really lucky, or definitely, we may out of order -- take Agent
20 Podboy.

21 And, I don't think we will get beyond that tomorrow,
22 your Honor.

23 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr.
24 Watts-Fitzgeralds.

25 All right. Yes, Mr. MacDougall?

1 MR. MACDOUGALL: Very briefly, your Honor. I have
2 spoken to Mr. Watts-Fitzgerald about a physical piece of
3 evidence we would like to have in the courtroom tomorrow that
4 is in the possession of the Government. He assured me it will
5 be there, and I just want to note that.

6 THE COURT: All right, thank you.

7 Mr. Byrne you just --

8 Okay. All right. Let me -- I don't know that I had
9 previously said it aloud, as opposed to just in passing. But,
10 I want to commend the efforts of our interpreters, who have
11 done, I think, an outstanding job thus far, and will, I am
12 sure, throughout the trial.

13 But, I just wanted to say thank you. I know it has
14 been difficult.

15 And, they have traveled a long way to be with us.

16 So, I wanted to say thank you.

17 All right, everybody.

18 Oh, yes, Mr. Watts-Fitzgerald.

19 MR. WATTS-FITZGERALD: Just striking while the iron is
20 hot, the parties have reached trial stipulations regarding the
21 authenticity of certain business records.

22 THE COURT: Okay.

23 MR. WATTS-FITZGERALD: They are relevant to some of the
24 things we will be moving in, in the morning, and the balance of
25 the day.

1 They are executed by counsel and by the defendant.

2 So, we would like to tender that to the Court to be
3 court exhibit. And, we have numbered the various items, the
4 ones that are not specifically Government exhibits, as joint
5 stipulated Exhibits 1 through 5.

6 THE COURT: All right.

7 Do you have -- should we make copies for you of this
8 document?

9 MS. MITCHELL: It would be helpful to have copies, yes.

10 And, your Honor, just again, for the record, the
11 document is obviously in English. It has been signed by our
12 client only after the assistance of interpreters to make sure
13 that he knew what was written in it before he signed it.

14 THE COURT: Okay.

15 MS. MITCHELL: Of course, we also had a discussion with
16 him to explain the import and why we were make the strategic
17 decisions. It wasn't of our opinion that he needed to sign,
18 but, we didn't need to fight over it -- but, that has been
19 done.

20 THE COURT: All right. And, I did appreciate that.
21 Although, frankly, because the calibre of the lawyering, I
22 would assume that any stipulation that the parties entered into
23 had been not only shared with but approved by Mr. Kry as part
24 of his defense.

25 But, thank you.

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