



Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity **TANZANIA LION LEOPARD**

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES under Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and/or U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details. Instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays are attached.

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name Patmon	1.b. First Name Charles	1.c. Middle Name/Initial (b) (6)	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/Initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address, Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City Stockton	1.c. State California	1.d. Zip code/Postal code (b) (6)	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country USA
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1. Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of \$100. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee—attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].
2. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50, and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.
Signature of Applicant for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6) 04.21.2020
Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES (*Appendix I of CITES and/or ESA*)

Note 1: This form should be used to request authorization to import trophies of species listed on Appendix I of CITES and/or as threatened or endangered under the ESA (examples include elephants, lions, cheetahs, wood bison, and markhor).

PLEASE USE FORM 3-200-19 FOR SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD TROPHIES AND SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS TROPHIES TAKEN IN NAMIBIA.

Note 2: If you hold an import permit for a trophy that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit**. If you are requesting reissuance of a permit because you have taken a trophy, but were unable to import it prior to the expiration of the permit, please use the renewal form (3-200-52) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 3: Applications for species listed as endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act are published in the Federal Register for a 30-day public comment period. Please allow at least **90 days** for the application to be processed.

Note 4: *Sport-hunted trophy* is defined at 50 CFR 23.74 as follows: *Sport-hunted trophy* means a whole dead animal or a readily recognizable part or derivative of an animal specifically identified on the accompanying CITES document that meets the following criteria:

- Is raw, processed, or manufactured;
- Was legally obtained by the hunter through hunting for his or her personal use;
- Is being imported, exported, or re-exported by or on behalf of the hunter as part of the transfer from its country of origin ultimately to the hunter's country of usual residence; and
- Includes worked, manufactured, or handicraft items made from the sport-hunted animal only when:
 - i. Such items are contained in the same shipment as raw or tanned parts of the sport-hunted animal and are for the personal use of the hunter;
 - ii. The quantity of such items is no more than could reasonably be expected given the number of animals taken by the hunter as shown on the license or other documentation of the authorized hunt accompanying the shipment; and
 - iii. The accompanying CITES documents (export document and, if appropriate, import permit) contain a complete itemization and description of all items included in the shipment.

Note 5: Certain hunting trophies, including elephants, are subject to restrictions on their use after import into the United States. Please see 50 CFR 23.55 for more information or contact the Division of Management Authority.

Please provide the following information. Complete all questions on the application. Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A". If needed, use a separate sheet of paper. On all attachments or separate sheets you are submitting; please indicate the application question number you are addressing. If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 4-6 for each trophy addressed in this application. If importing trophies from more than one country, you must submit a separate application for each shipment in order to obtain separate import permits.

1. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page 1. If you would like expedited shipping, please enclose a self-addressed, pre-paid, computer-generated, courier service airway bill. If unspecified, all documents will be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service.

Same as Above

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Charles Patmon, III (209) 463-5561, pat@patmon.com and John Jackson, III of Conservation Force, (504) 837-1233, permits@conservationforce.org

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court; and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. For each trophy to be imported, provide:

a. Scientific name (genus, species, and, if applicable, subspecies) and common name.

Panthera Leo- Lion, Panthera pardus pardus- Leopard

b. Sex (if known). males

5. **IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD**, please enter the following information:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:

Lukwati North, Chunya Msami, Chunya Lukwati - Tanzania

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

July 12-August 6, 2020

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

Mike Angelides, Safari Royal Holdings Ltd, a subsidiary of McCallum Safaris

(Two permits have been previously granted for this operator- PRT #'s MA12548C-1 and MA12625C-0)

6. **IF THE TROPHY HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN**, please enter the following information:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife was removed from the wild:

N/A

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

N/A

- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you hunted with:

N/A

- d. The current location of the trophy (address and country) [the U.S. import permit will identify this country as the country of export/re-export and must match with the foreign export/re-export document]:

N/A

7. Please provide a copy of any applicable foreign government permits or licenses that were required to remove this animal from the wild (if you have not hunted yet and do not currently hold any such permits or licenses, please indicate so).

N/A

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you. If you are applying to import a trophy directly from **Namibia**, you must provide the name and address of the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name:

Business Name: N/A

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

9. For species listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) must make a finding that your activities will enhance or benefit wild populations of the species involved. While we will communicate with the range country for the species you will hunt or hunted when making the required findings, if you have any information that could support this finding, it would be helpful for our review if you could provide it. Please submit such information on a separate page with your application.

- a. Do you have any information regarding the population status or trend data on the species hunted?

See attached Operator Enhancement Report and other information from Conservation Force and Tanzania previously provided for Lion. Enhancement need not be shown for Leopard.

- b. In order to hunt, you likely paid for licenses or trophy fees. What were those fees and do you have any information on how those funds were used by either the landowner, local community, or government?

See attached Spreadsheet

- c. Do you have information on other funding activities that are being carried out, or were carried out, by the safari outfitter, professional hunter, concession holder, or landowner that provide a conservation benefit to the species being hunted/species hunted?

See attached Operator Enhancement Report and other information from Conservation Force and Tanzania previously provided for Lion. Enhancement need not be shown for Leopard. This service has made an enhancement determination for this operator previously, PRT# MA12548C-1 & MA12625C-0

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 10 or 11 below)

10. If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national, provide documentation to show you have a Power of Attorney to act on your client's behalf and sign the following statement:

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying for the import of an elephant trophy, I understand that my client may import no more than two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

11. If you are the hunter applying to import your own trophy, please read and sign the following statement:

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by me and is being imported only for my personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying to import an elephant trophy, I understand that I may import no more than (b) (6) trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: _____ Date: 4.21.2020

Be aware that there may be additional permitting or approval requirements by your local or state governments, as well as required by other Federal agencies or foreign governments to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

12. All international shipments must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available from [the list of designated ports](#). If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2).

NOTICE OF REPRESENTATION

This is a notice to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that I have appointed John J. Jackson, III, of the non-profit firm CONSERVATION FORCE as my attorney and legal representative for all matters concerning my application for a Permit to Import a threatened-listed lion and leopard Trophy from Tanzania.

This authority is inclusive and extends to all applications and filings, whether administrative or judicial, including but not limited to any request for reconsideration, appeal, and litigation.

I also request that this attorney be copied with all correspondence, acknowledgements, notices and decisions concerning my application at the following address:

CONSERVATION FORCE
3240 S. I-10 Service Road W, Suite 200
Metairie, Louisiana 70001
USA
Tel.: (504) 837-1233
Fax: (504) 837-1145
Email: permits@conservationforce.org

(b) (6)

SIGNATURE

Charles G. Patton

PRINT FULL NAME

(b) (6)

4.21.2020

DATE

† BARON BERTRAND DES CLERS, PH.D.
† JAMES G. TEER, PH.D.
† BART O'GARA, PH.D.
† DON LINDSAY
† BERT KLINEBURGER

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
JOHN J. JACKSON, III, J.D.
CHRISSE JACKSON
PHILIPPE CHARDONNET, D.V.M.
SHANE MAHONEY
RENEE SNIDER

April 15th, 2020

Department of the Interior
U. S Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority (DMA)
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia 22041-3803

RE:	<u>Applicant:</u>	Charles (b) (6) Patmon
	<u>Species:</u>	Lion and Leopard
	<u>Country:</u>	Tanzania
	<u>Date of hunt:</u>	July 12- August 6, 2020
	<u>Hunting with:</u>	Safari Royal Holdings Ltd., a subsidiary of McCallum Safaris

Dear Madam/Sir:

Enclosed please find the permit application, Notice of Representation, and operator's own report documenting enhancement (non-detriment) from the hunting company which demonstrates the company's strong and exceptional commitment to anti-poaching, habitat protection, community investment and responsible and sustainable wildlife management.

Please, refer to the numerous documents and responses previously submitted to FWS by Conservation Force, professional hunters, operators and professional hunting organizations, as well as information which demonstrates that the lion hunting programs in Tanzania are well managed, and the hunting enhances the survival of the species in making an enhancement determination for this import.

Please note that two previous permits have been granted for this operator with the PRT#'s of MA12548C-1 and MA12625C-0

Sincerely,



Aimée Korver
Permits Paralegal

Department of the Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority (DMA)
April 1st, 2020
Page -2-

Enclosures:

- Charles Gordon Patmon Permit application
- Notice of Representation
- Attachment for Permit Application Question 9b
- Tanzania Lion Enhancement Summary Report
- Safari Royal Area Development, Community Assistance, and Antipoaching Patrol Surveillance Summary 2019
- Safari Royal Lion Hunting Policy 2018
- Safari Royal Holdings Operator Enhancement Report- 2018
- Safari Royal Anti-Poaching Synopsis 2017
- Map of Lukwati North-Tanzania
- Map of Chunya Lukwati - Tanzania
- Map of Chunya Msami - Tanzania

cc: Mr. Charles Gordon Patmon (w/enclosures)

Attachment for Permit Application Question 9 b.

AIRFARE

Pat	\$ 10,035.00
Cheryl	\$ 10,035.00
Corinna	\$ 10,033.00
Trip Insurance	\$ 3,508.00
	\$ 33,611.00
	\$ 13,544.00

NGORONGORO EXCURSION (Pat, Cheryl & Corinna)

HUNTING SAFARI

Pat Safari rate	\$ 55,850.00
Fixed Extras	\$ 15,820.00
Government Fees and Taxes	\$ 11,094.00
Total Basic Safari	\$ 82,764.00
Cheryl Observer rate	\$ 5,670.00
Fixed Extras	\$ 2,880.00
Government Fees and Taxes	\$ 1,932.00
Total Basic Safari	\$ 10,482.00
Estimated Game fees	\$ 93,046.00

1	Lion	\$ 12,000.00
2	Leopard	\$ 7,000.00
3	Bushbuck	\$ 1,000.00
4	Dik Dik	\$ 650.00
5	Duker	\$ 550.00
6	Hyena	\$ 750.00
7	Impala	\$ 500.00
8	Impala	\$ 500.00
9	Orbi	\$ 500.00
10	Reedbuck	\$ 800.00
11	Reedbuck	\$ 800.00
12	Bushpig	\$ 700.00
13	Grysbok	\$ 600.00
14	Jackal	\$ 500.00
15	Baboon	\$ 300.00
16	Zebra	\$ 2,000.00
17	Buffalo	\$ 3,000.00
18	Crocodile	\$ 3,500.00
19	Eland	\$ 3,750.00
20	Kudu	\$ 3,250.00
21	Roan	\$ 4,200.00
22	Sable	\$ 4,200.00
	MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 21,900.00
	Estimated Air charter flights	\$ 8,000.00
	Dipping & Packing	\$ 4,000.00
	Estimated Camp Tips	\$ 3,500.00
	Estimated Tracker Tips	\$ 1,500.00
	Estimated PH Tip	\$ 15,000.00
	TOTAL SAFARI	\$ 32,000.00
		\$ 176,096.00
		\$ 223,251.00

Budget

\$ 66,400.00
\$ 289,651.00
\$ 300,000.00

TAXIDERMY

Lion	\$ 7,700.00	Full Body
Leopard	\$ 5,500.00	Full Body
Bushbuck	\$ 1,000.00	Shoulder Mount
Dik Dik	\$ 700.00	Shoulder Mount
Duker	\$ 700.00	Shoulder Mount
Hyena	\$ 4,200.00	Full Body
Impala	\$ 1,000.00	Shoulder Mount
Impala	\$ 1,000.00	Shoulder Mount
Orbi	\$ 700.00	Shoulder Mount
Reedbuck	\$ 900.00	Shoulder Mount
Reedbuck	\$ 900.00	Shoulder Mount
Bushpig	\$ 4,200.00	Full Body
Grysbok	\$ 700.00	Shoulder Mount
Jackal	\$ 2,200.00	Full Body
Baboon	\$ 3,800.00	Full Body
Zebra	\$ 7,000.00	Full Body
Buffalo	\$ 2,000.00	Shoulder Mount
Crocodile	\$ 7,500.00	Full Body
Eland	\$ 1,850.00	Shoulder Mount
Kudu	\$ 1,850.00	Shoulder Mount
Roan	\$ 1,500.00	Shoulder Mount
Sable	\$ 1,500.00	Shoulder Mount
Freight	\$ 5,000.00	
US Customs	\$ 3,000.00	
TOTAL TAXIDERMY	\$ 8,000.00	
	\$ 66,400.00	

2020 Tanzania Safari

RECAP	
Airfare	\$ 33,611.00
Ngorongoro	\$ 13,544.00
Safari	\$ 176,096.00
Taxidermy	\$ 66,400.00
Total	\$ 289,651.00
BUDGET	\$ 300,000.00

Note: 2019 Government fees - 2020 may increase?

Tanzania Lion Enhancement Summary Report

RE: Tanzania Lion Enhancement Summary Report

INTRODUCTION

This is a summary report of the individual “Operator Enhancement Reports” provided by Tanzanian hunting operators. The information gathered and summarized in this report demonstrates enhancement of *P. l. melanochaita* (African lion). The data is a compilation of pertinent information gathered from individual “Operator Enhancement Reports” submitted by a representative number of Tanzania hunting operators and detailing their anti-poaching, community investment and participation, habitat protection, and, other important information.¹

The reports were provided by a sample of 27 Tanzanian safari operators² owned, managed, and marketed by 13 parent companies.³ The sample hunting operators manage 74 hunting concessions in 49 Game Reserves, 14 Game Controlled Areas, 10 Open Areas, and 1 Wildlife Management Area. The sample operators steward 121,423 km² of the 304,000 km² set aside for hunting concessions in Tanzania (approximately 40%).⁴ The anti-poaching, community investment and participation, and other figures detailed in this summary report under represents the full enhancement provided by safari hunting operators given this is not a complete data set.

These reports demonstrate how licensed, regulated hunting mitigates the three primary threats to lion survival (loss of prey base, loss of habitat, and human lion

¹ The business and personal records in this summary and the “Operator Enhancement Reports” is privileged proprietary information not for public release.

² The 27 companies are: Bushman Hunting Safaris, Rungwa Game Safaris, Tanzania Bundu Safaris, Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Royal Frontiers of Tanzania, Northern Hunting Enterprises, Old Nyika Safaris, Safari Royal Holdings, Robin Hurt Safaris, Tanzania Big Game Safaris, Tandala Hunting Safaris, Tanzania Safaris & Hunting, Tanzania Wildlife Company, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, Kilombero North Safaris, Malagarasi Hunting Safaris, Wembere Hunting Safaris, Mwanauta Company, Tanganyika Game Fishing & Photographic Safaris, Marera Safaris Lodge and Tours, Pori Trackers Africa, East Africa Trophy Hunters, Kiboko Hunting Safaris, Tanganyika Wildlife Safaris Corporation, Bartlette Safari Corporation, Fereck Safaris, and Gerard Pasanisi Safari Corporation.

³ The 13 parent companies are: Bushman Hunting Safaris, Rungwa Game Safaris and Tanzania Bundu Safaris, Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Danny McCallum Safaris, Robin Hurt Safaris, Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, Kilombero North Safaris, Tanganyika Game Fishing & Photographic Safaris, Marera Safaris Lodge and Tours, Game Trackers Africa, and Tanganyika Wildlife Safaris Corporation.

Please note, Rungwa Game Safaris and Tanzania Bundu Safaris are both owned by Mr. Harpreet Brar, but the companies are marketed and accounted separately. One “Operator Enhancement Report” was drafted that separately detailed the companies’ enhancement methods and expenses.

Also, the lion enhancement data for Mr. Eric Pasanisi’s hunting companies was summarized in the document titled “Tanganyika Wildlife Safari Corporation Ltd Operator Enhancement Summary.” This document is based on the mandatory three-year performance reports submitted to the Tanzania Wildlife Division.

On 2/24/2016, the USFWS was provided a film titled “Custodians of Wilderness” detailing the undertakings of Tanganyika Wildlife Safari Corporation, Robin Hurt Safaris, Danny McCallum Safaris, Rungwa Game Safaris, and Tanzania Bundu Safaris.

⁴ Total of all concessions detailed in individual “Operator Enhancement Reports” and “Tanganyika Wildlife Safari Corporation Ltd Operator Enhancement Summary.”

conflict) identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.⁵ The anti-poaching data addresses the loss of lion prey base and incidental loss of lion. The amount of habitat protected corresponds with the habitat made available to lion and lion prey through safari hunting. The measure of operators' community investment and participation serves as an objective indicator or measure of tolerance and reduction of the human-lion conflict threat found by the USFWS. In sum, the survival of lion in the wild is enhanced from the contribution of the safari hunting industry. These reports are evidence of the enhancement.

ANTI-POACHING

All 27 hunting operators deploy anti-poaching units in their hunting concessions. Each hunting operator implements an anti-poaching program addressing the concession's specific poaching threats. All anti-poaching units contain at least one government game scout because only government game scouts have the mandate to arrest poachers.

All the hunting operators maintain year-round anti-poaching operations in their hunting concessions.⁶ Eleven of the operators maintain records of patrol days and recorded 7,170 patrol days in the 2013-2015 period, which represents 19.6 years of anti-poaching patrols.⁷ The average anti-poaching unit has six to eight members. To combat the different forms of poaching in the hunting concessions, the hunting operators have employed diverse tactics:

- Bushman Hunting Safaris and Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates: Renting a helicopter to monitor the concessions;⁸
- Michel Mantheakis Safaris and Kilombero North Safaris: Purchasing boats to monitor poacher entrance from Lake Rukwa and rivers within the concessions;⁹
- Tanganyika Game Fishing & Photographic Safaris: Hiding game cameras along paths previously used by poachers to determine poacher location and times of movement;¹⁰
- Eight operators have established a network of informants in the villages and provide informants with rewards for information leading to arrest of poachers or seizure of contraband;¹¹ and

⁵ Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Listing Two Lion Subspecies; Final Rule.

⁶ Bushman Hunting Safaris, "Operator Enhancement Report"; Danny McCallum Safaris, "Operator Enhancement Report"; Game Frontiers of Tanzania, "Operator Enhancement Report"; Game Trackers Africa, "Operator Enhancement Report"; Kilombero North Safaris, "Operator Enhancement Report"; Marera Safaris Lodge and Tours, "Operator Enhancement Report"; Michel Mantheakis Safaris, "Operator Enhancement Report"; Robin Hurt Safaris, "Operator Enhancement Report"; Rungwa Game Safaris, "Operator Enhancement Report"; Tanganyika Game Fishing & Photographic Safaris, "Operator Enhancement Report"; Tanganyika Wildlife Safaris, "Operator Enhancement Summary"; and Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates, "Operator Enhancement Report."

⁷ Robin Hurt Safaris, Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, Danny McCallum Safaris, Tanganyika Game Fishing & Photographic Safaris, and Game Trackers Africa.

⁸ Bushman Hunting Safaris and Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates.

⁹ Michel Mantheakis Safaris and Kilombero North Safaris.

¹⁰ Tanganyika Game Fishing & Photographic Safaris.

- Robin Hurt Safaris: Sending all company anti-poaching scouts to the Pasanisi Wildlife College for training.¹²

Twenty-three companies keep records of poacher arrests and seizures. The 23 report the following from 2013-2015:

Anti-Poaching Arrests and Seizures 2013-2015 for Sample Companies Reporting¹³

Anti-Poaching Particular	Quantity
Poachers Arrested	1,409
Snares and Gin Traps	6,223
Firearms	171
Rounds of Ammunition	1,557
Bicycles	670
Vehicles	22
Motorcycles	12
Assortment of Knives, Machetes, Spears, Bows, and Arrows	1,118
Canoes	65
Fishing Nets	216

Operators fund their anti-poaching primarily from their hunting revenue and secondarily from client contributions. Three of the parent companies, representing nine Tanzanian hunting operators, have created foundations by which conservation-driven individuals may donate to anti-poaching and community investment.¹⁴ The foundations are almost totally funded by their hunting clients and revenue.

Anti-poaching expenses include: vehicles (Land Cruisers, motorcycles, boats, custom anti-poaching vehicles, etc.¹⁵), fuel, vehicle maintenance, cell and satellite phones, high frequency radios, salaries, uniforms, firearms, tents, rations, road maintenance, bonuses, and rewards for informants, among other things. And this represents only a portion of the expenses, as operators tend to overlook some of their common costs reporting their anti-poaching to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and may not have reported all costs here, because they are so diverse. One of the most overlooked anti-poaching costs is road opening and maintenance, which is essential for providing anti-poaching teams' access throughout the concessions.

¹¹ Robin Hurt Safaris, Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, Bushman Hunting Safaris, and Danny McCallum Safaris.

¹² Robin Hurt Safaris.

¹³ Robin Hurt Safaris, Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, Bushman Hunting Safaris, Rungwa Game Safaris, Danny McCallum Safaris, Tanganyika Game Fishing & Photographic Safaris, Game Trackers Africa, Kilombero North Safaris, and Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates.

¹⁴ Robin Hurt Safaris, Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates, and Tanganyika Wildlife Safari Corporation.

¹⁵ The following parent companies have purchased custom anti-poaching vehicles for their respective anti-poaching operations: Robin Hurt Safaris, Kilombero North Safaris, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Game Trackers Africa, and Tanganyika Wildlife Safari Corporation.

From 2013-2015, the sample hunting operators together spent \$6,717,160.65 on anti-poaching and road opening.¹⁶

Anti-Poaching and Road Opening Expenses 2013-2015 for Sample Companies Reporting¹⁷

	2013	2014	2015	2013-2015
Anti-Poaching & Road Opening Contribution	\$1,683,268.00	\$2,724,113.99	\$2,309,778.66	\$6,717,160.65
Average Spent Per Operator	\$62,343.25	\$100,893.11	\$85,547.35	\$248,783.72
Average Spent Per Concession	\$22,746.86	\$36,812.35	\$31,213.22	\$90,772.44

A few representative anti-poaching contributions and expenditures include:

- Bushman Hunting Safaris: \$31,350.00 equipment donation (GPS, high frequency radios, motorcycles, digital cameras) in 2015 to the Maswa, Rungwa, and Selous Game Reserves;¹⁸
- Rungwa Game Safaris: Donation of four motorcycles (worth \$4,375.00) to Rungwa Game Reserve, donation of 7,000 liters of diesel (worth \$9,000.00) to the Rungwa and Kizigo Game Reserves, and construction of a bridge (cost \$4,418.00) allowing access to the Makawasa Game Post;¹⁹
- Game Frontiers of Tanzania and Rungwa Game Safaris: Combined \$15,000.00 donation to Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute, allowing Captain Anna Titus Laroya to attend a training program at the American Flyers School in Addison Texas;²⁰ and
- Tanganyika Wildlife Safaris (Eric Pasanisi): In 2014, purchased an airplane and provided a pilot to conduct anti-poaching monitoring in the Selous Game

¹⁶ Road opening and block development are part of anti-poaching because they allow for patrols throughout the concessions. The yearly rains wash away roads and cause the roads to be overgrown. Road opening teams are deployed in advance of the hunting season. Without road opening and expansion of the road network, poacher movement is increased because anti-poaching movement is decreased. With road opening, operator-funded patrols have greater access throughout the concession to interdict poacher movements. Road opening figures were provided by the following parent companies: Danny McCallum Safaris, Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates, Tanganyika Game Fishing & Photographic, Robin Hurt Safaris, and Tanganyika Wildlife Safari Corporation.

¹⁷ Three parent companies reported their anti-poaching figures as a 2013-2015 total. Annual spending was simply estimated by dividing the totals by three. These parent companies were Tanganyika Game Fishing & Photographic Safaris, Game Frontiers of Tanzania, and Game Trackers Africa.

¹⁸ Bushman Hunting Safaris.

¹⁹ Rungwa Game Safaris.

²⁰ Game Frontiers of Tanzania and Rungwa Game Safaris.

Reserve (cost \$80,636.00) and paid the salaries of 100 game scouts to patrol the Selous Game Reserve (cost \$265,727.00).²¹

The operators' payments of government fees are also a contribution to anti-poaching that enhances the survival of lion in the wild because these fees underwrite most government anti-poaching and law enforcement. From 2013-2015, the sample operators paid \$28,338,792.00 in government fees.²² These fees are used to fund the Tanzania Wildlife Division's operating budget and fund approximately 80% of the ordinary government anti-poaching in the country.²³

COMMUNITY INVESTMENT AND PARTICIPATION

The sample operators have implemented a two-tiered system of anti-poaching and community investment and participation by which they enforce wildlife laws and apprehend poachers while simultaneously incentivizing compliance with wildlife regulations through benefits, employment, and community education.

The Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2015 require all hunting operators to contribute a minimum of \$5,000.00 towards community investment and participation per concession per year.²⁴ The sample operators far exceed this minimum. They contribute towards health care, education, village governance, water infrastructure; they make extensive contributions of game meat, they employ community members both full-time and seasonally; they hold conservation workshops to educate rural residents about the value of their wildlife resources; and they make cash donations for specific projects and to improve community livelihoods. Examples are described below.

From 2013-2015, the sample operators have spent \$3,125,830.00 on community investment and participation.²⁵

²¹ Tanganyika Wildlife Safari Corporation. Since 2003, the company (through the Wildlife Conservation Foundation of Tanzania) has donated 28 fully equipped Toyota Land Cruisers to the Wildlife Department at a cost of \$2,600,000.00.

²² See "Government Fees" Section.

²³ Tanzania Country Report, African Wildlife Forum (Nov. 2015).

²⁴ See The Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2015 § 16 (c) ("The Hunting Block Advisory Committee shall evaluate the application for renewal in consideration of the following: ... whether the applicant has been contributing to the villages within and adjacent to his hunting block an amount of not less than USD 5,000.00 for each hunting block annually as contribution to the implementation of various community development projects").

²⁵ This sum was reached by adding the community investment and participation expenditures detailed in each "Operator Enhancement Report" and the "Tanganyika Wildlife Safari Corporation Ltd Operator Enhancement Summary." Additional community investment and participation was documented by the Friedkin Conservation Fund (<http://allafrica.com/stories/201606280520.html>). In order to calculate the dollar value of Tsh 2,040,000,000/-, an average three year exchange rate from 2013-2015 was applied (Tsh 1,713/- to \$1). This equates to \$1,190,892.00 from 2013-2015 or \$396,964.00 annually.

Community Investment and Participation Expenditures 2013-2015 for Sample Companies Reporting

	2013	2014	2015	Total
Community Participation and Investment Contribution	\$969,546.00	\$1,083,042.00	\$1,073,242.00	\$3,125,830.00
Average Spent Per Operator	\$35,909.11	\$40,112.66	\$39,749.70	\$115,771.48
Average Spent Per Concession	\$13,101.97	\$14,645.70	\$14,503.27	\$42,240.94

The sample operators who provided specifics on their projects have spent \$254,238.00 on health care related community investment and participation activities, such as: construction of two clinics and two medicine dispensaries, providing solar lighting and a solar water heater for a maternity ward, providing medicine for a village medical dispensary, and providing supplies for a health clinic.²⁶ The Robin Hurt Wildlife Foundation has been strongly committed to improving health and wellness in the communities surrounding and within their concessions for many years. Since 2013, the Robin Hurt Wildlife Foundation has provided 254 sets of eye-glasses, treated 1,575 eye ailments, and established a network of “Village Health Workers” conducting monthly health clinics in the communities. The Conservation Foundation Trust, the foundation for Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates, has donated over 1,000 wheel chairs to disabled rural Tanzanians over the course of its existence, and Bushman Hunting Safaris has provided health insurance to rural Tanzanians.²⁷

The operators have made education a focus of their efforts. From 2013-2015, the sample operators who provided specifics have spent \$337,764.00 on education projects, such as: funding \$62,278.00 in school fees for children throughout rural Tanzania,²⁸ supplying classrooms and schools with desks, food, books and other supplies totaling at least \$45,424.00;²⁹ constructing 21 individual classrooms and rehabilitating three classrooms (\$102,769.00);³⁰ constructing and stocking one library (\$33,800.00);³¹ constructing and supplying two school laboratories (\$14,613.00)³² constructing three school latrines (\$12,182.00);³³ constructing one school kitchen (\$10,000.00);³⁴ and

²⁶ Robin Hurt Safaris, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, Danny McCallum Safaris, and Game Trackers Africa.

²⁷ Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Bushman Hunting Safaris.

²⁸ Robin Hurt Safaris, Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, Danny McCallum Safaris, and Kilombero North Safaris.

²⁹ Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Rungwa Game Safaris, Danny McCallum Safaris, Kilombero North Safaris, Game Trackers Africa, and Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates.

³⁰ Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, Bushman Hunting Safaris, Rungwa Game Safaris, Danny McCallum Safaris, Tanganyika Game Fishing and Photographic Safaris, Kilombero North Safaris, Game Trackers Africa, and Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates.

³¹ Robin Hurt Safaris

³² Robin Hurt Safaris, and Kilombero North Safaris.

³³ Robin Hurt Safaris, Game Trackers Africa, and Kilombero North Safaris.

constructing three teachers housing units for \$56,698.00.³⁵ Again, this is a sample and it under-represents the operators' extensive involvement building and stocking classrooms and libraries, supporting students' tuition, providing transport for students, and much more.

Six of the hunting operators have implemented a system of cash incentives for wildlife conservation.³⁶ A percentage of game fees are provided to the communities surrounding and within the hunting concessions per agreements made between the operators and the communities. The incentive agreements are apart from any revenue sharing or community assistance mandated by Tanzanian law. This system provides another reason for local residents to conserve and protect wildlife and habitat. From 2013-2015, \$231,712.00 has been contributed to the communities under this program.

The operators have also provided community government infrastructure support. This support has taken the form of providing \$24,316.00 towards the construction of six government offices.³⁷

Some specific examples of community empowerment undertaken by the sample operators include: funding an American teacher to conduct English lessons at Olaresh Primary School for one month;³⁸ donating footballs, uniforms, and equipment for the Children's Football Club in the Moyowosi region;³⁹ installing solar power equipment in the villages in the Ugunda Game Controlled Area;⁴⁰ donating one TATA double cabin pickup truck, two motorbikes, and a generator to the Ugunda community;⁴¹ creating the Uhifadhi Football Cup, hosting football matches, and providing footballs and uniforms in the villages (\$24,256.27);⁴² installing solar panels and delivering iron roofing to community members;⁴³ providing thousands of gallons of water during drought from distant boreholes;⁴⁴ and repairing village water wells.

OTHER SOURCES OF COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND ASSISTANCE

Operators have also implemented community empowerment and assistance programs and practices that employ, feed, and educate local residents.

Operators provide significant permanent and temporary employment for rural community members in marginal areas of the country without other employment options.

³⁴ Robin Hurt Safaris.

³⁵ Robin Hurt Safaris, Rungwa Game Safaris, and Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates.

³⁶ Robin Hurt Safaris, Game Frontiers of Tanzania, and Danny McCallum Safaris.

³⁷ Robin Hurt Safaris, Tanzania Big Game Safaris, and Kilombero North Safaris.

³⁸ Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates. The cost of funding an American teacher was not included in "Education" community investment and participation.

³⁹ Game Frontiers of Tanzania.

⁴⁰ Game Frontiers of Tanzania.

⁴¹ Game Frontiers of Tanzania.

⁴² Kilombero North Safaris.

⁴³ Kilombero North Safaris.

⁴⁴ Michel Mantheakis Safaris.

The operators' camp staff is comprised on average of 41.5% of residents from local villages.⁴⁵ Twenty-three of the operators reported providing 1,241 permanent jobs.⁴⁶ Furthermore, every hunting operator employs community members for short-term employment to assist the operator in road opening and camp building prior to the season.⁴⁷

Game meat contributions provide much-needed protein for rural residents. This improves their health and quality of life, and also dis-incentivizes bushmeat poaching. Fourteen of the operators reported game meat donations to rural communities.⁴⁸

Finally, 11 operators conduct community conservation workshops near their concessions to raise local awareness of conservation and the value of wildlife and encourage community members not to poach.⁴⁹

HABITAT PROTECTION

The hunting operators combat against loss of habitat through regular anti-poaching monitoring, through community development incentives, and in some specific ways targeted at timber poaching and cattle encroachment.

The operators' anti-poaching units are not solely focused on wildlife poaching but also extend to protecting habitat. The main forms of illegal habitat destruction are timber poaching, charcoal burning, and cattle encroachment. The operator patrols prevent local residents from encroaching on the areas set aside for wildlife and create crucial buffer zones around national parks. Timber poaching is focused at hardwoods such as mninga and ebony. Poachers attempt to cut down mninga trees quickly, immediately cut them into planks, and transport them out of the area. Ebony trees are generally cut into smaller pieces and sold in the markets for curios and other items. Timber poachers are largely limited to bicycles for transporting their loads. Illegal charcoal burning is a process whereby usually medium to large acacia trees are cut and the logs are placed on top of each other in a dug out kiln in the ground. A slow burning fire is started at the base of the kiln and dirt is tightly packed all around the logs with a few air holes poked through. Charcoal burning produces a great amount of smoke and a very distinct and far reaching

⁴⁵ Robin Hurt Safaris, Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, Bushman Hunting Safaris, Rungwa Game Safaris, Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates, Game Trackers Africa, Kilombero North Safaris, Tanganyika Game Fishing & Photographic, and Danny McCallum Safaris.

⁴⁶ Robin Hurt Safaris, Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, Bushman Hunting Safaris, Rungwa Game Safaris, Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates, Game Trackers Africa, Kilombero North Safaris, Tanganyika Game Fishing & Photographic, Danny McCallum Safaris, Marera Safari Lodge and Tours.

⁴⁷ A very conservative estimate for each hunting concession's annual short term employment is six community members. With 74 concessions sampled, this provides employment to 444 community members each year.

⁴⁸ Game Trackers Africa, Tanganyika Game Fishing & Photographic Safaris, Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Bushman Hunting Safaris, Rungwa Game Safaris, and Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates.

⁴⁹ Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates, Rungwa Game Safaris, Bushman Hunting Safaris, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, Danny McCallum Safaris, Tanganyika Game Fishing & Photographic Safaris. Michel Mantheakis Safaris reported the cost of hosting one conservation workshop was \$472.

smell, thus allowing the anti-poaching units and hunters to quickly locate illegal kilns. Illegal cattle incursions are very limited amongst the hunting operators. Those operators experiencing cattle incursions are effectively combatting the threat.

A few operators reported on their timber seizures and encroachment results: 14,687 timber planks,⁵⁰ six trucks loaded with timber planks,⁵¹ 115 logs;⁵² a combination of 97 saws and chainsaws;⁵³ 74,712 head of cattle from the hunting concessions;⁵⁴ and Tsh 231,760,000/- in cattle fines.⁵⁵ More than that, by providing this service, the operators protect the protected areas.⁵⁶ One operator makes the effort to replant trees lost to timber poaching through a tree nursery.⁵⁷

In hunting areas with denser human populations, some operators have taken on different methods in easing human-wildlife conflict for resources. One operator has drilled two boreholes in the bush for exclusive wildlife use, at a drilling, maintenance, and fuel cost (2016-2015) of \$242,000.00.⁵⁸ Another operator has drilled two boreholes in the villages for Masai community use.⁵⁹ Lastly, three water dams were dug in Inyonga Game Controlled Area and Swagaswaga Game Reserve for wildlife.⁶⁰

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

GOVERNMENT FEES

The Wildlife Division reinvests fees paid by hunting operators into conservation efforts such as law enforcement, surveys, etc.

Government Fees 2013-2015 Paid 2013-2015 for Sample Companies Reporting

	2013	2014	2015	Total
Government Fee	\$10,103,899.00	\$9,572,829.00	\$8,662,064.00 ⁶¹	\$28,338,792.00
Average Spent Per Operator	\$374,218.48	\$354,549.22	\$320,817.18	\$1,049,584.89

⁵⁰ Robin Hurt Safaris, Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, and Kilombero North Safaris.

⁵¹ Rungwa Game Safaris.

⁵² Danny McCallum Safaris and Kilombero North Safaris.

⁵³ Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Rungwa Game Safaris, Danny McCallum Safaris, Kilombero North Safaris, and Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates.

⁵⁴ Robin Hurt Safaris, Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates, and Bushman Hunting Safaris.

⁵⁵ Michel Mantheakis Safaris and Bushman Hunting Safaris.

⁵⁶ All hunting operators interviewed maintain anti-poaching operations specifically deterring habitat encroachment and protecting vital habitat in the protected areas.

⁵⁷ Robin Hurt Safaris.

⁵⁸ Rungwa Game Safaris.

⁵⁹ Michel Mantheakis Safaris.

⁶⁰ Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates.

⁶¹ Kilombero North Safaris reported Government Fees only for 2015.

Average Spent Per Concession	\$135,539.17	\$129,362.55	\$117,054.91	\$382,956.64
------------------------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

There has been a steady decline in government fees paid, most notably from 2014 to 2015. Government fees are a direct indicator of the number of hunts conducted. American lion hunters account for an average of 65.9% of the lion hunters for the 15 operators reporting this information.⁶² Clearly, the American lion hunting market plays a vital role in the hunting operators' client base and overall revenue base, but that vital market has declined in 2015.⁶³

OTHER LION ENHANCEMENT INFORMATION

Thirteen of the 27 sample operators have implemented restrictions on lion harvest that are more extensive than Tanzania's already strict six-year harvest restriction.⁶⁴ Some operators have increased the lion harvest age requirement for certain concessions; some impose strict additional financial penalties for harvesting a lion under the age of 6 years old; those who are rehabilitating depleted Open Areas do not allow lion to be harvested in these concessions, some do not allow lion to be harvested in concessions in depleted Open Areas, and most company policies further prohibit the harvest of male lion in prides with sub-adult cubs.

The sample operators employ knowledgeable professional hunters with decades of experience who are well-trained in evaluating maturity in male lion. Further, over 85% of the operators (and potentially all, as not all answered this question) have implemented a lion monitoring program.⁶⁵ These programs all include a record of game camera and live pictures, allowing professional hunters to identify and age lion. Most operators also maintain detailed written reports of lion sighting and locations, and some track live lion or spoor sightings through GIS, GPS, or Google Earth programs. One operator conducted a lion survey in two concessions indicating dense lion populations in Western Tanzania.⁶⁶

⁶² Robin Hurt Safaris, Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, Bushman Hunting Safaris, Rungwa Game Safaris, Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates, and Danny McCallum Safaris.

⁶³ Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Listing Two Lion Subspecies; Final Rule, p. 80046, "[w]e would also consider how a U.S. hunter's participation in the hunting program contributes to the overall management of lions with in a country."

⁶⁴ Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, Bushman Hunting Safaris, Rungwa Game Safaris, Game Trackers Africa, Danny McCallum Safaris, and Tanganyika Game Fishing & Photographic Safaris.

⁶⁵ Robin Hurt Safaris, Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Michel Mantheakis Safaris, Bushman Hunting Safaris, Tanzania Big Game Safaris and Affiliates, Marera Safari Lodge and Tours, Game Trackers Africa, Kilombero North Safaris, Tanganyika Game Fishing & Photographic Safaris, Rungwa Game Safaris, and Danny McCallum Safaris.

⁶⁶ In 2011 and 2012, Robin Hurt Safaris in conjunction with Dr. Arturo Caso of the Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute of Texas A&M University-Kingsville conducted a large scale lion monitoring and survey study in Luganzo Game Controlled Area and Rungwa South Open Area. The objectives of the survey were to determine the lion population density in the Luganzo and Rungwa areas using call in stations, determine lion and other carnivore density using remote sensing cameras in the study areas, compare lion density results with non-hunting areas, and provide management suggestion to the Tanzanian authorities and hunting operators. The call in stations were placed every 25 square kilometers. The call in stations would play buffalo distress sounds for a one hour period. The remote sensing cameras logged a

At least 10 of the operators have implemented compensation agreements with the communities surrounding and within their concessions.⁶⁷ The agreements deter retaliatory lion killings by compensating community members for livestock killed by lion.

Several conservation organizations and hunting operators have made additional large financial contributions towards lion enhancement in Tanzania by providing the funding for various research and scientific undertakings.⁶⁸

CONCLUSION

The sample hunting operators provide for the enhancement of lion by addressing the three primary threats to lion survival: loss of prey base, loss of habitat, and human lion conflict. The hunting operators have taken on great expense to support anti-poaching, create incentives for rural communities to value and conserve wildlife, and secure large areas of habitat in their hunting concessions.

From 2013-2015, the sample operators reporting here have spent \$6,717,160.65 on anti-poaching and road opening. Anti-poaching mitigates loss of prey base by arresting poachers, constantly monitoring the concessions, and picking up snares and gin traps (among other things). Likewise, anti-poaching prevents habitat destruction as a result of illegal timber poaching, charcoal burning, and cattle encroachment.

Community investment and participation projects incentivize the communities to join the operators in being co-stewards of wildlife and habitat within the concessions. From 2013-2015, the operators have spent \$3,125,830.00 on community investment and participation. Operators also provide game meat donations, direct wildlife incentives, conservation workshops in the communities, and a crucial source of employment. Combined, these efforts give value to wildlife and habitat and the communities are motivated to conserve the concessions.

In short, the attached reports demonstrate that licensed, regulated hunting in Tanzania enhances the survival of lion in the wild.

total of 937 days and a total of 25 camera stations were set up. Stations were placed two to five kilometers apart. The results of the study showed a lion density of 6.4 lion per 100 square kilometers in Rungwa South Open Area and 4.8 lion per 100 square kilometers in Luganzo Game Controlled Area. These results indicate dense lion populations in the hunting concessions. The cost of the lion survey was \$64,000.

⁶⁷ Robin Hurt Safaris, Bushman Hunting Safaris, Rungwa Game Safaris, Kilombero North Safaris, and Danny McCallum Safaris.

⁶⁸ Tanzania Game Tracker Safaris contributed \$250,000.00 to Craig Packer, PhD to establish the six year old lion aging approach in the country. Shikar Safari Club International Foundation contributed over \$100,000.00 per annum for four consecutive years to construct the lion aging system and other lion conservation actions including population surveying in the Selous Game Reserve and multiple lion aging workshops for professional hunter within Tanzania, soon to appear in peer reviewed publications. In 2016 Conservation Force funded the \$6,281.60 in travel and other costs of the independent experts to do the lion trophy aging for 2015. Before that it contracted the publication of the first lion aging guidelines and other publications that followed.

ATTACHMENTS

Annex 1	Bushman Hunting Safaris Limited, Operator Enhancement Report
Annex 2	Danny McCallum Safaris, Operator Enhancement Report
Annex 3	Game Frontiers of Tanzania, Operator Enhancement Report
Annex 4	Game Trackers Tanzania, Operator Enhancement Report
Annex 5	Kilombero North Safaris Limited, Operator Enhancement Report
Annex 6	Marera Safari Lodge and Tours (T) Ltd., Tanzania Lion Report 2013-2015
Annex 7	Michel Mantheakis Safaris Ltd, Operator Enhancement Report
Annex 8	Robin Hurt Safaris (Tanzania) Limited, Operator Enhancement Report
Annex 9	Rungwa Game Safaris, Operator Enhancement Report
Annex 10	Tanganyika Game Fishing & Photographic Safaris Ltd., Operator Enhancement Report
Annex 11	Tanganyika Wildlife Safari Corporation Ltd., Operator Enhancement Report
Annex 12	Tanzania Big Game Safaris Ltd. and Affiliates, Operator Enhancement Report

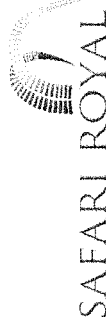
Safari Royal

(a subsidiary of McCallum Safaris)

Area Development, Community Assistance, and Antipoaching Patrol Surveillance Summary 2019



**P. O. Box 4, ARUSHA,
TANZANIA**
E-mail: safaris@dmstz.com
Tel: +255 784 400685



AREA DEVELOPMENT, COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE AND ANTIPOACHING PATROL & SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY 2019

Appendix 'A'

DEVELOPMENT OF HUNTING AREAS:

SN	PARTICULARS	TSHS.	US\$
1	Labour expenses for road building	8,683,826.00	\$3,795
2	Vehicle expenses for road building	9,874,244.00	\$4,316
3	Materials, Maintenance & fees Piti and Ipenyero airstrip	7,291,751.00	\$3,187
	TOTAL	25,849,821	\$11,298

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES:

SN	PARTICULARS	TSHS.	US\$
1	Community Fees paid to MNRT	45,800,000	\$20,000
2	Contribution of Office Stationary to Gua Village Office	338,051	\$148
2	Cement & Toilet Donation to Olmoti Ward Office	465,000	\$203
3	Contribution of School Stationary to Gua school	744,068	\$325
3	Contribution of School Stationary to Ngwala school	1,000,000	\$437
4	Purchase & donation of medicine to Ngwala clinic	1,259,000	\$550
	TOTAL	49,606,119	\$21,664

MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPPORT HUNTING AREAS & WILDLIFE:

1	Contribution towards Gua Game Post Lavatory Construction	10,000,000	\$4,371
2	Contribution towards Labour fees for Lavatory Construction	3,500,000	\$1,530
		13,500,000	\$5,900

SUPPORT TO ANTI-POACHING OPERATIONS:

SN	PARTICULARS	TSHS.	US\$
1	Wages & rations for Anti-poaching patrols & surveillance	19,463,106.00	\$8,507
2	Vehicle expenses for anti-poaching patrols & surveillance	10,323,275.00	\$4,512
3	Purchase & donation of vehicle battery to TAWA vehicle	245,763	\$107
4	Cash contribution to TAWA anti-poaching for fuel	5,000,000	\$2,185
5	Cash contribution to DGO for Game scout meals	950,000	\$415
	TOTAL	35,982,144	\$15,726

Total Contributions	124,938,083	\$54,588
----------------------------	--------------------	-----------------



SAFARI ROYAL

P. O. Box 4, ARUSHA,
TANZANIA
E-mail: safaris@dmstz.com
Tel: +255 784 400685

AREA DEVELOPMENT, COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE AND ANTIPOACHING PATROL & SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY 2019

NUMBER OF BLOCKS UTILIZED:

SN	PARTICULARS	Below 40%	Above 40%
1	Chunya Msami	N/A	✓
2	Piti (West) Open Area	N/A	✓

3	Chunya Lukwati	N/A	✓
4	Lukwati Game Reserve	N/A	✓

PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT FEES:

SN	PARTICULARS	TOTAL IN US\$
1	Game Fees	\$275,950
2	Hunting Permits	\$63,000
3	Conservation Fees	\$9,900
4	Inter company license	\$9,000
5	Block Fees	\$120,000
	TOTAL	\$477,850

Safari Royal

(a subsidiary of McCallum Safaris)

Lion Hunting Policy

2018

Old Nyika Safaris and Safari Royal

LION HUNTING POLICY 2018

Age is the primary criteria in the selection of all hunting trophies, including lion.

The companies have a zero tolerance policy towards the shooting of young lions.

All Professional Hunters must be able to determine the approximate age of an adult male lion with a reasonable degree of accuracy. Pressure from clients or mistaken ageing are not acceptable excuses should an immature lion be harvested.

Studies of known age lion and standard aging criteria have established sufficient guidelines for field determination of whether a lion is older or younger than the 6 year legal standard.

The following points must be adhered to when hunting lion:

- 6 years of age is the recognized legal minimum for harvestable males
- Male lion must not be accompanied by a pride with cubs or sub-adult young
- Male lion must not be accompanied by a pride with lactating females, should cubs not be visible
- If the lion has a poor mane (i.e. a poor trophy) - then it must show visible signs of advanced age.
- Do not shoot marginal lion in the 5-6 year old category.
- Be careful not to take any obviously young lion even if they have fully developed manes.
- Do shoot - if you are convinced that a lion is 6 yrs + with visible signs of age - One that no one can reasonably question your decision to take it.
- A trophy lion should also pass the criteria that the majority of PH's would agree to it being harvestable.

No client is ever guaranteed to take any trophy – particularly lion.

The success rates for finding 6 year old trophy lion are notoriously low and can never be guaranteed.

The majority of recognized scientists concerned with the study of lion and sustainable lion hunting have endorsed the definition of a huntable lion as follows:

Huntable male lions are defined as those male lions whose off-take has no negative impact on the sustainability of local lion population dynamics. Research has shown that these are typically lions of 6 years of age or more that have completed their first breeding cycle. To reduce risks of infanticide, males of any age known to be heading prides with dependent cubs should not be hunted. Based on these considerations, a huntable male lion is at least six years of age and is not known to head a pride with dependent cubs.

Research models have demonstrated that selective trophy hunting does not alter wild lion population dynamics if restricted to males that meet the criteria of a huntable lion as defined above.

Please insure that you take as many clear photos of the lion as possible. These photos play a crucial role in aging lions, supplying inferior or badly taken photos will go against you in the aging process, make sure you clearly show.

Teeth – from the front, side and show the back of the canines for wear.

Face – front, side clearly show and scars.

Nose – close up and clear.

Mane - Side, front, top, chest.

Full Body – side, top, rear, in particular show any scars

**2018 Operator
Enhancement Report
Safari Royal Holdings
(a subsidiary of
McCallum Safaris)**

**Conservation Force
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire**

v.5/8/18

1. Name of area operator: Safari Royal Holdings
 - a. Years in business: 20 years
 - b. Name of company conducting hunt: Safari Royal Holdings
2. Name of concession: Lukwati North game Reserve Size in km²: 1748
 - a. Land tenure: ☐ Government lease ☒ Community ☐ Private ranch ☐ Private conservancy
 - b. Length of concession agreement: 5 years Can it be renewed? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 - c. Length of renewal, if applicable: 5 years
 - d. Estimated total amount received in trophy fees last year, if applicable: \$
\$67,720
 - e. Are there any special obligations under the concession agreement such as annual reporting, poaching control, community investment, community employment, etc.? If so, please explain:
As per wildlife regulations and ACT, companies are required to contribute to anti poaching, block development and contribute a minimum of \$5000 cash per concession towards community development. Each company is assessed on its contribution towards these 3
 - f. Please provide the concession location and nearest city. Please attach a map or maps with the boundaries marked and showing the nearest city: Nearest City Mbeya, concession is in the district of Chunya, Tanzania
 - g. If the concession borders a national park, please provide the park name: NA
 - h. Description of general and distinctive habitat features and any water features: Miombo Forest, concession borders the seasonal Rungwa River and Piti River.
3. Are there any communities living in the concession? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - a. If so, estimated number of people or villages in the concession?
4. Are there communities bordering this concession? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 - a. If so, estimated number of people or villages around the concession? 6000
5. Relevant game populations in the concession:¹

Species name	Relative Abundance (dense/avg./sparse)	Est. population	3-Year trend (up/ down/ stable)	How monitored?
Elephant	avg			No study
Lion	Dense			GPS location on sightings (see

¹ The new FWS import permit application form asks the applicant: "9. a. Do you have any information regarding the population status or trend on the species hunted?"

**Conservation Force
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire**

v.5/8/18

				attached map)
Leopard	Dense		Study on going 2 nd year	GPS location on sightings (see report)
Prey species	Dense			No study

6. Total employment number: 27

a. Please identify the number and type of all employees:

Type	Total number of this type	Number of this type who are local/from nearby communities
Professional Hunters	2	0
Trackers	4-6	2-4
Anti-poaching scouts/rangers	4	2
Other anti-poaching	4	2
Cooks/housekeepers	8	7
Community coordinators	1	0
Managers	1	0
Biologists	0	0
Others: Camp Supervisor	1	0

7. Number of staff employed in the off-season: 13

a. Please identify the number and type of staff that are engaged when the season is not open:

Type	Total number of this type	Number of locals/from nearby communities	When employed?
Anti-poaching staff	4	2	November - May
Managers	1	0	All year
Maintenance	1	0	All year
Road opening/construction	3-6	3-4	May-August
Community relations personnel	1	0	All year
Others: _____			

8. Anti-poaching efforts:²

- a. Number of anti-poaching staff: 3
- b. Are anti-poaching patrols conducted during the hunting season, off-season, or both? both
- c. Months during which anti-poaching patrols are conducted: periodic - all year
- d. Number of anti-poaching patrols per month: 14 days at a time

² The new FWS import permit application asks for activities that provide a "conservation benefit" to the species. The FWS considers anti-poaching a "conservation benefit."

**Conservation Force
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire**

v.5/8/18

- e. Description of anti-poaching equipment, vehicles, etc.: 1 Toyota land Cruiser pick up
- f. Who is responsible for organizing and coordinating anti-poaching from prevention through successful prosecution? The company in co-ordination with Tanzania Wildlife Authority
- g. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants leading to arrest? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- h. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants upon conviction? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- i. Please describe the company's anti-poaching expenditures below. What currency are the expenditures given in? US\$

Type of expense	Spending 2015	Spending 2016	Spending 2017	Remarks
Salaries for anti-poaching scouts	\$1,993.25	\$3,822.34	\$4,783.10	
Equipment	\$23.75	\$66.67	\$117	
Vehicles	\$1,294.20	\$861.82	\$993.26	
Petrol/Fuel	\$878.50	\$718.47	\$1,129.84	
Rewards paid	N/A	N/A	N/A	Reward scheme implemented for 2018
Other: Legal fees	\$141.25	N/A	N/A	
Other: _____				
TOTALS	\$4,230.95	\$5,469.31	\$7,023.21	

9. Anti-poaching results:

Category	2015	2016	2017	Remarks
Poaching incidents discovered				
Elephant carcasses observed	2	2	0	
Lion carcasses observed	0	0	0	
Leopard carcasses observed	0	0	0	
Ivory poachers arrested	0	0	0	
Meat poachers arrested	0	0	0	
Other poachers arrested	4	4	6	
Poachers convicted	4	4	6	
Snares/gin traps collected	0	0	0	
Firearms confiscated	1	0	0	
Vehicles confiscated	0	0	0	
Bicycles confiscated	1	1	1	
Boats/nets confiscated	1	1	1	
Tusks recovered	0	0	0	
Other: Planks confiscated	500	50	150	

10. Community investment:³

³ The new FWS import permit application asks for activities that provide a "conservation benefit" to the species. The FWS considers community investment a "conservation benefit."

**Conservation Force
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire**

v.5/8/18

- a. Does the company contribute money or goods/services to local communities? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- b. If so, what percentage or amount is shared, how often, and why (e.g., required by law, required by contract, voluntary contribution)? \$5000 cash (\$5000 cash per concession yearly required by law) \$2000 - \$4000 voluntary contribution depending on projects and available funds
- c. Does the company provide game meat to nearby communities? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- d. If so, please estimate the amount and/or value of meat contributed in prior year and describe the meat contribution program: NA
- e. If the company performs problem animal activities for surrounding communities (e.g., patrolling fields during the harvest, chasing away problem animals, conducting PAC hunts or PAC killings), please describe. Government can only conduct this
- f. Please describe any consolation payments made to local residents damaged by game species. What currency are the expenditures reported in? N/A

Species	Damage caused	Consolation paid 2015	Consolation paid 2016	Consolation paid 2017
Elephant		N/A	N/A	N/A
Lion		N/A	N/A	N/A
Leopard		N/A	N/A	N/A
Other		N/A	N/A	N/A

- g. Please describe any community projects paid for by the company. What currency are the expenditures reported in?

Type of project	Spending 2015	Spending 2016	Spending 2017	Remarks
Education (e.g., classrooms, offices)	-	-	\$108.20	
Education (e.g., school fees, supplies)	\$119	\$250	-	
Health (e.g., clinics, offices)	\$714	-	-	
Health (e.g., medical salaries, equipment)	-	-	-	
Community scout salaries	-	-	-	
Other community anti-poaching	-	-	-	
Local government activities	\$142.75	\$100	-	
Water infrastructure improvements	\$714.25	-	-	
Sports teams funded	-	-	-	
Construction	-	-	\$425.06	

**Conservation Force
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire**

v.5/8/18

materials donated				
Other: Cash contribution	\$5000	\$5000	-	
Other: Farming supplies	-	-	\$29.66	
TOTALS	\$6,690	\$5,350	\$5,562.93	

11. How many U.S. clients did the company have in the past three years, what percentage of the company's clients were from the U.S., and what fees did they pay?

	Hunting elephant	Hunting lion	Hunting leopard	Hunting all species
Number of U.S. clients	2015: 0 2016: 0 2017: 0	2015: 2 2016:0 2017:1	2015:1 2016:2 2017:2	2015: 2 2016:2 2017:3
Percentage of U.S. clients	2015: 0 2016: 0 2017: 0	2015: 100% 2016:0% 2017:50%	2015:100% 2016:50% 2017:33%	2015:50% 2016:25% 2017:25%
Trophy fees paid by U.S. clients	2015: 0 2016: 0 2017: 0	2015:\$46,770 2016:0 2017:\$25,510	2015:\$15,960 2016:\$27,250 2017:\$17,100	2015:\$4,610 2016:\$27,250 2017:\$20,900

12. Approximate dollar amount and/or percentage of the company's revenue from U.S. clients:

_____ \$67,720/60% _____

13. Other information: Please provide a narrative of other enhancement information about the operation, such as any special hunting policies (e.g., aging, size, resting areas), concession improvements (e.g., digging and maintaining boreholes, restocking), management activities, research, etc. Company lion hunting policy attached, Lion monitoring maps attached, 2017 anti poaching/community development and block enhancement report attached.

14. I declare that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signature: _____

Name: Helen Angelides Title: Managing Director

Safari Royal

(a subsidiary of McCallum Safaris)

Anti-Poaching Synopsis

2017



Anti Poaching Synopsis January / October 2017.

Due to the severe lack of business this hunting season Old Nyika Safaris and Safari Royal have had to adopt a new budget saving strategy for anti poaching patrols during the time that hunting clients are in the field.

During a regular hunting day a hunting party will cover an average of 120 kilometers a day, this includes walking and driving off road, our professional hunters and trackers have been instructed to monitor, record and report any suspicious activity to the head office so that an anti poaching squad may be called in to investigate the area. During the season we stationed a dedicated anti poaching vehicle and driver in each camp for this purpose.

When the safaris stopped a vehicle was stationed at Ngwala Village with rations and fuel. The vehicle was deployed for intermittent 14-day patrols and once it becomes too wet to effectively travel with a Land Cruiser then our tractor and trailer will be used.

Daily activity reports are kept by our team leader on all patrols, these include GPS points of daily movements. These are entered into Google earth so we can monitor areas that are covered. We are hoping to improve these reports in 2018.



ilarly successful in stopping the illegal logging in the area, we discovered
 re the rains to enable a crew to cut trees during the rains while the area
 e until the rains begin we have curbed 99% of any large scale logging in



a message written on a piece of wood stating that he was in the area and
 ne animals and 6 elephant and daring us to catch him, this is a good sign
 area.



- 18th August: Poachers' tracks seen at Milima Lukwati – Scouts for 7 days
- 2nd September: 2 poachers/honey hunters caught in Piti by the hunting c
land - Scouts for 7 days requested.
- 18th September: poachers' tracks seen at Milima Mba Ga - Scouts for 7 d
- 21 September: poachers' tracks in Mwalogy area - Scouts for 7 days requ
- 28 September: Scouts for 7 days requested.



Two poacher:
 hunting party
 of September

Block development contributions

The company tractor and trailer were requested to assist with carrying of
 define the Piti Game reserve boundary. Our tractor with driver and assist
 the 11th August and completed work on the 19th of September they built



3,499,020.51/-
1569

nance	Insurance	Tyres	Licences	Depreciation
30.00	120,531.27	0	180,687.72	1,285,715.00

1,650,273.27/-
3879

nance	Insurance	Tyres	Licences	Depreciation
16.10	269,164.55	389,830.51	461,983.40	1,372,728.00

3: Total contribution 8,330,000/- (\$3,735)
5381)

/- (\$358)

ons, tractor driver and assistant 800,000/- (\$358)
10 laborers: 960,000/- (\$430)

r 2017: \$38,414

id on road or airstrip development and maintenance.

Community development.

Due to a lack of business our community development programs have suffered, this year after a meeting with the village council besides the mandatory cash contribution of \$20,000 we also agreed to help with the building of 4 classrooms for a secondary school.



we noted the following:

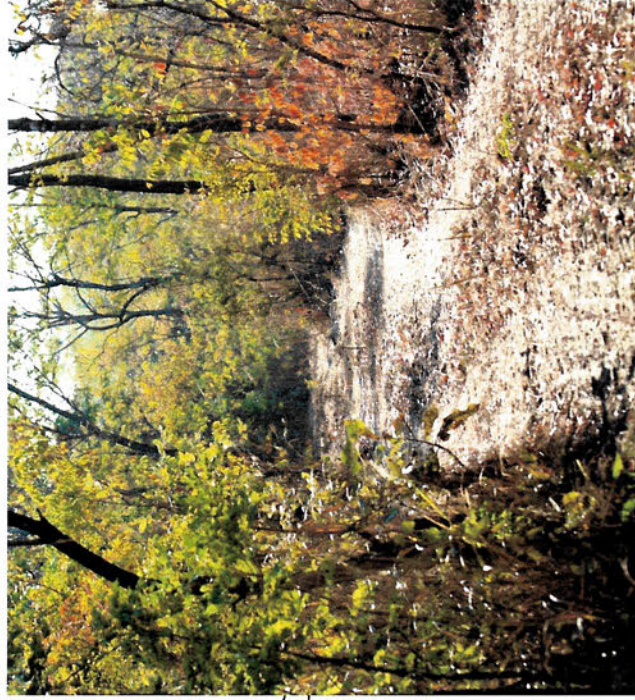
enter and exit the area. Several GPS points recorded

nting road.

er any hunting road and carry them for at least 50 meters each side of a
l, they will brush the track after they cross the road).

rack when they cross a road so a path does not get well worn so that their
gram 1)

diagram 1



acher
not use the
truck more
nce to avoid
a worn path.

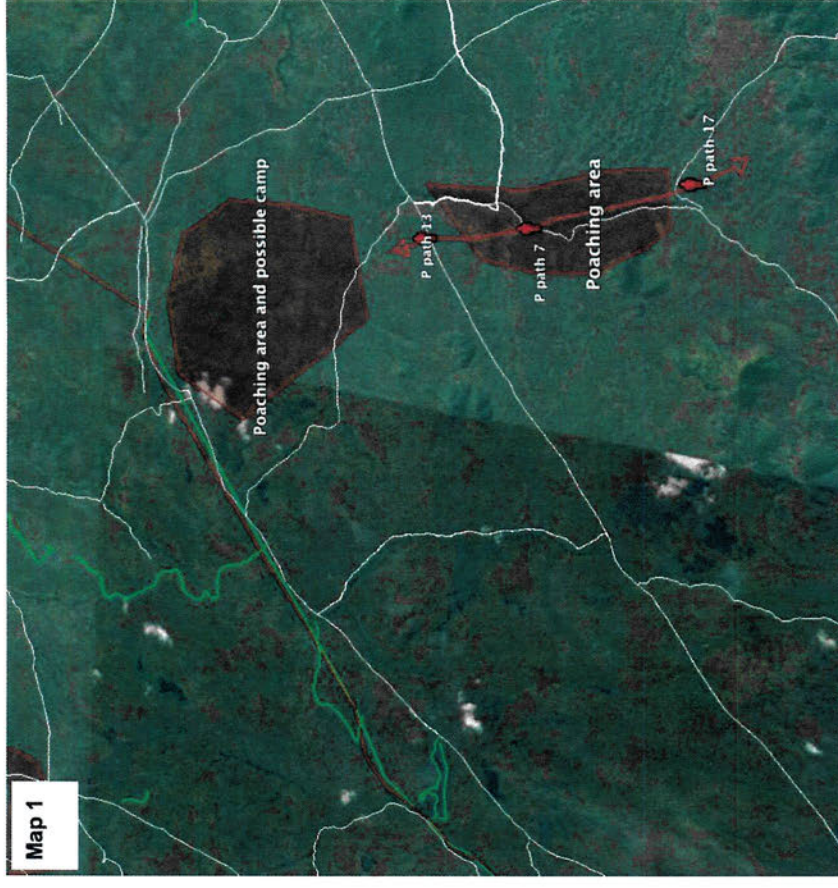
several times. (see map 1)

areas that they will poach with a main track that enters an area (see

been located to give a rough idea of where poachers are traveling to

timated areas where poacher's camp might exist and where they are

covered riverbeds, so that the tree canopy will disperse any smoke.



(MAP 1) in this location we have evidence of a very well worn path u
path enters from the South heading North into a hilly area where the
Since this path originates from the south we can assume these poach
Village.

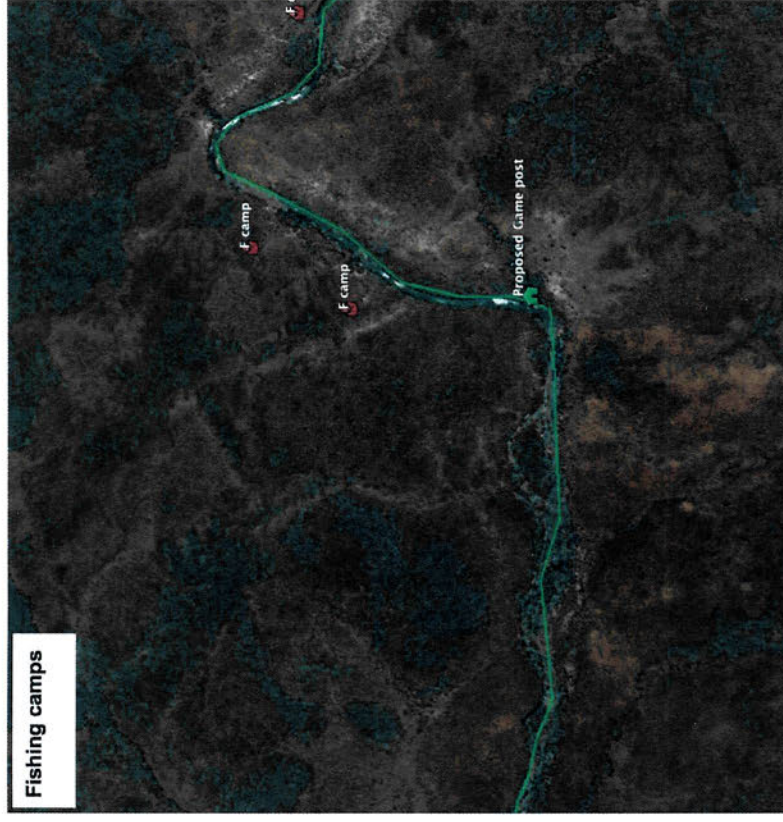




thus we can estimate where these paths are going, in this map that this particular path is heading to a group of hills. managed to do this on several paths and all show that the paths sions these paths head it hill, obviously the poachers make their accessible by a vehicle.



out licenses and also not observing maximum catch numbers.



Fishermen are using nets with holes so small that they catch baby fish, the holes that are too small are prohibited by law as a conservation measure.

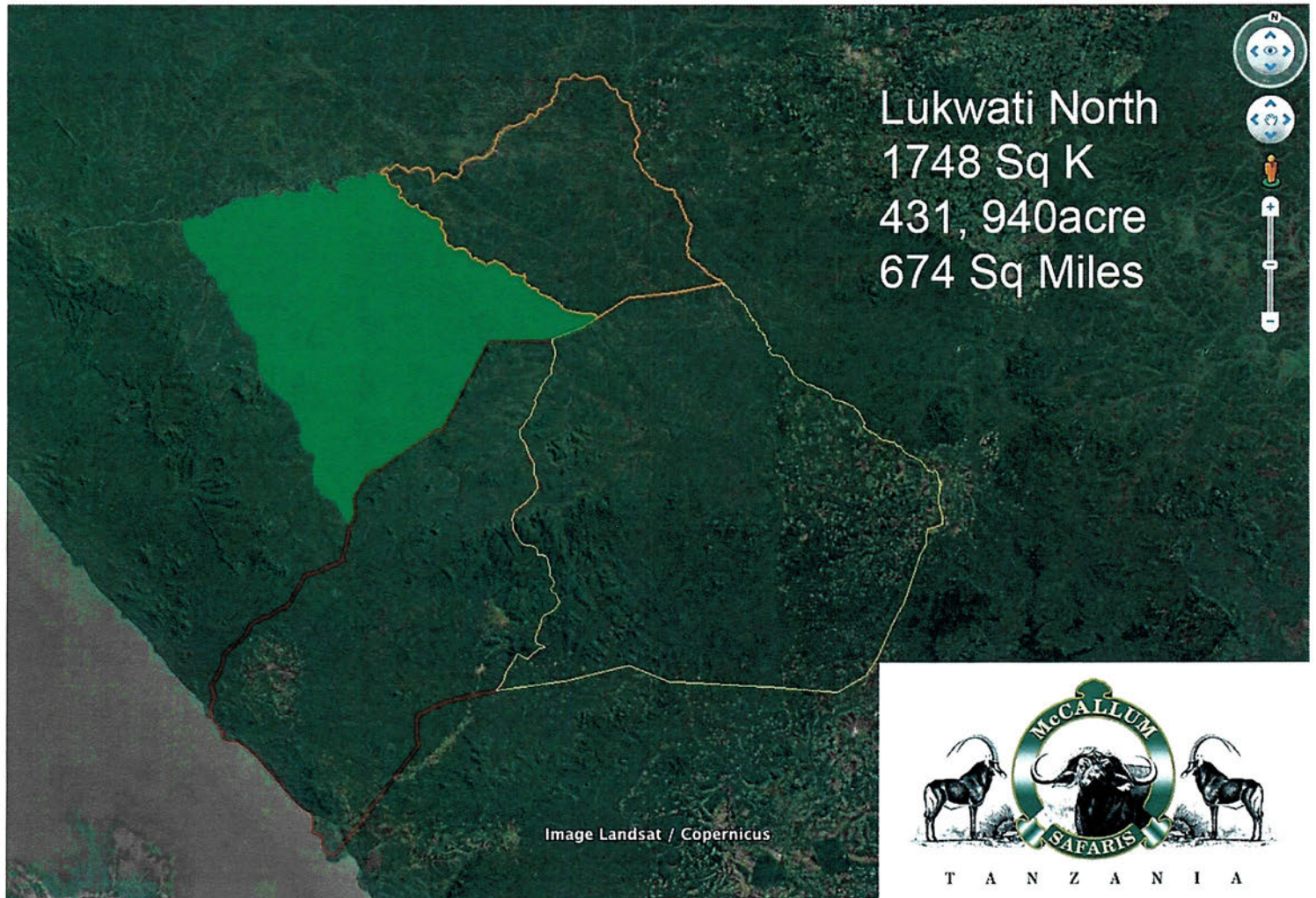


Goals for 2018

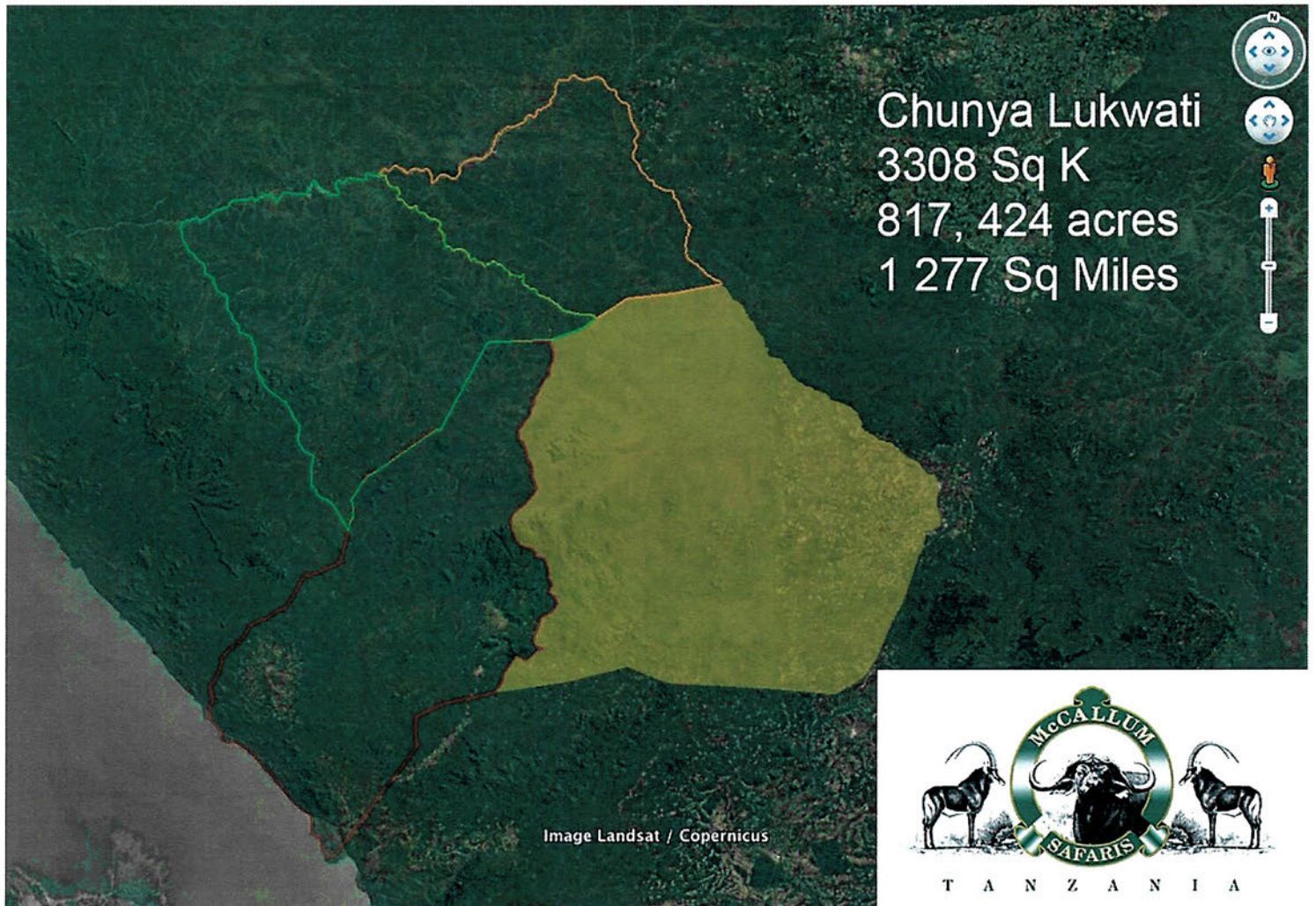
We hope that the current importation bans imposed by USFWS are lifted so that business will pick up enabling us to invest more money into our projects.

- o During the season we would like to be able to position a full time anti-poaching squad in the area, this would consist of having a unit of 2 game scouts, 1 tracker 1 driver and 1 team leader this vehicle would patrol the areas, once any infringement or sign of poachers was seen reinforcements are brought in to clear that area, the idea is that a any poacher or trespasser will know that if he enters there will be an immediate response.
- o To complete the Piti Game reserve boundary road to be able to effectively maintain the 500-meter buffer from the river.
- o To clear the existing boundary of all fallen trees and harrow the road.
- o Implement a reward system to be divided among the unit.
 - o Dog shot - \$10
 - o Weapon retrieved - \$100
 - o Meat Poacher convicted - \$100
 - o Honey hunter convicted - \$50
 - o Trespasser convicted - \$50
 - o Poacher camp found and burnt - \$20
- o We would like to add a game post on the Rungwa River, in the Ipenyero area (**see fishing camps**) (this is the only area with large bodies of permanent water) this area is at greatest risk from fishermen, this year we saw that they have indeed moved camps away from the riverbank observing the 500-meter from a game reserve regulation. But there is no monitoring of their activity. By adding a game post scouts would be able to check camps, net sizes and paperwork regularly, and also implement a check in – check out system for any legal fishermen.
- o Set up ambush points. Now we have the locations of several well worn and frequently used foot paths we will continue to monitor when the paths are used in order to set up ambushes.

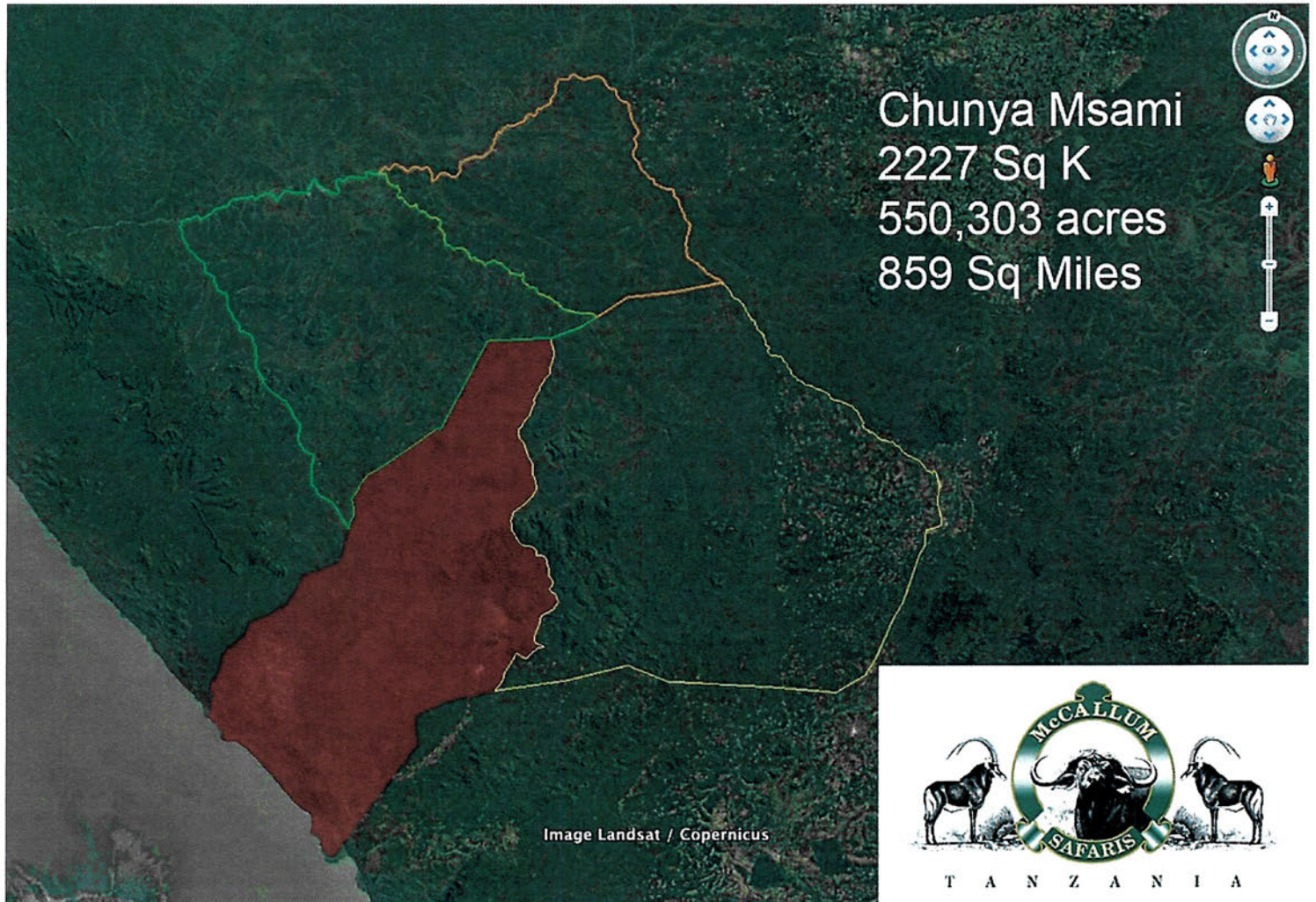
Map of Lukwati North Tanzania



Map of
Chunya Lukwati
Tanzania



Map of
Chunya Msami
Tanzania



CITES leopard permit# 75496d

Richardson, Miguel <miguel_richardson@fws.gov>

Mon 5/18/2020 1:05 PM

To: permits@conservationforce.org <permits@conservationforce.org>

Good afternoon, can you provide me the complete address for the hunting outfitter/safari company/professional hunter. I see you have Mike Angelides Safari Royal Holdings listed.

Re: [EXTERNAL] Re: CITES leopard permit# 75496d- Patmon

Richardson, Miguel <miguel_richardson@fws.gov>

Tue 5/19/2020 1:14 PM

To: Aimee Korver <permits@conservationforce.org>

thanks

From: Aimee Korver <permits@conservationforce.org>

Sent: Tuesday, May 19, 2020 11:44 AM

To: Richardson, Miguel <miguel_richardson@fws.gov>; John Jackson, III <jjjiii@att.net>

Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Re: CITES leopard permit# 75496d- Patmon

Mr. Richardson,

Mike Angelides of Safari Royal Holdings Ltd. P.O. Box 4, Arusha, Tanzania.

Let me know if you need anything further.

Thank you,

Aimee Korver

Conservation Permitting Division

CONSERVATION FORCE

3240 S. I-10 Service Rd. W, Suite 200

Metairie, LA 70001-6911

ph: 504-837-1233

email: permits@conservationforce.org

www.conservationforce.org

On May 19, 2020 at 10:19 AM "Richardson, Miguel" <miguel_richardson@fws.gov> wrote:

charles gordon patmon

From: Aimee Korver <permits@conservationforce.org>

Sent: Tuesday, May 19, 2020 10:34 AM

To: Richardson, Miguel <miguel_richardson@fws.gov>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: CITES leopard permit# 75496d

Can you provide me with the applicants name please.

Thank you,

Aimee Korver

Conservation Permitting Division

CONSERVATION FORCE

3240 S. I-10 Service Rd. W, Suite 200

Metairie, LA 70001-6911

ph: 504-837-1233

email: permits@conservationforce.org

www.conservationforce.org

On May 18, 2020 at 12:05 PM "Richardson, Miguel" <miguel_richardson@fws.gov> wrote:

Good afternoon, can you provide me the complete address for the hunting outfitter/safari company/professional hunter. I see you have Mike Angelides Safari Royal Holdings listed.

Aimee Korver

Conservation Permitting Division

CONSERVATION FORCE

3240 S. I-10 Service Rd. W, Suite 200

Metairie, LA 70001-6911

ph: 504-837-1233

email: permits@conservationforce.org

www.conservationforce.org



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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

20US75496D/9

2. Valid

05/21/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

CHARLES GORDON PATMON

(b) (6)

STOCKTON, CA (b) (6)

U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

MICHAEL ANGELIDES

SAFARI ROYAL HOLDINGS LTD.

P.O. BOX 4

ARUSHA

TANZANIA

5. Special Conditions

ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED.

SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION.

U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)].

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.

EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN RELATION TO THE ANNUAL QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED ABOVE.

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2020 HUNTING SEASON.

-May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

H

6. U.S. Management Authority

Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA

5275 LEESBURG PIKE

FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803

05/22/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.)

7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)

10. Appendix No. and Source

A. Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PANTHERA

PARDUS

9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.)

10. 1 W

11. Quantity (including units)

1

NO

12. Country of Origin

TANZANIA

B. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin