Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD JAN 22 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Webb	Dustin	Lance	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
	(b) (6)		

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

(b) (6) ss; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes)
Huntsville, Tx 77320

1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Huntsville	Texas	77320	Walker County	U.S.A

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6)

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

Dustin Webb
(b) (6) [redacted]
Huntsville, Tx 77320

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

Dustin Webb - (b) (6) [redacted]

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:

Kizigo Game Reserve (west), Tanzania. (Concession is 1288 sq km2). Nearest city is Tabora.

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: **10/15/2020**

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

Robin Hurt Safaris (T) Ltd, Plot No 21, Enduarance Estate, P.o Box 8325, Arusha, Tanzania.

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

Robin Hurt Safaris (T) Ltd, Plot No 21, Enduarance Estate, P.o Box 8325, Arusha, Tanzania.

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:
Address:
Address:
City:
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code:

Robin Hurt Safaris (T) Ltd, Plot No 21, Enduarance Estate, P.o Box 8325, Arusha, Tanzania.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature (b) (6) Date: 1-20-21

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
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RECD JUL 22 2021

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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Type of Activity

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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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Isbell	Richard	Douglas	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number
(b) (6) [redacted]	

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) [redacted]				
1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Ammon	Idaho	83406	Bonneville	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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) [redacted] 01/13/2021

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

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Note 3: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

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

Adam Clements

(b) (6)

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Tanzania, Moyosowi Game Reserve. Arusha.

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

July 23 - August 7, 2021

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

Adam Clements Safaris LTD.

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

   d. 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:

   e. Date wildlife was hunted:

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

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

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).

   not hunted yet

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Adam Clements Safaris LTD.
Address:	Block DD 586
Address:	Sakina
City:	Arusha, Tanzania
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

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Applicant's signatur (b) (6) Date: 01/13/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

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Type of Activity

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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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
BOYER	MATTHEW	D	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
	(b) (6)		

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		
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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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Warner	New Hampshire	03278	Merrimack	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

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Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 1-13-21

Please continue to next page

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   Same as above

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

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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.

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b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Omay Concession, Harare nearest city

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
9/12/20 to 9/31/20

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

Dalton & York Safaris, 6 Dunkirk Drive, Alexandra Park, Harare, Zimbabwe

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

   d. 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:

   e. Date wildlife was hunted:

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

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

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). Animal not hunted yet

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	York Mare
Business Name:	Dalton & York Safaris
Address:	6 Dunkirk Drive
Address:	Alexandra Park
City:	Zimbabwe
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: _____ (b) (6) _____ Date: 1-13-21

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD MAR 30 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Burris	Quinten	Thomas	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Victoria	Texas	77904-4910	Victoria	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)
(b) (6)

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f.Country
Victoria	Texas	77904-3105	Victoria	USA

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 3/18/21 03/18/2021

Barrett Simpson
Attorney in fact

Please continue to next page

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

Quinten Burris
(b) (6)
Victoria, TX 77903-7230

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

BEVERLY NICHOLS
281-367-2745
BEVERLY@CONROETAXIDERMY.COM

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

N/A

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

N/A

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

   d. 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:

Selous Game Reserve, Block MA1, Lindi - Tanzania

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: AUGUST 4TH 2020

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

TANZANIA BIG GAME SAFARIS LTD
BLOCK DD,PLOT NO.191
SAKINA AREA,NAIROBI ROAD,ARUSHA-TANZANI

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

TANZANIA WILDLIFE COMPANY(2000)
BLOCK DD, PLOT # 191
SAKINA AREA, NAIROBI RD ARUSHA-TANZANIA

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	TANZANIA WILDLIFE COMPANY(2000)
Business Name:	BLOCK DD, PLOT # 191
Address:	SAKINA AREA, NAIROBI RD ARUSHA-TANZANIA
Address:	
City:	
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: 3/18/2021

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I und[redacted] two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature [redacted] Date: 03/18/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

PLEASE ✔ APPROPRIATE BOX

☒ Individual	☐ Partnership	☐ Corporation	☐ Sole Proprietorship	☐ Limited Liability Company

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, Quinten Thomas Burris doing
(Full name of individual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship, or limited liability company [identify])
business as Quinten Thomas Burris under the laws of the State of Texas,
(Full name of individual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship, or limited liability company [identify])
residing or having a primary place of business at (b) (6) Victoria, Texas 77904-3105, hereby constitutes and appoints CONROE TAXIDERMY, its officials, employees and/or specifically authorized agents, to act for and on its behalf as true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named for and in the name, place, and stead of said grantor from this date, in the United States ("territory"), either in writing electronically or by other authorized means, to;

Make, approve, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or any other documents required by law or regulation in correlation with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise in or through the Customs territory shipped or consigned by or to said grantor;

Execute any act or condition, which may be required by law or regulation in correlation with such merchandise deliverable to said grantor, to receive any merchandise;

Make approvals on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with Customs;

Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in correlation with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in any correlation with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in correlation with the entry of merchandise;

Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in correlation with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

Authorize other Customs brokers duly licensed within the territory to act as grantor's agent; to receive, approve and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

Generally transact Customs business, including filing claims or protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney;

Providing to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything necessary to be done in the premises as completely as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents;

This power of attorney to remain full force and effect until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by grantee (if the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force of effect in the United States after the expiration 2 years from the dates of its execution);

Appointment as Forwarding Agent: Grantor authorizes the above grantee to act within the territory as lawful agent and sign or approve export documents (i.e., commercial invoices, bills of lading, insurance certificates, drafts and any other document) necessary for the completion of an export on grantors behalf as may be required under law and regulation in the territory and to appoint forwarding agents on grantor's behalf;

Grantor acknowledges receipt of CONROE TAXIDERMY Terms and Conditions governing all transactions between the persons concerned. If the Grantor is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of the Grantor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Individual, Quinten Thom(b) (6)

Caused these presents to be sealed and signed: Signature X _____

Capacity: Self Date: March 18, 2021

Witness (if required): Kimberly Kubecka
Kimberly Kubecka

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD NOV 27 2020

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
CLAYTON	CARL	EUGENE	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			(b) (6)

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
LEAWOOD	KANSAS	66209	JOHNSON	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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 11-19-2020

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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 page 1

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

Greg Brownlee (b) (6) [redacted]

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.

N/A

4. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
   Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

N/A

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

N/A

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

   d. 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:

   ZAMBIA - MULOBEZI-BILIBILI GMA, GPS Coordinates S16 10 46 3"/E025 28 18 7". Near Lusbi, Zambia

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: August 11, 2020

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

   Tandala Safaris Zambia - Jody Higgins Professional Hunter

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

   Bangweulu Taxidermy
   4142/k Chifwema Road
   New Kasama, Lusaka ZAMBIA

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). See attached.

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Michael Borman
Business Name:	Bangweulu Taxidermy
Address:	4142/k Chifwema Road
Address:	
City:	New Kasama, Lusaka
State/Province:	ZAMBIA
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature (b) (6) Date: 11-19-2020

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

Original

NPW FORM 2

0005671

S/No.....

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

Zambia Wildlife Act, 2015

(No. 14 of 2015)

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE

(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007

(Regulations 3 (2))

HUNTING LICENCE - NON RESIDENT

Station of Issue..... Chilanga ..... Date of Issue..... 28/7/2020

DETAILS OF LICENSEE

Full Name..... CARL EUGENE CLAYTON ..... NRC No./Passport No..... (b) (6) [redacted]

Nationality..... AMERICAN ..... Age.....

Tel/Mobile No:..... E-mail.....

Full Name of Safari Company: Tandala Saf .....

Certificate of Incorporation No. ..... Date of Incorporation.....

Postal Address Box 86 Mazabuka ..... Residential Address.....

Firearm Licence/Tourist Firearm Import No. 4-1317 ..... Calibre of Firearm..... 500

Type of Hunt..... CLASSICAL .....

Any other relevant information, which may be considered in support of this application (e.g, previous hunting licences held or previous hunting experience.

The above named Safari Hunting Outfitter and its bona fide Clients are authorised by this licence under the guidance of the Professional Hunter to hunt the following Game and/or protected animals within the Game Management Area or hunting block specified hereunder and for the specified period and upon payment of the fees specified below:

Species of Animals	Number	Sex	Hunting Area	Hunting Period	*Fees - The Kwacha equivalent of US$*
leopard	1st	M	B/Bil. Mulobezi	2020	2650
			0069230		

Total Animals fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of US$..... 2650

Concession Fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of US$..... -

Grand Total the kwacha equivalent of US$..... 2650

.....

Official Stamp

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE
28 JUL 2020
COMMERCIAL OFFICE
PRIVATE BAG 1, CHILANGA, ZAMBIA

..... Chairperson of the Committee

*Note: Original copy to Licensee ***Duplicate to Accounts***Triplicate to Commercial*** Quadruplicate to be retained in the book*

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number:	PER0002785
Date Received by DSA:	January 29, 2021
DMA Contact:	Kirstine Grab
Applicant:	Carl Clayton Leawood, Kansas
Specimens and Species:	Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Wild (Zambia) One (1) personal sport-hunted trophy (life-sized mount; skin, skull, and claws)
Recipient:	Self
Type of Permit:	Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Species Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) has one of the largest geographic ranges of any terrestrial mammal in the world and ranges from southern Africa, through the Middle East, to eastern Asia from South Africa to eastern China and Russian Federation (Stein et al. 2016). The African leopard (*P. p. pardus*) is one of about nine leopard subspecies and occurs primarily in sub-Saharan regions (Jacobson et al. 2016). A habitat generalist, the leopard – all subspecies considered – occupies mesic woodlands, grassland savannas, and forests (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011). Home ranges are about 13–35 km^2 (Hunt 2011). Ambush predators, leopards prey primarily on

medium-sized ungulates, especially deer (Family Cervidae) (Hanssen et al. 2017). They also scavenge prey taken by other carnivores. These carcasses are often cached in trees beyond the reach of smaller, more numerous predators (Stein et al. 2016). Adult leopards have few natural predators (Hunt 2011). The total population size of the leopard is unknown. In southern Africa, a regional range loss of approximately 21% has been reported (Stein et al. 2016). Given their larger body size, males are more desirable and thus more susceptible than females to being harvested by trophy hunters (Braczkowski et al. 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein et al. 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2018). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2018).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein et al. 2016). This rangewide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein et al. 2016).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah, (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

According to Zambia's Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), there are two main leopard populations in Zambia which are centered in the Kafue and Luangwa Ecosystems and are comprised of several national parks (NP) and game management areas (GMA) (CITES 2018a:3). Five smaller populations occur in northwest Zambia in the Lunga NP area, Liuwa NP area in the west, Sioma-Ngwezi NP area in the southwest, and in the NPs and GMAs in the

Bangweulu area and Lake Mweru-Wantipa area in the north (CITES 2018a:3). DNPW reports that the current total leopard range in Zambia is at least 220,000 km^2 (CITES 2018a:3), which is similar to the extant range of 218,000 km^2 determined by Jacobson et al. (2016:Supp. Table 5).

No countrywide estimate of the leopard population in Zambia has been made (CITES 2018a:5). Previous research conducted in 2011, 2016 and 2017, on leopard densities in some NPs and GMAs within Zambia found densities between 1.88 leopards/100 km^2 and 8.2 leopards/100 km^2 (CITES 2018a:5). Therefore, given the extent of leopard range in the country and assuming a conservatively low overall density of between one and two leopards per 100 km^2, DNPW reports that the overall leopard population in Zambia is likely to be 2,000 – 4,000 individuals (CITES 2018a:5).

In the 2016 IUCN Red List assessment, Stein et al. (2016) stated that it is generally thought that the Zambia leopard population is healthy but declining outside of human dominated areas. The leopard population in Zambia appears to be decreasing from previous estimates with leopards disappearing from areas with increased human development and intensive conflict with humans (Haton et al. 2001, du Toit 2004, Fusari et al. 2006, Lindsay et al. 2014, as cited in Stein et al. 2016.)

According to DNPW, threats to the persistence of the leopard population in Zambia include habitat encroachment and fragmentation, bush meat poaching/snaring, human leopard conflict and prey depletion (CITES 2018a:36). In addition, illegal harvest is a potential threat to the species in Zambia as DNPW confiscated 110 illegal leopard skins between 2013 and 2017 (CITES 2018a:12).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Carl Clayton; Leawood, Kansas) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zambia.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild in the Mulobezi Bilibili Hunting Block, Zambia, on August 11, 2020. The 2020 leopard hunting quota allocated for the Mulobezi Bilibili Hunting Block has not yet been posted. A copy of the applicant's non-resident hunting license (S/No. 0005671) was included in the application.

B. Zambia Information:

3. Leopards in Zambia are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting and are the beneficiary of several protective measures. The Wildlife Act of 2015 (Act) is the principal legislation guiding the management of wildlife in Zambia, and the DNPW is the only government department responsible for the management of wildlife, including leopards, in Zambia (CITES 2018a:7). The Act also provides for the promotion of opportunities for the equitable and sustainable use of public wildlife estates; provides for the establishment, control

and co-management of Community Partnership Parks for the conservation and restoration of ecological structures for non-consumptive forms of recreation and environmental education; provides for the sustainable use of wildlife and the effective management of the wildlife habitat in Game Management Areas; enhances the benefits of Game Management Areas to local communities and wildlife; involves local communities in the management of Game Management Areas; and provides for the development and implementation of management plans (CITES 2018a:7).

The Act also provides for stiffer penalties related to poaching and enforcing all wildlife related violations in Zambia (CITES 2018a:7). Hunting of all wild animals without a permit in Zambia is illegal (CITES 2018a:7). Further, it is a criminal offense to hunt, kill, capture or be in possession of a leopard specimen without a license (CITES 2018a:7). The leopard is considered a protected species under the Act and therefore attracts stiffer penalties without option of a fine (CITES 2018a:7). Other legislation includes regulations (Private Wildlife Estates) and Statutory Instruments already in force such as CITES, Hunting, and Elephant Hunting (CITES 2018a:7). According to DNPW, other Statutory Instruments are in preparation for the implementation of the Wildlife Act of 2015 and are currently under review, including (CITES 2018a:1,7-8):

- formulating specific regulations which place certain conditions on the hunting of leopards (and lions) in GMAs, including but not limited to: age-based regulations, banning the hunting of females, and setting a minimum number of days to hunt; and
- formulating regulations regarding off-take quota management that will regulate how quotas are set, approved and utilized, and will be based on the precautionary principle that requires the most up-to-date information be used on setting quotas.

4. Leopard hunting in Zambia is carried out in hunting blocks located in Game Management Areas surrounding National Parks in the Luangwa, Kafue and Lower Zambezi ecosystem and in Open Game Ranches/Conservancies (CITES 2018a:16). Game Management Areas (GMA) are a category of protected areas in Zambia designed to form buffer zones between National Parks and Open Areas (CITES 2018a:16). The main land use form in GMAs has been safari and resident hunting; however, a few GMAs have included photographic tourism (CITES 2018a:16). There are 36 Game Management Areas in Zambia covering 177,404 km^2. Open Game Ranches are unfenced private wildlife estates outside public protected areas that are reserved by a person or local community for wildlife conservation and management (CITES 2018a:16). The private sector and the community agree to protect wildlife on these privately owned or communal lands and in exchange for protecting the wildlife, DNPW issues the Open Game Ranches annual non-resident hunting quotas (CITES 2018a:16). Zambia currently has 17 registered Open Game Ranches covering over 2,500 km^2, of which 8 have a quota for leopards (CITES 2018a:16-17).

5. Quotas are set annually and are issued to hunting blocks in GMAs and Open Game Ranches (CITES 2018a:18). With quotas allocated on an annual basis, DNPW can react quickly to any difficulties in specific areas, whenever necessary to adjust or even suspend quotas (CITES 2018a:52).

6. Zambia has a participatory quota setting process that is based on scientific information derived from aerial surveys, ground counts, patrol sightings, local and expert opinion, and hunting monitoring, as well as information provided by Community Resource Boards (CRBs),

DNPW, lease holders/operators/professional hunters, and other organizations (CITES 2018a:18). The quota for leopards is set using information from hunting records and field observations derived from professional hunters, operators, and field officers (CITES 2018a:18). According to DNPW, this allows CRBs and DNPW to review the previous hunting season's offtake before setting the quota for the upcoming year (CITES 2018a:18). In approving the quota, management developed the sustainable maximum harvest rates which it uses to allocate and approve the leopard quota as follows (CITES 2018a:18):

- Prime hunting blocks = 3 leopard per 1,000 km^2
- Secondary hunting blocks and open game ranches = 1 leopard per 1,000 km^2
- Under stocked hunting blocks = 0 leopard per 1,000 km^2

DNPW states that in using these rates, the total number of leopards on quota that can possibly be issued in the entire country in any hunting season is 162 (CITES 2018a:18), which is 54 percent of the CITES approved export quota for Zambian leopard trophies and skins.

7. The Zambian government suspended leopard trophy hunting from 2013 to 2015 due to concerns and uncertainty about the conservation status of the population (Stein et al. 2016). According to DNPW, the suspension was lifted in 2016 when rural communities requested that the suspension be lifted due to the detrimental impact on their livelihoods of increased human-livestock-carnivore conflict with offsets from hunting revenues (CITES 2018a:1). In view of this, Zambia established a limited offtake that was within the CITES approved quota and that they believed was sustainable (CITES 2018a:1).

8. In reopening leopard hunting in 2016, DNPW consulted with independent leopard experts to get advice and held a workshop with stakeholders in April 2016, which resulted in the formulation of guidelines on leopard (and lion) hunting in Zambia (CITES 2018a:23). According to DNPW, the guidelines have since been re-drafted for gazetting as a Statutory Instrument and are considered as part of an adaptive process to manage leopard hunting in the country (CITES 2018a:23). In addition, DNPW states that the guidelines will be further reviewed at the end of the 2018 hunting season taking into account the experiences from the first two years of implementation since the suspension was lifted (CITES 2018a:23). The guidelines include (CITES 2018a:23):

1. Utilization must be based on scientific principles: use area size and leopard density, population status trends and prey availability;
2. Hunted leopards must be an adult; and
3. Use adaptive approaches in managing leopards. This may include varying quotas according to population status in a hunting area. Therefore, it is important to establish a monitoring mechanism that provides information on:
    A. Indicators that show the leopard trends in an area, such as:
        - Hunting effort - time spent to find the desirable trophy;
        - Hunting success – was the hunted leopard of desired and acceptable trophy size;
        - Trophy size - Size of skull, tooth measurements, body length, shoulder height, etc.; and
        - Age – the average age of lawful trophies.
    B. The status of habitat and prey in an area, including:
        - Satellite images of the area;

- Encroachment levels; and
- Quantitative and qualitative indication of prey.

C. Regular collection of data on the hunted leopard with prompt checking on the accuracy of information provided, with:
   - Skull, teeth, and hide to be examined, sampled and permanently tagged; and
   - Certificates provided for proof of sampling and rating of trophy.

The guidelines also recommend (CITES 2018a:23-24): no hunting of female leopards, no hunting of any leopard born or held in captivity, no use of pre-recorded sounds in the hunting of leopards, no leopard hunting on fenced game ranches, leopard hunting only in Prime and Secondary areas and Open Game Ranches known to be rich in leopards and prey, and establishing a central place for trophy measurements and ageing of hunted leopards for export. According to DNPW, the long-term implementation and monitoring of the effectiveness of these guidelines and indicators allow for adaptive adjustment of leopard quotas (CITES 2018a:24).

9. As a result, Zambia's new management approach to leopard hunting is based on three pillars (CITES 2018a:24):

I. A conservative, precautionary quota, well below the recommended thresholds for sustainability;
II. An age–based harvest limit and strong monitoring of leopard offtakes; and
III. Significant and direct community benefits. This will ensure that leopard hunting in Zambia is sustainable and does not negatively affect the population. In addition, in the hunting concession agreements signed in 2015, no hunting outfitter has been guaranteed a leopard on quota. It is made clear that the quota for any species shall be based on scientific methods including the latest available survey and aging techniques.

10. To monitor quotas and trophy hunting in Zambia, wildlife officers accompany hunters on all hunts during the hunting season (CITES 2018a:28). The officer records activities related to the hunt on specified forms (i.e., Safari Hunting monitoring forms, trophy measurement forms, and a client questionnaire) (CITES 2018a:28). The officer endorses used licenses ensuring that they cannot be used again (CITES 2018a:28). In addition, the law requires that all harvested trophies be registered (CITES 2018a:28).

DNPW is also introducing a monitoring system specific for leopards (and lions). This monitoring system will be based on a Statutory Instrument which is in preparation, which will introduce a mandatory sampling system that requires trophy leopards meet or exceed a minimum size (or possibly age) as one measure for harvesting trophy leopards (CITES 2018a:29). The monitoring system will be based on specific forms that will help ensure proper compliance with the provisions of the law, including confirmation of legal licenses and collection of data associated with the hunt (including but not limited to: location, date, participants, and photos) (CITES 2018a:29). The monitoring system will be complemented by regular surveys for leopards throughout the GMAs using camera trap and other indirect monitoring techniques (CITES 2018a:29).

11. Leopard–human conflicts occur on the interface between communities and leopard range, often resulting in "problem animals" being removed through lethal means (CITES 2018a:35).

Fortunately, DNPW reports that the number of incidents of leopard–human conflict (HLC) is low in Zambia and retaliatory killings by livestock owners are not as prevalent as in other areas of Africa, however with increasing human populations, this may become an issue as human settlements expand (CITES 2018a:35,38). DNPW states that they apply an adaptive system that includes a procedure whereby reported cases of leopard damage are investigated by field officers and complete reports are reviewed by the most senior officer for immediate feedback (CITES 2018a:38). Interventions include: scaring leopards through blasting or killing the animals suspected to be responsible for the attack on livestock and humans (CITES 2018a:38). DNPW admits that this approach is considered incompatible with sustainable conservation of wildlife and may contribute to the decline in the leopard population; however, they state that they are committed to implement the best practices on HLC (for example, the HLC toolkit developed by the Niassa Carnivore Project) (CITES 2018a:38). According to DNPW, this will be done through the development of a specific policy on Human Wildlife Conflict that the department, pending the availability of funding, would like to devise as soon as possible (CITES 2018a:38).

12. According to DNPW, direct poaching of leopards is not believed to be significant (CITES 2018a:38). Between 2013 and 2017, DNPW confiscated 110 illegal leopard skins (CITES 2018a:12). As a result, DNPW is establishing an investigation into current levels of illegal trade and use of leopard skins (CITES 2018a:33). DNPW states that identifying levels and source routes will be a first step in controlling this potential threat to Zambia's wild leopard population (CITES 2018a:33).

13. Given the elusive nature of leopards, the vast areas where they occur in Zambia and its wide-ranging biology, DNPW states that it is almost impossible to obtain reliable population estimates that can be used with confidence for management purposes (CITES 2018a:14). Moreover, DNPW states that the cost of undertaking long-term intensive surveys across the many habitats where leopards occur in Zambia is beyond the financial capacity of the DNPW (CITES 2018a:14). For these reasons, DNPW is adopting an adaptive management framework approach to determine reliable estimates of population trends to assess how leopard populations are changing over time and at a scale relevant to management (CITES 2018a:14). Going forward, DNPW will adopt "best practices" that use a combination of intensive monitoring (i.e. systematic camera trap surveys at 20 strategic sites across the country), extensive monitoring that captures relative abundance indices, and information captured from leopards that are harvested by the hunting industry (CITES 2018a:14). DNPW acknowledges that these relative abundance indices are generally less accurate and precise, but they can be collected rapidly at a landscape scale and within the capacity of the DNPW and its stakeholders (CITES 2018a:14). DNPW also recognizes that more reliable and robust monitoring techniques are required to better assess and measure the population trend and therefore, they state that they are committed to developing long-term rigorous monitoring programs that can be used to monitor the status of leopard populations across its range in Zambia (CITES 2018a:14).

14. The CITES Scientific Authority of Zambia has considered the country's population of leopards, the quota-setting system and current precautionary quota, the newly implemented age-based harvest policy, the limited offtake, the adaptive management of leopards, and the current threats to leopards in Zambia, including loss of habitat, human-leopard conflicts, and levels of illegal trade (CITES 2018a:51). Upon considering these factors and in accordance with Article

IV of CITES and Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings*, the Zambian Scientific Authority concludes that the low level of offtake generated by trophy hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Zambia (CITES 2018a:51). According to DNPW, the newly developed leopard management systems, Statutory Instruments and hunting reforms employ an adaptive management approach thereby ensuring long-term sustainability, health and enjoyment of Zambia's wild leopard populations (CITES 2018a:51).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

15. Within the context of CITES, Zambia initially had an approved export quota of 80 leopard skins established in 1983 at CoP4 (CITES 2018a:3). At CoP5 in 1985, Zambia proposed to increase its CITES export quota to 300 leopard trophies and skins per year in order to maintain and encourage sport hunting which had been a source of employment for local people (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:94). The increase of the quota to 300 was adopted by the Conference of the Parties and has remained at that level ever since.

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 300 leopard trophies and skins per year, the annual leopard quotas established by Zambia and the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2005 and 2017, the DNPW issued a total of 1,177 leopards on quota of which 687 were utilized (58% of the annual quota) (CITES 2018a:23). During this period, the highest number of leopards issued on quota was 126 individuals in 2011 and the lowest was 37 individuals in 2015 (CITES 2018a:23). Before the hunting ban was implemented in 2013 – 2014, the average annual leopard quota was 120 individuals per year (CITES 2018a:23). Since the ban was lifted, the annual leopard quotas have increased from 37 individuals per year in 2015 to 105 individuals per year in 2017 (CITES 2018a:23). The annual leopard quota for 2018 was set at 102 individuals (CITES 2018a:20-21).

16. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 70 trophies and 9 skins annually.

17. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decision on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

> Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

18. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018b). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals Committee. For Zambia:

> "*The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Zambia, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild*."

The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018c:6).

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Geneva, Switzerland, August 17 – 28, 2019, under document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.

20. Based on the discussions regarding Doc. 46 at CoP18, the Chair of Committee I established a working group to consider the revision of Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP11) in Annex 2 and draft decisions 18.AA to 18.HH in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46. The working group, chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Humane Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International, San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019a). The working group prepared document CoP18 Com. I. 10 on the basis of document CoP18 Doc. 46 after discussion in the second session of Committee I (CITES 2019b). At the conclusion of CoP18 (i.e. plenary), the amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP17) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* contained in the in-session document CoP18 Com. I. 10 had been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. The eight draft decisions in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46 had also been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. Decisions 17.114 to 17.117 were deleted (CITES 2019c).

21. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

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CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). 2013. Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*. Available online at: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-10-14-R16.pdf; accessed on: August 1, 2018.

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CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). 2018b. Quotas for leopard hunting trophies. AC30 Com. 10. 3 pp. Available online at: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/AC/30/com/E-AC30-Com-10.pdf; accessed on: August 3, 2018.

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CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). 2018d. Executive Summary. SC70 Sum. 10 (Rev. 1). 3 pp. Available online at: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/70/exsum/E-SC70-Sum-10-R1.pdf; accessed on: November 1, 2018.

CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). 2019a. Summary record of the second session for Committee I (CoP18 Com. I. Rec. 2. Available online at: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/18/Com_I/SR/E-CoP18-Com-I-Rec-02_.pdf; accessed on September 6, 2019.

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DSA BIOLOGIST:

MONICA HORTON

Digitally signed by MONICA HORTON
Date: 2021.02.10 09:43:08 -05'00'

Monica A. Horton
Biologist (CITES Specialist)
Division of Scientific Authority

DSA CONCUR:

ELEANORA BABIJ

Digitally signed by ELEANORA BABIJ
Date: 2021.02.11 06:49:29 -05'00'

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
21US00692E/9

2. Valid
2022-03-23

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
CARL E CLAYTON
(b) (6)
LEAWOOD, KANSAS 66209
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
BANGWEULU TAXIDERMY
4142/K CHIFWEMA ROAD, NEW KASAMA
LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

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.

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

-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.

2021-03-24
Issuing Date

U.S. CITES Management Authority
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 ZAMBIA
B. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
C. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
D. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
E. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX

909795

RCVD DEC 07 2020

FWS Form 3-200-19 (Rev. 01/2020)
U.S. Department of Interior

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

☐New ☐Reissue/Renew ☐Amendment

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C.**

RCVD DEC 07 2020

A. Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last name	1.b. First name	1.c. Middle name or initial	1.d. Suffix
VALLEE	LAURENCE	SCOTT	

2 Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	5.a. Telephone number	5.b. Alternate telephone number	6. E-mail address
(b) (6)	(b) (6)		(b) (6)

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.a. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	3.b. Website URL (if applicable)

4.a. Principal officer (P.O.) last name	4.b. P.O. first name	4.c. P.O. middle initial	4.b. P.O. Title

5. Primary contact name	6. Primary e-mail address

7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate phone no.	8.a. Primary contact telephone no.

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
GROSSE POINTE FARMS	MICHIGAN	48236	WAYNE	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

D. All applicants MUST complete

1. Include a check or money order, payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, a **nonrefundable processing fee** [50 CFR 13.11(d)(4)]. 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. If you are requesting a reissue/renew/amendment, what is your permit/file number?

3. 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

(b) (6)

12/2/2020

The individual/principal officer of the business must print and sign the application. (No photocopied or stamped signatures) — Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

** Further instructions for the above application may be found on our ePermits website. See the last page for information on the Privacy Act, Paperwork Reduction Act, Estimated Burden, and Freedom of Information Act aspects of this application form.

Mail your application(s) to Division of Management Authority, Branch of Permits, MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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.

N/A

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

LOUREDE VALLEE

(b) (6)

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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.

N/A

4. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): M (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:
SANGO TENTED CAMP, SANGO CONCESSION, SAVE VALLEY CONSERVANCY, MASVINGO PROVINCE, ZIMBABWE

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: MAY 19 - JUNE 3 2021

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
IAN BATCHELOR - PH
UPMARKET SAFARIS - OUTFITTER

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

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

N/A

b. Date wildlife was hunted: N/A

c. Approximate age of animal:
N/A

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

N/A

e. The current location of the trophy (address and country) [the U.S. CITES import permit will identify this country as the country of export/re-export and must match with the CITES 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:
Address:
Address:
City:
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code:

N/A

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's sig (b) (6) Date: 12/2/2020

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number:	PER0002382
Date Received by DSA:	February1, 2021
DMA Contact:	Natchanon Ketram
Applicant:	Laurence Scott Vallee Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan
Specimens and Species:	1.0 Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Wild (Zimbabwe) One (1) personal sport-hunted trophy (life-sized mount; skin, skull, and claws)
Recipient:	Self
Type of Permit:	Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Species Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) has one of the largest geographic ranges of any terrestrial mammal in the world and occurs from southern Africa, through the Middle East, to eastern Asia from South Africa to eastern China and Russian Federation (Stein *et al.* 2016). The African leopard (*P. p. pardus*) is one of about nine leopard subspecies and occurs primarily in sub-Saharan regions (Jacobson *et al.* 2016). A habitat generalist, the leopard – all subspecies considered – occupies mesic woodlands, grassland savannas, and forests (Stein and Hayssen 2013). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial

(Stein and Hayssen 2013). Home ranges vary according to the habitat and can range from several hundred to several thousand km^2 (Stein and Hayssen 2013). Ambush predators, leopards prey primarily on medium-sized ungulates, especially deer (Family Cervidae) (Hanssen *et al.* 2017). They also scavenge prey taken by other carnivores. These carcasses are often cached in trees beyond the reach of smaller, more numerous predators (Stein *et al.* 2016). Adult leopards have few natural predators (Stein and Hayssen 2013). The total population size of the leopard is unknown. In southern Africa, a regional range loss of approximately 21% has been reported (Stein *et al.* 2016). Given their larger body size, males are more desirable and thus more susceptible than females to being harvested by trophy hunters (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2021). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2020).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2020). This rangewide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein *et al.* 2020).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah, (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

According to Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA), leopards are present in protected areas including National Parks and Safari Areas, as well as private

conservancies such as Bubye and Save Valley Conservancies (CITES 2018a:5). Protected areas with persisting leopard populations include Hwange, Zambezi, Matusadona, and Mana Pools National Parks as well as Matetsi, Chirisa, Chete, Charara, Hurungwe, Chewore, Doma and Umfurundzi Safari Areas (Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Supp. Doc. 1). Though leopards reportedly occur outside of protected areas, they have much lower densities in areas that have been subject to human disturbance and may be extinct in the majority of unprotected areas (CITES 2018a:5; Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Fig. 1). Jacobson *et al.* estimate the extant range of leopards in Zimbabwe to be 160,000 km^2 (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km^2 (CITES 2018a:12).

No countrywide estimate of the leopard population in Zimbabwe has been made (CITES 2018a:4). Several projects are currently underway to establish population estimates, including a study by ZPWMA, Zimbabwe Professional Hunting Guides Association (ZPHGA), and Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ). With guidance from an independent researcher, the team aims to use spoor transects, camera trap data, and offtake trends to estimate the leopard population and use this information to manage the population (CITES 2018a:6). Several population estimates from specific regions within Zimbabwe have been made using a combination of spoor surveys and camera traps: 193 leopards in Save Valley Conservancy in 2008, 54 leopards in the Northern Tuli Game Reserve in 2010, 315 leopards in Gonarezhou National Park in 2009, and 19 leopards in the Mangwe District in 2010 (Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Supp. Doc 1; IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:57). In 2012, landowners estimated a leopard population of 13,521 individuals on private lands (Lindsey & Chikerema-Mandisodze 2012, as cited in IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:58), however this estimate would mean that leopards on private lands would occur at 8.2 times the density as on Kruger National Park, South Africa, which is highly unlikely (Zimbabwe 2012:4).

In the 2016 IUCN Red List assessment, Stein *et al*. (2020:5) stated that it is generally thought that the Zimbabwe leopard population is healthy but declining outside of human dominated areas. The leopard population in Zimbabwe appears to be decreasing from previous estimates with leopards disappearing from areas with increased human development and intensive conflict with humans (Haton *et al.* 2001, du Toit 2004, Fusari *et al.* 2006, Lindsay *et al.* 2014, as cited in Stein *et al.* 2020:9).

According to ZPWMA, threats to the persistence of the leopard population in Zimbabwe include habitat loss and fragmentation, decreased prey base, persecution from the growing human population, illegal wildlife trade, harvesting for ceremonial use of skins, and poorly managed hunting (CITES 2018a:4). Widespread habitat loss in combination with prey loss is estimated to have caused a 30% decline in sub-Saharan leopard populations over the last 3 generations; the projected increase in human population and their dependence on agriculture and livestock will likely contribute to the continued decline of leopards in Zimbabwe (Stein *et al.* 2020).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Laurence Scott Vallee, Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan) requests authorization to import one male leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zimbabwe.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard will be taken from the wild at/near: Sango Tented Camp, Sango Concession, Save Valley Conservancy, Masvingno Province, Zimbabwe, on a hunt during May 19 – June 3, 2021, with Professional Hunter Ian Batchelor and with Outfitter UPMarket Safaris. The hunt will be documented through Zimbabwe permit/license Hunting Return Form-TRAS2 # [pending] (copy will be provided).

B. Zimbabwe Information:

3. Leopards in Zimbabwe are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting and are the beneficiary of several protective measures. The Parks and Wildlife Act 22/2001 (Act) is the principal legislation guiding the management of wildlife in Zimbabwe, and the ZPWMA is the governmental authority responsible for the conservation of Zimbabwe's wildlife, including leopards (CITES 2018a:11, IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:159). According to the ZPWMA, Zimbabwe's wildlife policy seeks to maintain a network of protected areas to conserve the country's biodiversity and natural resources, including through rural economic development and encouraging the protection of wild animals and habitats outside of protected areas (CITES 2018a:11).

The Act was amended in 2011 to increase penalties for illegal hunting, sale of illegally hunted trophies or meat, and other wildlife-related crimes (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:159). The Act prohibits the hunting of any animal on any land without a permit, the hunting of wildlife in protected areas, trade in trophies or animals without a permit, and the sale of animals or trophies that were hunted without a permit (Obank *et al.* 2015:458). Penalties for these crimes may include fines of up to $500 and imprisonment up to 20 years for offenses involving specially protected animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:159). The leopard is not listed as a specially protected animal under the Act, and illegal hunting of leopards therefore does not carry these increased penalties (Obank *et al.* 2015:464). Other legislation includes the Protection of Wildlife Indemnity Act 21/1989, the Trapping of Animals Control Act 34/1973, and the Environmental Management Act 13/2002, which give the government of Zimbabwe the authority to protect wildlife from poachers and from harmful and dangerous hunting methods (Obank *et al.* 2015:462-463).

4. Zimbabwe's legislative framework is comprehensive, though it is unclear whether the penalties create a meaningful deterrent as wildlife crime remains widespread in the country (Obank *et al.* 2015:464, 469). There is evidence that sentences for wildlife-related crimes are applied inconsistently as courts have a wide discretion when it comes to imposing penalties (Obank *et al.* 2015:469). Zimbabwe has passed regulatory measures over the last decade to address corruption, however these appear to have had little impact: there have been documented

incidences of known poachers avoiding investigation and prosecution, as well as allegations of ministers and officials facilitating wildlife crime (Obank *et al.* 2015:456). Widespread corruption must be addressed in order for the regulatory framework to effectively protect the country's wildlife.

5. In a letter dated December 6, 2017, President of Zimbabwe E. D. Mnangagwa communicated to the United States Zimbabwe's political stability and commitment to conserving wildlife. Though the letter specifically discusses elephant conservation and trophy hunting programs, President Mnangagwa makes assurances that after a smooth transition from the previous administration, all conservation initiatives being undertaken by Zimbabwe will not be reversed, but enhanced (Zimbabwe 2017).

6. According to ZPWMA, one of the most important aspects of the country's hunting program is the delegation of authority to private and communal landowners to manage and benefit from the wildlife on their land (CITES 2018a:11). Leopard hunting in Zimbabwe occurs on private land, state land, and areas managed under the Communal Areas Management Plan for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) (CITES 2018a:11; Zimbabwe 2012:17). CAMPFIRE aims to change rural communities' perceptions of wildlife resources from a threat to their livelihoods to a sustainable revenue stream (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:97). Trophy hunting has become a main source of income for the CAMPFIRE program, and has shown beneficial effects for both wildlife conservation and rural community members (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:230). Rural district councils within the program area set aside an estimated 36,000 km^2 of land for wildlife in Zimbabwe (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:231).

7. National leopard quotas are set annually and issued to state and private landowners (CITES 2018a:7). Allocating quotas on an annual basis allows ZPWMA to use inputs from monitoring data and stakeholders in an adaptive process (CITES 2018a:7).

8. Zimbabwe has a participatory quota setting process that is based on population data, distribution patterns, trophy quality data, local and ranger monitoring, habitat quality, hunting success rates, poaching statistics, natural mortality, diseases, and other offtakes (CITES 2018a:7-8). The quota for leopards is determined with input from stakeholders including ZPWMA field and research staff, members of local communities, hunting operators, and non-governmental biologists and researchers (CITES 2018a:7). Almost all quotas are based on a 1988 survey and distribution model done by Martin and de Meulenaer that assumes that all suitable habitat is occupied, all habitat supports maximum leopard densities, and leopard numbers can be predicted by rainfall (Zimbabwe 2016:3). The model omits other threats such as human impact and habitat fragmentation (Zimbabwe 2016:3). As accurate and current population data is largely unavailable and effective trophy monitoring hasn't been established, in practice, quotas are set based primarily on opinions of stakeholders and final approval is given by ZPWMA or the Minster of Environment and Natural Resources (Zimbabwe 2012:10). Quotas and actual offtakes have been reduced in recent years as a precautionary measure (CITES 2018a:7). A new system developed at a participatory workshop in 2016 adjusts a hunting area's allocated quota based on the ages of leopards hunted, in which hunting young leopards results in a reduced quota (CITES 2018a:10). Hunting older leopards, or no leopards, results in a maintenance of the same quota, or in some cases an increase in the area's quota (CITES 2018a:10). ZPWMA is currently

testing this system and monitoring compliance through the submission of photographs, hunt returns, and other data requested by ZPWMA (CITES 2018a:10).

9. There is currently no management plan for leopards in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe 2012:16), nor does there appear to be any formal criteria for leopard trophies (CITES 2018a:9). In 2012, Zimbabwe reported that the hunting of female leopards was prohibited based on an agreement between ZPWMA and the Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ), and that leopard trophies with a skull size smaller than 13.75 inches (width plus length) would not be allowed to be exported (Zimbabwe 2012:11). However, in their 2018 review of the CITES leopard quota, Zimbabwe did not make it clear whether only males were taken as trophies; in fact, ZPWMA states that leopards taken are "usually males" (CITES 2018a:3). Leopard trophy monitoring began in the 2009 hunting season to assess catch per unit effort, hunting success, and trophy quality (Zimbabwe 2016:5). In 2013 the monitoring began to include photographs used to age hunted leopards and it was determined that between 2013 and 2015, 90% of the leopards taken were very young (between 2-3 years of age) (Zimbabwe 2016:5-8). Though Zimbabwe incentivizes hunters and hunting areas to take older males by setting quota allocations based on trophy quality, there is currently no indication of any formal mechanism requiring compliance.

10. The long term goal of ZPWMA is sustainable leopard hunting supported across a range of land uses that contributes to maintaining wildlife, biodiversity, rural livelihoods and the national economy (CITES 2018a:9). The country's immediate objective is to achieve a well-regulated, viable and sustainable leopard hunting operation that complies with requirements of a rigorous formal non-detriment finding (CITES 2018a:9). Zimbabwe has identified five key components for a hunting program that meets their goals (CITES 2018a:9-10):

I. Monitoring population status and trends of leopard populations
II. Criteria for leopard trophies
III. Evidence-based adaptive management of quotas for hunting leopards
IV. Reviews of policy and legislation governing leopard hunting
V. Coordination, collaboration and program management

11. Human-leopard conflict in response to perceived or actual livestock depredation is a major threat to leopard populations in Zimbabwe (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:131). Many of Zimbabwe's wildlife reserves border agro-pastoral lands, increasing the frequency of conflict incidents (Butler 2000 as cited in IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:131). The projected increase of the human population in sub-Saharan Africa from 1.2 billion to 2.5 billion over the next 50 years will likely lead to expansion of human land use and intensify human-wildlife conflict (Loveridge *et al.* 2017:2). Lethal problem animal control (PAC) is legal in Zimbabwe, though according to the Parks and Wildlife Act (123/1991), destruction of a leopard through PAC is only allowed if an incident threatens human life (Zimbabwe 2012:9, 11). Problem animals are reported to the nearest Rural District Council office if on communal land or to ZPWMA if on private land or near a national park (Zimbabwe 2012:11). The report must then be verified by the responsible agency to ensure that a leopard has been correctly identified as the cause of conflict (Zimbabwe 2012:11). ZPWMA considers three options when dealing with a problem animal: improving livestock husbandry to reduce losses, capturing and translocating the leopard, or hunting the problem leopard as a trophy (Zimbabwe 2012:11). In most cases, ZPWMA attempts to relocate the animal, though data on the success of reducing livestock losses

within Zimbabwe is unavailable (Zimbabwe 2012:11). Elsewhere, translocation has been shown to be largely ineffective in mitigating human-leopard conflict (Athreya *et al.* 2011 and Weilenmann *et al.* 2011 as cited in Zimbabwe 2012). Hunting problem animals also raises concerns about false reporting in order to obtain additional hunting permits, and it is highly likely that some leopards are killed illegally under the name of PAC (Zimbabwe 2012:9, 11).

12. Significant demand for leopard skins drives illegal killing of leopards in southern Africa (Zimbabwe 2012:9, IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:131). ZPWMA stated in 2012 that such killings appeared to be rare and few records of seizures occurred (Zimbabwe 2012:9), though there is now evidence for a rapid increase in wildlife crime including poaching in Zimbabwe (Obank *et al.* 2015). ZPWMA is lacking financial resources to effectively control protected areas within Zimbabwe, and there have been allegations that ZPWMA has been forced to allow hunting in national parks to raise funds (Obank *et al.* 2015:460).

13. Due to the cryptic nature and vast range of leopards in Zimbabwe, ZPWMA states that it is difficult to census the total leopard population, though many studies are currently being undertaken to get a better understanding of population (CITES 2018a:4). These studies involve academic researchers, non-profits, students, and Zimbabwe agencies and officials (CITES 2018a:6-7). They aim to measure the impacts of trophy hunting on behavioral ecology and population dynamics, train personnel in predator monitoring, estimate the national leopard population, and disseminate this information to the public (CITES 2018a:7). Zimbabwe is currently keeping quotas and actual offtake at conservative levels as a precautionary measure, demonstrating their commitment to sustainable hunting (CITES 2018a:7).

14. The CITES Scientific Authority of Zimbabwe has considered the country's leopard population and trend, the past and current levels of offtake, adaptive management of the leopard population and of leopard hunting, benefits derived from hunting, and other factors relevant to the sustainability of the export quota (CITES 2018a:12). Upon considering these factors and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings*, the Scientific Authority of Zimbabwe concludes that the current level of offtake and the current export quota is set at a level that is not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild (CITES 2018a:12). According to ZPWMA, the quota of 500 leopards per year is conservative and in the best interest of the conservation of the species. Zimbabwe will continue to monitor the leopard population and adaptively manage the hunting program, informing the CITES Secretariat if a significant management change occurs (CITES 2018a:51).

C. <u>CITES Export Quota Program</u>

15. Within the context of CITES, Zimbabwe initially had an approved export quota of 80 leopard skins established in 1983 at CoP4 (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:96). At CoP5 in 1985, Zimbabwe proposed to increase its CITES annual export quota to 350 leopard trophies and skins per year to prevent the species from being viewed as an agricultural pest (CITES 1985). The increase of the quota to 350 was adopted by the Conference of the Parties in Resolution 5.13 (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:96). At CoP6 in 1987, Zimbabwe requested to increases its quota to 500; the increase of the quota was deemed sustainable, accepted, and has remained at that level ever since (CITES 1987, CITES 2018a).

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 500 leopard trophies and skins per year, the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2010 and 2017, actual annual offtake ranged from 133 leopards in 2017 to 186 leopards in 2014 (averaging about 33% of the quota across this period) (CITES 2018a:9). Zimbabwe establishes national leopard quotas annually in an adaptive process that relies on monitoring data and stakeholder input. National hunting quotas may be set higher than CITES export quotas to mitigate human-animal conflict, but hunting offtakes have been lower than both national and CITES quotas (CITES 2018a:7). Zimbabwe issued between 578 and 882 leopard hunting permits annually between 2004 and 2012, but actual hunting offtakes during this period were between 160 and 302 (Zimbabwe 2012:7-8).

16. During 2010–2019, according to UNEP-WCMC (2021), reported gross exports have averaged about 165 trophies annually and 58 skins annually.

17. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decision on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

> Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

18. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018b). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals Committee. For Zimbabwe:

> "*The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Zimbabwe, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild*."

The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018c:6).

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zimbabwe in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas

for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Based on the discussions regarding Doc. 46 at CoP18, the Chair of Committee I established a working group to consider the revision of Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP11) in Annex 2 and draft decisions 18.AA to 18.HH in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46. The working group, chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Humane Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International, San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019a). The working group prepared document CoP18 Com. I. 10 on the basis of document CoP18 Doc. 46 after discussion in the second session of Committee I (CITES 2019b). At the conclusion of CoP18 (i.e., plenary), the amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP17) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* contained in the in-session document CoP18 Com. I. 10 had been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. The eight draft decisions in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46 had also been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. Decisions 17.114 to 17.117 were deleted (CITES 2019c).

20. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

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DSA BIOLOGIST:

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Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.
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Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
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Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
21US00420E/9

2. Valid
2022-02-17

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
LAURENCE VALLEE
(b) (6)
GROSSE POINTE FARMS, MICHIGAN 48236
USA

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
UPMARKET SAFARIS
SANGO CONCESSION SAVE VALLEY CONSERVANCY
MASVINGO, ZIMBABWE

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 2021 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 LiveAnimals 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

2021-02-18 — Issuing Date

U.S. CITES Management Authority — 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 ZIMBABWE
B. Common Name: XXXXXX Scientific Name: XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
C. Common Name: XXXXXX Scientific Name: XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
D. Common Name: XXXXXX Scientific Name: XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
E. Common Name: XXXXXX Scientific Name: XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX

984693

FWS Form 3-200-19 (Rev. 01/2020)
U.S. Department of Interior

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

☒New ☐Reissue/Renew ☐Amendment

Complete Sections **A or B**, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C.

Current as of 12/15/2020

A. Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last name	1.b. First name	1.c. Middle name or initial	1.d. Suffix
ALVER	SHELDON	DEWAYNE	

2 Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	5.a. Telephone number	5.b. Alternate telephone	6. E-mail address
(b) (6)	(b) (6)	(b) (6)	

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.a. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	3.b. Website URL (if applicable)
4.a. Principal officer (P.O.) last name	4.b. P.O. first name	4.c. P.O. middle initial	4.b. P.O. Title
5. Primary contact name	6. Primary e-mail address	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate phone no.	8.a. Primary contact telephone no.

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
WILDWOOD	MO	63005	St. Louis	United States

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

D. All applicants MUST complete

1. Include a check or money order, payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, **a nonrefundable processing fee [50 CFR 13.11(d)(4)]**. 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. If you are requesting a reissue/renew/amendment, what is your permit/file number?

3. 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.

(b) (6) 11/09/2020

The individual listed in Section A must print and sign the application. (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

** Further instructions for the above application may be found on our ePermits website. See the last page for information on the Privacy Act, Paperwork Reduction Act, Estimated Burden, and Freedom of Information Act aspects of this application form.

Mail your application(s) to Division of Management Authority, Branch of Permits, MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

Sheldon Alver, (b) (6) Wildwood, MO 63005

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

Sheldon Alver
(b) (6)

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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.

N/A

4. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): Male (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

N/A b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity:____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: N/A

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

P. H. Jacobsz (Professional Hunter)

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

   a. Country and location (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife was taken from the wild: Namibia, Osombahe Nord 1019 Farm, Omaheke Region, Gobabis

   b. Date wildlife was hunted: October 20, 2020

   c. Approximate age of animal: 9 years

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

   P. H. Jacobsz (Professional Hunter)

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

   Kings Taxidermy, 27 Bahnhof St, Otjiwarongo, Namibia

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).

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:	P. H. Jacobsz (Professional Hunter)
Business Name:	Yellow Shark Logistics CC (Shipper)
Address:	P.O. Box 81413
Address:	
City:	Olympia
State/Province:	Windhoek, Namibia 9000
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature: [redacted] Date: October 26, 2020

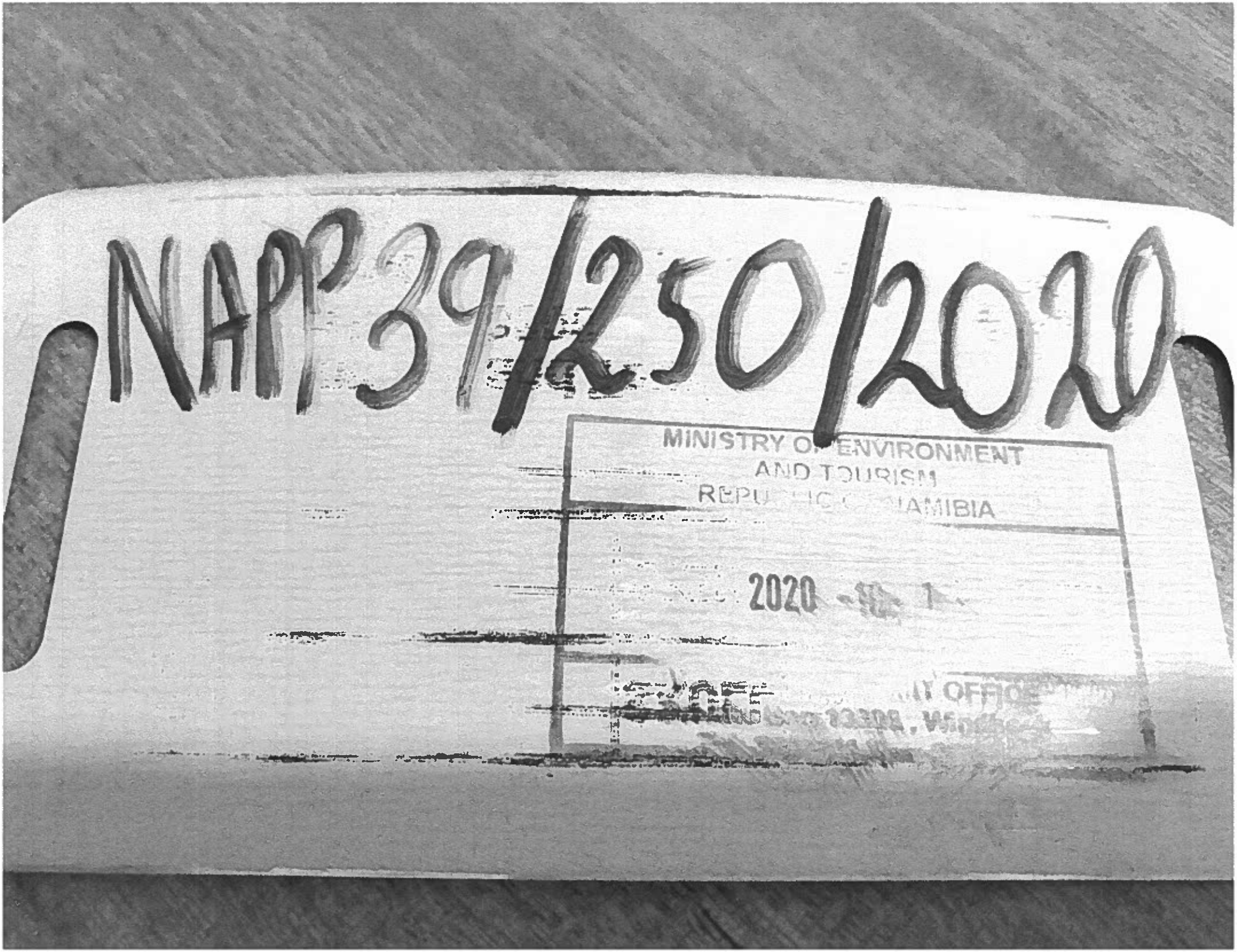
    Be aware that there may be additional permitting or approval requirements by your local or state governments, as well as required by other Federal agencies or foreign government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain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

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

Serial No.:		SKULL	Hunting permit.....
SITES No.:		SKIN	Export permit.....

Environment and Tourism
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek
NAMIBIA




NAP 39/250/2020
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND TOURISM
2020

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506

PERMIT No.:	193330
VALID FROM:	14-10-2020
VALID TO:	26-10-2020
RECEIPT No.:	P 7592028

PERMIT TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES

Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)

Name of Trophy Hunter: S. D. Alver

Residential Address: (b) (6) Wildwood, Mo 63005

Country: USA

To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies:

SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER
Blesbok		Impala Common		Springbok		Other	
Buffalo		Klipspringer		Steenbok		Subject to the attached	
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog		Predator Trophy hunting Condition.	
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck			
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest, Black		Please Contact nearest MEFT	
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue		Office within 7days prior to hunt	
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's			
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard	1x male		
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm: Osombahe Noord # 1019
Helder # 380

Guided by (name of guides): PH. Jacobsz

NAPP 39/250/2020

All advertisements must be done in accordance with Regulation 106 (Gazette no. 3550, 1997) of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (4 of 1975), as amended.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM
Hamund Tusnelde
ISSUING OFFICER (NAME & SIGNATURE)
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER
POHAMBA SHIFETA IN TERMS OF SECTION
78 (L) OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION
ORDINANCE, 1975 (ORDINANCE NO. 4

Official MET date stamp
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
2020 -10- 13
WINDHOEK PERMIT OFFICE
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek
Tel: 2842111 Fax: 258851

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable.

prime press 012019

The following certificate must be completed immediately after each animal that has been hunted (please print)

Date	Species	LH*	RH*	LB*	RB*	Total	RW*	Age	Male/ Female	Farm		Signatures		
										Name	No	Farm owner	Hunter	Professional hunter Master hunting guide Hunting guide
20/10/2020	Leopard			Length Width				9	M	Osombahe Mad 1019		(b) (6) [redacted]		
		We hereby individually and collectively declare that the predator recorded and photographed was hunted, shot and killed by us in full accordance with all the predator trophy hunting permit conditions												
										(b) (6) [redacted]				

*L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward

No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.

This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting.

Only guide(s) as specified on the permit may conduct the hunt.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506

PERMIT No.:	193330
VALID FROM:	14-10-2020
VALID TO:	26-10-2020
RECEIPT No.:	P7592028

PERMIT TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES

Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)

Name of Trophy Hunter: S. D Alver

Residential Address (b) (6), Wildwood, Mo 63005

Country: USA

To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies:

SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER
Blesbok		Impala Common		Springbok		Other	
Buffalo		Klipspringer		Steenbok		Subject to the attached	
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog		Predator Trophy hunting Condition.	
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck			
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest, Black		Please Contact nearest MEFT	
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue		Office within 7days prior to hunt	
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's			
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard	1 x male		
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm: Osombahe Noord # 1019
Helder # 380

Guided by (name of guides): PH. Jacobsz

NAPP 39/050/2020

All advertisements must be done in accordance with Regulation 106 (Gazette No. 1659, 1997) of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (4 of 1975), as amended.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM
Issuing Officer (name & signature)
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER POHAMBA SHIFETA IN TERMS OF SECTION 78 (L) OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION ORDINANCE, 1975 (ORDINANCE NO. 4

Official MET date stamp
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
2020 -10- 1[illegible]
WINDHOEK PERMIT OFFICE
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek
Tel: 284 2111 Fax: 258851

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable.

prime press 012019

The following certificate must be completed immediately after each animal that has been hunted (please print)

Date	Species	LH*	RH*	LB*	RB*	Total	RW*	Age	Male/ Female	Farm		Signatures		
										Name	No	Farm owner	Hunter	Professional hunter Master hunting guide Hunting guide
20/10/2020	Leopard			Length Width				9	M	Osombahe Khd 1019			[redacted] (6) (b)	

We hereby individually and collectively declare that the predator recorded and photographed was hunted, shot and killed by us in full accordance with all the predator trophy hunting permit conditions

[redacted] (6) (b)

*L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward

No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.

This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting.

Only guide(s) as specified on the permit may conduct the hunt.

I hereby acknowledge that I have read and understand the predator trophy hunting permit conditions:

Signatures:

Trophy Hunter: (b) (6) Date: 14/10/2020

Trophy Hunting Guide: Date: 14/10/2020

Trophy Hunting Operator: Date: 14/10/2020

Permit Number: 193350

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

2020 -10- 13

WINDHOEK PERMIT OFFICE
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek
Tel: 284211 Fax: 258861

For official use: MET date stamp.

Schedule G – RECORD SHEET
(Regulation 114C (o))

DEADLINE

This Record Sheet must be completed in full and sent by electronic means to the permit office's dedicated e-mail (predator.hunted@met.gov.na) within 1 week after the hunting permit expired.

Please save the document using the following format: Species_ HUNTING QUOTA TAG Number_ Hunting Permit Number_ Date of record sheet submission (DD/MM/YYYY).

SPECIES HUNTED	Leopard	TAG NUMBER	NaPP 39 | 250 | 2020
HUNT PERMIT NUMBER	193330	CLIENT NAME	S.D Alver
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER	P.H Jacobsz	HUNTING OUTFITTER	P. H Jacobsz
PLACE OF HUNT	Osombahe Nord 1019	CONCESSION HOLDER/LANDOWNER	Landowner
HUNT START DATE (DD/MM/YYYY)	14 | 10 | 2020	HUNT FINISH DATE (DD/MM/YYYY)	20 | 10 | 2020

1. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL? (tick appropriate box): YES ✓ | NO

IF NO, WHY NOT?

---

2. HUNTING METHOD (tick appropriate box): i) BAIT AND BLIND ✓ ii) ON FOOT ☐

3. PRE-BAITING: YES ✓ | NO

4. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED DURING HUNT (including pre-baiting if applicable): 3

5. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED ON BY PREDATOR (including pre-baiting if applicable): 1

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS (including pre-baiting if applicable): 6
The total number of nights that all bait sites were open (if 6 bait sites were open for 1 night = 6 bait nights)

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USED (including pre-baiting if applicable): 9
The total number of times that bait sites were 'freshened' with new bait

8.

SEX & AGE OF PREDATOR FEEDING ON BAITS DURING HUNT:	NUMBER:	EVIDENCE (SIGHTING, TRACKS, TRAIL CAMERA):
Adult male	1	Tracks
Adult female	1	Tracks
Subadult male		
Subadult female	1	Tracks
Juvenile		
Unknown		

9. NUMBER OF PREDATOR SEEN MORE THAN 1 KM AWAY FROM BAITS: 2

IF TROPHY WAS TAKEN:

10. DATE TROPHY TAKEN (DD/MM/YYYY): 20/10/2020

11. GPS LOCATION OF HUNT (in decimal degrees for example; 15.21478 and -19.9591, one number per box):

-22.15 4901 | 18.074227

12. CONDITION OF PREDATOR (tick all appropriate boxes):

i) HEALTHY ☐ ii) UNHEALTHY ☐ iii) FULL STOMACH ☐ iv) MEDIUM STOMACH ☐ v) EMPTY STOMACH ☑

MEASUREMENTS:

13. BODY LENGTH (CM):	235	14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM):	68
15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM):	60	16. SKULL LENGTH (CM):	25
17. SKULL WIDTH (CM):	15	18. WEIGHT (KG)	59

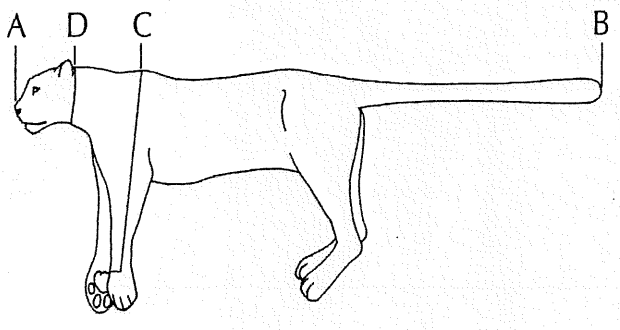
MEASUREMENTS & PHOTOGRAPHS

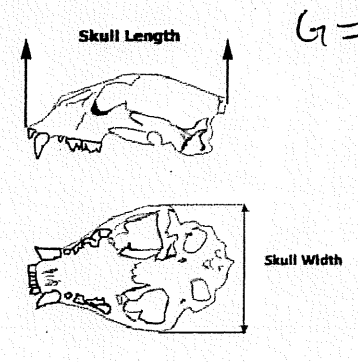
Measurements to be taken:

1. Body length (cm, tip of nose to tip of tail; Measurement A–B)
2. Shoulder height (cm, tip of scapula to back of plantar pad; Measurement C)
3. Neck circumference (cm, immediately behind the ear; Measurement D)
4. Skull length (mm, greatest length of skull, measured as a straight line between pegs)
5. Skull width (mm, greatest width of skull, measured across zygomatic arches)

L = 25cm
W = 14.5cm
39.50

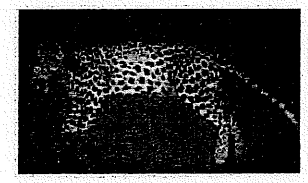
TH = 7.4cm
G = 0.4cm





Photographs required before the trophy is skinned:







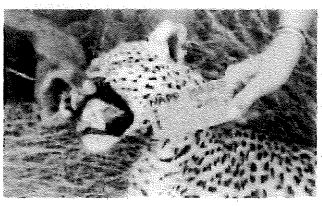
1. Side view showing the entire body with the hunter positioned directly behind for scale, and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

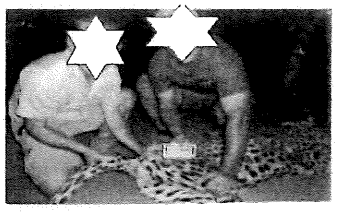
2. The predator lying on its right side showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

3. The predator lying on its left showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
30 NOV 2020
WINDHOEK
Private Bag 13306 • Windhoek
Tel: 284 2045 • Fax: 258861





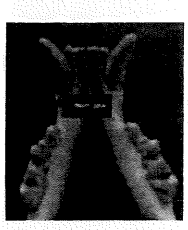


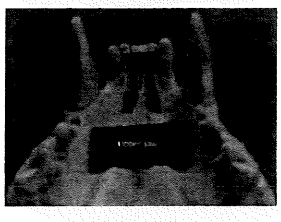
4. Close up of the nose clearly showing the nose, eyes, and mount and a visible predator hunting quota tag number.

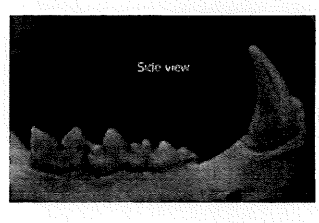
5. Frontal view of the teeth showing coloration and wear on the canines and incisors and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

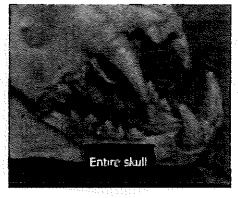
6. Hindquarters clearly showing the scrotum and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

Photographs required from the cleaned skull:









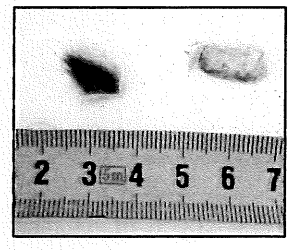
7. Lower jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.

8. Upper jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.

9: Side view of the lower jaw (either side) showing the canine and wear on the cusps of molars and premolars.

10. Wide shot of all the teeth showing wear, broken teeth, and teeth coloration.

Skin and Fur Sample - Collection Guidelines:



1. Cut off a 3 by 3 cm^3 square piece of fur with skin from the underneath (belly) of the leopard, as shown in the photograph, to avoid any damage to the trophy skin.
2. Write the following information onto an envelope:
    a. Species e.g. leopard
    b. Professional Hunter Full Name
    c. Farm Name
    d. MET TAG Number
    e. GPS Coordinates of hunt (in decimal degrees for example; 15.21478 and -19.9591)
3. Place the sample into the envelope.
4. Put a handful of rice or salt into the envelope with the sample.
5. Seal the envelope.
6. Store the envelope in a cool and dry place.
7. The envelope must be submitted to MET PERMIT OFFICE within a period of 2 months from the hunt date.
8. Tick the box below to confirm that a skin and fur sample has been collected from the leopard for submission:

YES X	NO

SIGNATURE OF (Type in full name into the box):

Trophy hunter:(b) (6) Date: 20/10/2020

Trophy hunting Guide: Date: 20/10/2020

Trophy hunting Operator: Date: 20/10/2020

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number:	PER0002384
Date Received by DSA:	January 04, 2021
DMA Contact:	Miguel Richardson
Applicant:	Sheldon Dewayne Alver Wildwood, Missouri
Specimens and Species:	1.0 male leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Wild (Namibia) One (1) personal sport-hunted trophy
Recipient:	Self
Type of Permit:	Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Species Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) is a large-bodied felid with a wide geographic distribution across Africa and Asia that includes southern Africa, the Middle East, and southeastern and eastern Asia (Stein *et al*. 2020). The distribution is not continuous, and leopards are now extinct in large parts of their historic range (Stein *et al.* 2020). The leopard occupies a variety of habitats, including mountainous environments, grassland savannas, deserts, and forests (Stein *et al.* 2020). Leopards prefer to prey on medium-sized ungulates (10-40 kg) but will also feed on a variety of other taxa, including larger ungulates, birds, monkeys, and rodents (Hayward *et al.* 2006). Leopards are generally solitary, territorial, and may be nocturnal or diurnal (Stein and Hayssen 2013).

Female leopards generally give birth to litter sizes ranging between 1 and 6 cubs (mode = 2 cubs, litters of 5 and 6 are rare; Stein and Hayssen 2013). Infanticidal behavior by male leopards has been documented, and this behavior could have negative impacts on populations when male turnover rate is elevated (Balme and Hunter 2013). Leopards are trophy hunted in parts of Africa, with males often targeted. Research has indicated that take of male leopards at least 6-7 years of age has a relatively low impact on populations (Packer *et al.* 2009), and although visually aging leopards can be challenging, methods for age estimation using photographs may help facilitate identification of older-aged individuals (Balme *et al.* 2012).

The total, global population size of the leopard is unknown, but the species has been categorized as Vulnerable A2cd by the IUCN Red List since 2016 (last assessed in 2015) and has a decreasing population trend (Stein *et al.* 2020). Stein *et al.* (2020) estimate that >30% of the global leopard range has been reduced in the last three generations (22.3 years). Conservation threats to leopards include loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation (*e.g.*, illegal wildlife trade, poorly managed trophy hunting). These threats are not well understood and will likely continue unless appropriate conservation efforts are implemented (Stein *et al*. 2020).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2021). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with three subspecies was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2020).

<u>African leopards (*Panthera pardus pardus*)</u>

There are 8-9 subspecies of leopard currently recognized (Kitchener *et al.* 2017; Stein *et al.* 2020). All African leopard populations are considered to be a single subspecies: *Panthera pardus pardus*. Historically widespread, this subspecies' current range is primarily found in central, eastern and southern Africa. There have been notable dramatic reductions in the leopard's historic range in both North and West Africa (93.99-99% and 86-95%, respectively; Jacobson *et al.* 2016). Approximately 21% of the leopard's range has been lost in sub-Saharan Africa within the last 25 years, and populations have likely declined >30% over the last three generations (Stein *et al.* 2020). The African leopard subspecies, as well as the sub-Saharan population, potentially qualify as Vulnerable A2cd, while the North African population potentially qualifies as Critically Endangered (Stein *et al.* 2020).

The leopard is included in Appendix II of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and is part of a joint initiative by the CMS and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (ACI) (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, CMS and CITES have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (*e.g.*, illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building). The ACI will work closely with other conservation organizations, including the IUCN and its specialist groups, and implement CITES and CMS resolutions and decisions through a Programme of Work to be developed (CITES 2019a).

Within the above framework, the CMS Secretariat commissioned the IUCN Species Survival Commission Cat Specialist Group to draft the *Roadmap for the Conservation of the Leopard in Africa*. It was presented at the first meeting of the Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative in 2018, and Version 1.0 was finalized in 2019 (CITES 2020). The document is intended as "background for the development of transboundary Regional Conservation Strategies and subsequently National Action Plans for the implementation of conservation actions for the leopard in Africa under the auspice of the CMS and CITES in the frame of the African Carnivores Initiative" (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2019:6). The *Roadmap* proposes four conservation regions in Africa (West, Central, East, and southern Africa) that might have different conservation priorities and proposes multiple objectives and activities for consideration in regional and national conservation programs. Objectives include surveying leopard populations, their prey base and threats; mitigating human-leopard conflict; ensuring trophy hunting is non-detrimental to leopard populations; and minimizing illegal trade of leopards (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2019:26-27).

Leopard population in Namibia

Leopards in Namibia occur throughout the country except for the desert coast (Richmond-Coggan 2019:103). Previously thought to be absent from Namibia's southeast farmlands (Stein *et al.* 2011), a recent national leopard survey suggests leopards are more widespread in Namibia and present in this region (Richmond-Coggan 2019:103). Most of the leopard population in Namibia occurs outside of national parks (Richmond-Coggan 2019:120), and one of the primary threats to leopard conservation is excessive off-take, often illegal, of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (*e.g.*, livestock predation) (CITES 2018a:7; Richmond-Coggan 2019:117). For example, between October 2016 and December 2018, based on a national questionnaire, 342 leopards were removed from properties in Namibia; only 196 leopards were recorded as removed by the Namibian government's Ministry of Environment and Tourism (now Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism) during this time (Richmond-Coggan 2019:121). Leopards usually are taken by affected livestock owners

(IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116), but may also be trophy hunted (Richmond-Coggan 2019:69).

The recent national leopard survey estimates the leopard population in Namibia to be 11,733 individuals (root mean square error 5,949) (Richmond-Coggan 2019:57). This estimate is 17% lower than that obtained by a previous survey published in 2011 (14,154 individuals: Stein *et al.* 2011). The new analysis was based on data obtained using camera trap surveys and a questionnaire. Data were augmented with records of leopard presence and density estimates from multiple sources including government records, the Atlasing project (http://www.the-eis.com/atlas/), and published studies. Rather than representing an overall decline in Namibia's leopard population, Richmond-Coggan (2019:108) suggests that the current lower population estimate likely results from improved modelling methods and statistical analyses and represents increased accuracy.

Leopard densities in Namibia range between 0.25 and 13.5 leopards per 100 km^2. The upper end of the range is considered an outlier (densities are generally 0.25-5.6 leopards/100 km^2; Richmond-Coggan 2019:106-108), as it represents a private, enclosed reserve (Okonjima Nature Reserve); a more recent density estimate for the area is higher (14.51 leopards/100 km^2: Noack *et al.* 2019). Freehold farmland generally has higher densities compared to national parks (Richmond-Coggan 2019:110). Density estimates across regions differed between 2011 and 2019. The central and northern regions of Namibia have 40% and 16% higher densities in the most recent survey, respectively, compared to estimates in 2011 (Richmond-Coggan 2019:52). The southern region has a 38% lower density than estimated in 2011 (Richmond-Coggan 2019:51). The northeast region, previously considered a high density region (Stein *et al.* 2011), has been identified as an area of low density in the current survey (Richmond-Coggan 2019:109). Compared to other African countries, leopard densities across Namibia appear to be relatively low, but this result is also likely influenced by variation in survey effort (Richmond-Coggan 2019:106-108).

The results of this most recent national survey will be used in a national management strategy plan for leopards in Namibia (CITES 2018a:15).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Sheldon Dewayne Alver, Wildwood, Missouri) requests authorization to import one male leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy taken from the wild in Namibia.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild on October 20, 2020 at the Farm Osombahe Nord #1019 in the Omaheke Region of Namibia, with Professional Hunter P. H. Jacobsz. The leopard was harvested under Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 193330 [Tag # NAPP 39/250 (2020)]. No Export Confirmation Certificate was provided.

3. The estimated age of the leopard by the stated Farm Owner, Hunter, and Professional Hunter is 9 years. The skull size is stated to be 40 cm (25 cm long + 15 cm wide).

4. The area from which the leopard was taken is the Omaheke Region of Namibia (GPS coordinates – -22.154901, 18.074227 – correspond to the central-western area of the region). According to the most recent national leopard survey, the Omaheke Region has variable leopard densities (see Figure 4.8 below from Richmond-Coggan 2019:59) with highest density in the freehold farms in the central and southern parts of the region (Richmond-Coggan 2019:58). The location from which the leopard was taken appears to be in an area of mid-level leopard density for Namibia.

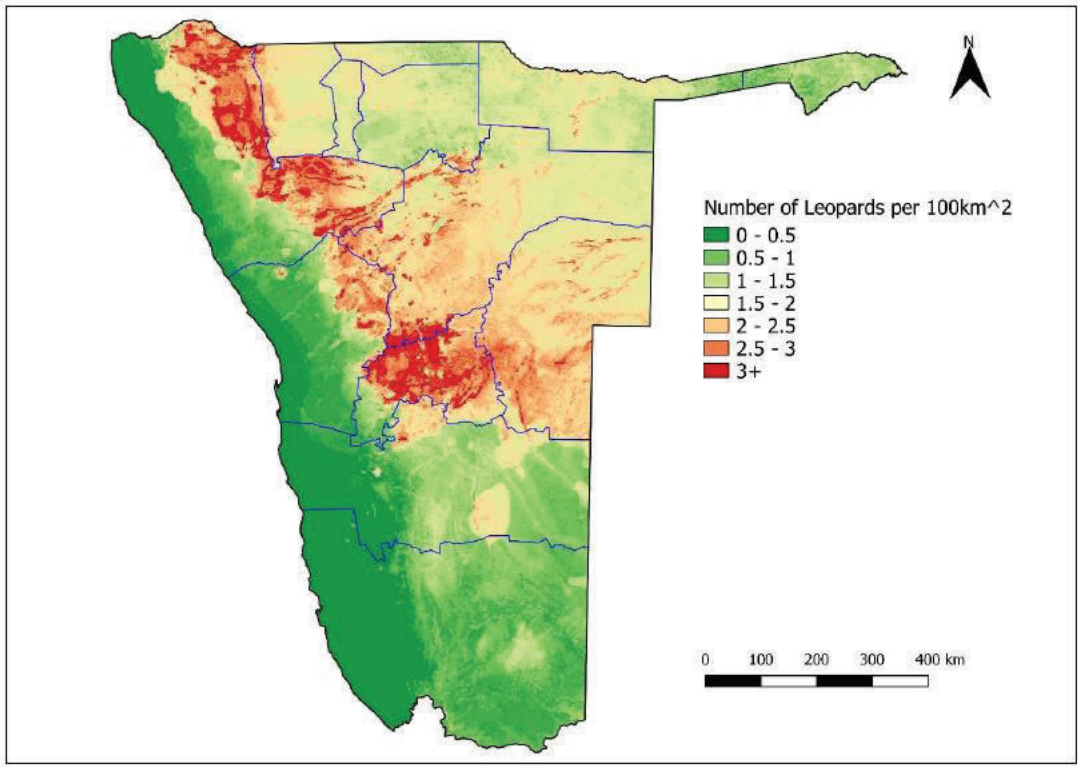


Figure 4.8. The variation in leopard density using seven density intervals across Namibia based upon the distribution model.

B. Namibia Information:

5. Leopards in Namibia are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting and are the beneficiary of several protective measures. Under national legislation in Namibia, the leopard is listed as Protected Game (Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975, Controlled Wildlife Products and Trade Act, 2008) (CITES 2018a:8). No person may kill, hunt, or possess a leopard, or trade in leopard products without a permit. However, owners or occupiers of land may kill leopards in defense of human life or to protect their livestock and must report the killing to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (CITES 2018a:8). The export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not

allowed (CITES 2018a:8). Leopards are protected under legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144-145). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally (*e.g.*, Richmond-Coggan 2019:69).

6. Richmond-Coggan (2019:118) notes that problem-animal removal is high in Namibia and will impact leopard populations and long-term survival of the species. The high quantity of leopards killed/removed as problem animals in Namibia may present management challenges because ≤50% of problem animals killed/removed are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting (Stein *et al.* 2011; Richmond-Coggan 2019:69). Problem-animal removal is also less discriminating than current trophy hunting practices in Namibia and includes removal of female leopards (97 females removed between October 2016 and December 2018 based on a national questionnaire: Richmond-Coggan 2019:68). Accurate estimates of problem-animal mortality are essential to the management of the leopard trophy hunting system.

7. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system with management practices regarding quota allocation, hunt monitoring, and trophy take and export (CITES 2018a:8-10).

8. The overall leopard harvest quota (250 leopards/year) is allocated by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism among hunting concessions, taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information, such as estimated population size, density, and habitat (CITES 2018a:9). Larger parcels with healthier leopard populations, supported by monitoring results, are awarded higher quotas. In the absence of population estimates, trophy quality and trend assessments are used as a guide (CITES 2018a:9).

9. According to the U.S. Department of State (State 2018), Namibia uses a rigorous, science-based system for quota setting for hunting in communal conservancies. This practice ensures wildlife sustainability. The quota process begins by combining hunting data from the previous year with current information for the species. An initial quota is adjusted taking into account five factors that are indicated on a Quota Setting Sheet (*e.g.*, population estimate, species status, and population trend). The quota setting process is a team effort by local conservancy committee members, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and conservation NGOs. Initial data compilation takes about 6 months.

10. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. The quota setting process and data are discussed during a day-long visit to the conservancy with team members. After considering the data and local knowledge, the finalized requested quota is submitted to local ministry representatives for review and comment. Once the quota request sheet is agreed upon and signed by the respective parties, it is submitted to central ministry representatives for final approval. Throughout the year, monitoring of species utilization and benefits continues. At the end of the year, an annual report is generated for each conservancy. These results inform the next quota setting cycle.

11. Leopard hunting off-take is well-monitored (CITES 2018a:9). Hunting is not allowed during the months of December and January (Republic of Namibia 2016:Regulation 116). An individual leopard hunting permit must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018a:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and the results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018a:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018a:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.

12. Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard. For example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides (CITES 2018a:8). In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull size (length + width: Richmond-Coggan 2019:90) of 32 cm may be harvested (Republic of Namibia 2016:Regulation 114C). These latter measures, introduced in 2010, have resulted in a large reduction of female take in recent years. Females represented 0.7% (8 individuals) of trophy hunted leopards between 2011 and 2018 compared to 32% (476 individuals) between 2001 and 2010 (Richmond-Coggan 2019:78-79). Similarly, small males (skull size <32 cm) represented 0.7% (5 individuals) of trophy hunted males between 2011 and 2018 compared to 7.1% (104 individuals) prior to implementing the new measures (Richmond-Coggan 2019:96). The age range of leopards hunted between 2013 and 2018 was 2-20 years. The majority of hunted leopards (71.8%) were 7 years or older, followed by 4-6.5 year old leopards (26.7%), and 2-3.5 year old leopards (1.52%) (Richmond-Coggan 2019:84).

13. Additional tracking measures prior to export also apply to the monitoring system. All harvested leopard trophies, for example, must be presented to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for inspection and tagging (CITES 2018a:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit (CITES 2018a:10). The leopard's skin must have the scrotum attached to confirm sex. Skins without a scrotum attached are assumed female and will not be permitted to be exported (Republic of Namibia 2016:Regulation 114D). All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition (CITES 2018a:10-11). Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. Between 2016, when these regulations were introduced, and 2018, no hunted trophies were reported to be female (Richmond-Coggan 2019:79). However, at least one skull of a trophy hunted leopard appears to be below 32 cm during this same time (see graph below – Figure 4.25 from Richmond-Coggan 2019:97). Accordingly, after establishing the recent trophy take and export regulations in 2010 and 2016, take of females and small males has been reduced; records of leopard trophy hunting indicate that both have rarely been trophy hunted since 2011 (Richmond-Coggan 2019). According to Namibia's regulations, such trophies would not be exported.

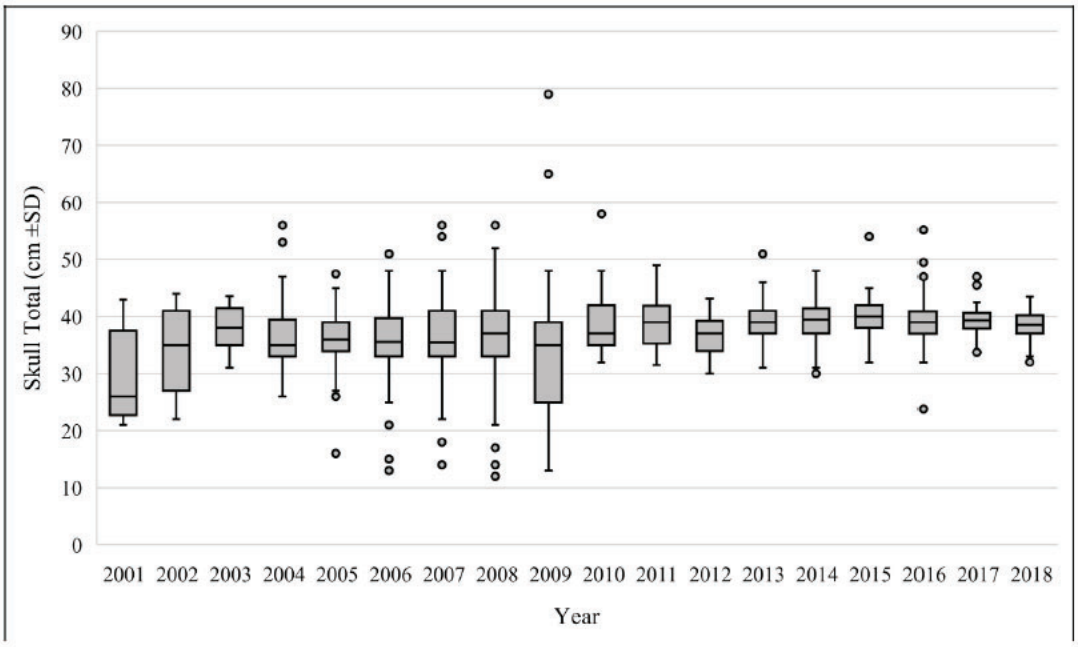


Figure 4.25. The skull total (cm) measurements for trophy hunted leopards between 2001 and 2018.

14. A non-detriment report from Namibian officials in 2018 concluded that trophy hunting in Namibia is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018a:15-16). This finding was based on multiple factors, including that the trophy hunting program is strictly controlled (see management practices outlined above). Moreover, the national leopard survey at that time indicated the leopard population in Namibia was stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed (CITES 2018a:15-16). According to the most recent national survey, the leopard population is widely distributed in Namibia and extends beyond the current range recognized by the IUCN (Richmond-Coggan 2019:55), but the leopard population estimate is 17% lower than that obtained in 2011, a result attributed to greater accuracy rather than population decline (Richmond-Coggan 2019:108,115). Based on the previous leopard population estimate (14,154 individuals), the annual quota of 250 leopards represented ~1.8% of the population and ~3-4% of the male population assuming a 1:1 sex ratio (Stein *et al.* 2011). Based on the most recent population estimate (11,733 individuals), the annual quota of 250 leopards represents ~2.1% of the population and ~4.3% of the male population assuming a 1:1 sex ratio. Richmond-Coggan (2019:4,115) recommends retaining the 250 leopard quota based on additional factors, including that leopard hunting trophy off-take has remained well-below the quota after the implementation of new regulations in 2010 (see #16 below).

15. The 2019 national survey suggests that the current trophy hunting system in Namibia could be detrimental to some populations. Richmond-Coggan (2019:113) cites information for the Nyae Nyae Conservancy, located in the northeast of the Otjozondjupa Region, in which a recent survey identified the oldest leopards as 3-4 years old. Richmond-Coggan (2019:113) states that removal of these ages in the Nyae Nyae Conservancy would be highly detrimental to the population's long-term viability.

16. In 2020, the Namibia Professional Hunting Association launched an Age-Related Trophy Hunting System intended to incentivize hunting of individuals that are older and past their prime to reduce negative effects of trophy hunting on populations. The initial launch appears largely focused on bovids, but includes elephants, suids, and carnivores. For carnivores, scoring is determined by skull size multiplied by the age (NAPHA Newsletter, Issue 31/2020 and associated video). Details regarding the implementation and impact of the system on leopard trophy hunting are unknown at this time.

C. CITES Export Quota Program:

17. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 1992). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2021). Although this quota was increased, actual trophy hunted leopards have been less. During 2004-2018, on average approximately 159 leopards were harvested per year (about 63.6% of the annual quota; see Table 4.18 below from Richmond-Coggan 2019:79). When the number of trophy hunted leopards exceeded 250 in 2008 (Table 4.18, Richmond-Coggan 2019:79), Namibia instituted a temporary harvest moratorium, assessed population data, evaluated their hunting management strategy, and ultimately revised their hunting regulations. The quota of 250 leopards was maintained. Under the new regulations introduced in 2010, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set (CITES 2018a:11). Between 2011 and 2018, an average of 138 leopards were harvested each year, with the highest number of leopards harvested in 2017 (161 individuals) (Richmond-Coggan 2019:79, Table 4.18).

Table 4.18. The number of male and female leopards trophy hunted across Namibia between 2001 and 2018.

	Leopard sex			
Year	**Male**	**Female**	**Unknown**	**Total**
2001	23	10	2	**35**
2002	61	27	1	**89**
2003	61	34		**95**
2004	65	32	6	**103**
2005	86	43	1	**130**
2006	138	68	3	**209**
2007	126	72	4	**202**
2008	262	123	5	**390**
2009	151	64	2	**217**
2010	27	3		**30**
2011	111	4		**115**
2012	105	1	1	**107**
2013	114	2		**116**
2014	149			**149**
2015	148	1	1	**150**
2016	160			**160**
2017	161			**161**
2018	143			**143**
Total	**2091**	**484**	**26**	**2601**

18. Between 2006 and 2018, according to UNEP-WCMC (2021), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 166 trophies (169 including bodies), 7 skins, and 7 skulls annually.

19. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decisions on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

> Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

20. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018b). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals Committee. For Namibia:

"*The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Namibia, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild*."

21. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018c:6).

22. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (*Panthera pardus*): Report of the Animals Committee. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Geneva, Switzerland, August 17 – 28, 2019, under document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*. There were no recommended amendments to the approved quotas for Namibia.

23. During CoP18, a working group was established to consider leopard quotas set by the CoP. The working group chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Humane Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International, San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019b). This working group resulted in a consensus recommendation, later adopted by CoP18, to establish a regular process for reviewing quotas (every 9 years or sooner if determined necessary) for species included in Appendix I established by the Conference of the Parties.

24. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species, subject to the following conditions.

Conditions

a. The leopard to be imported must have been harvested and exported in accordance with all relevant laws and regulations established by the government of Namibia and comply with United States import law.
b. The leopard to be imported must be a male leopard and comply with Namibia's minimum skull size requirement (length + width).

* * * * *

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DSA BIOLOGIST:

RACHEL JACOBS

Digitally signed by RACHEL JACOBS
Date: 2021.04.15 14:08:26 -04'00'

Rachel L. Jacobs, Ph.D.
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

DSA CONCUR:

ELEANORA BABIJ

Digitally signed by ELEANORA BABIJ
Date: 2021.04.15 15:21:11 -04'00'

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD DEC 07 2020

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Klein	James	R	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Pacific Palisades	CA	90272	LA	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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 11/20/2020

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

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

James Klein (b) (6)

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: August 16, 2020

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

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

   d. 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:
   Lower Lupande Game Management Area

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: August 16, 2020

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

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:
   Kwalata Safaris
   6980 Katanga Road
   Lusaka - Zambia

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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: Kwalata Safaris
   Address:
   Address: 6980 Katanga Road
   City: Lusaka
   State/Province:
   Country, Postal Code: Zambia

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature (b) (6) Date: 11/20/2020

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

Houston, TX

Serial No. 555555

NPW FORM 5B

S/No.: .....

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

0007215

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE ACT
(ACT NO. 14 OF 2015)

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE
(LICENCES AND FEES) REGULATION, 2007

Appendix 2 Second Schedule(3)

PERMIT TO HUNT IN A GAME MANAGEMENT AREA

Station of issue: Chilanga Date of Issue: 06/08/2020

DETAILS OF PERMIT HOLDER

Full name: Klein James Robert NRC/Passport No: (b) (6)

Tel/Mobile No.: E-mail address:

Postal Address: Kwalata Safaris Residential Address: USA

DETAILS OF FIREARMS

Firearm Licence No(s) 1.: 488 2. 3.

Calibre(s) 1.: 375 2. 300 3.

DETAILS OF LICENCES, HUNTING AREA & HUNTING TYPE

Resident/Non Resident Hunting Licence No (s)

Bird Hunting Licence No. 000527

Hunting Type: Non-Resident

is hereby authorised to hunt in Lupande Game Management Area,

Lavu Lupande Hunting block for days from 12/08/2020

to 29/10/2020 (Dates inclusive)

Amount Paid $ 150 GRZ Receipt No. 69236

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE
- 6 AUG 2020
COMMERCIAL OFFICE
PRIVATE BAG 1, CHILANGA, ZAMBIA

Official Stamp

Chairperson of the Committee

Note: Original copy to Permit Holder - Duplicate copy to Accounts - Triplicate to Commercial - Quadruplicate to be retained in the Book

Original

NPW FORM 2

0005750

S/No.....

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
Zambia Wildlife Act, 2015
(No. 14 of 2015)

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE
(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007
(Regulations 3 (2))

HUNTING LICENCE - NON RESIDENT

Station of Issue..... Chilanga ..... Date of Issue..... 06/08/2020 .....

DETAILS OF LICENSEE

Full Name..... J KLEIN ..... NRC No./Passport No..(b) (6) .....

Nationality..... USA ..... Age.....

Tel/Mobile No:..... E-mail.....

Full Name of Safari Company: Kwalata Safari Ltd .....

Certificate of Incorporation No. ..... Date of Incorporation.....

Postal Address..... Box 35225 Lsk ..... Residential Address.....

Firearm Licence/Tourist Firearm Import No. 4818 ..... Calibre of Firearm..... 375. .....

Type of Hunt.....

Any other relevant information, which may be considered in support of this application (e.g, previous hunting licences held or previous hunting experience.

The above named Safari Hunting Outfitter and its bona fide Clients are authorised by this licence under the guidance of the Professional Hunter to hunt the following Game and/or protected animals within the Game Management Area or hunting block specified hereunder and for the specified period and upon payment of the fees specified below:

Species of Animals	Number	Sex	Hunting Area	Hunting Period	*Fees - The Kwacha equivalent of US$*
Leopard	1st	m	Lower Lufunde 89235	2020	2650-
					-

Total Animals fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of US$ 2650-
Concession Fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of US$ -
Grand Total the kwacha equivalent of US$ 2650-

Official Stamp

Chairperson of the Committee

NPW FORM 7

Original

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

0005270

S/No.: .....

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE ACT
(ACT NO. 14 of 2015)
THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE
(LICENCES AND FEES) REGULATIONS, 2007)
Regulation 5(2)
BIRD HUNTING LICENCE

Station of issue: Chilanga Date of issue: 06/08/2020

DETAILS OF LICENSEE

Full Name: Klein James Robert NRC/Passport No: (b) (6) [redacted]

Tel/Mobile No: ..... E-mail address: .....

Postal Address: Kwalata Safaris Residential Address: USA

DETAILS OF FIREARM(S)

Firearm Licence No(s) 1: 4818 2: ..... 3: .....

Calibre of Firearm(s) 1: 375 2: 300 3: .....

The above named licensee is authorized to hunt birds of species specified in column 1 except during the seasons specified in column 2.

Common Name (Column 1)	Closed season (Column 2)
Fulvous Whistling Duck	1st January to 31st May
White-faced Whistling Duck	1st January to 31st May
White-Backed Duck	1st January to 31st May
Egyptian Goose	1st January to 31st October
Spur-Winged Goose	1st January to 31st May
Knob Billed Duck	1st January to 31st May
African Pygmy Goose	1st January to 31st May
African Black Duck	1st January to 31st May
Yellow-Billed Duck	1st January to 31st May
Cape Teal	1st January to 31st May
Pintail	1st January to 31st May
Red-Billed Teal	1st January to 31st May
Hottentot Teal	1st January to 31st May
Garganey	1st January to 31st May
Northern Shoveler	1st January to 31st May
Cape Shoveler	1st January to 31st May
Southern Pochard	1st January to 31st May
Coqui Francolin	1st February to 30th June
White throated Francolin	1st February to 30th June
Crested Francolin	1st February to 30th June
Shelley's Francolin	1st February to 30th June
Red-winged Francolin	1st February to 30th June
Red-billed Francolin	1st February to 30th June
Natal Francolin	1st February to 30th June
Hildebrandits Francolin	1st February to 30th June
Swaisons' Francolin	1st February to 30th June
Red-necked Francolin	1st February to 30th June
Common quail	1st October to 31st March
Harlequin Quail	1st October to 31st March
Blue Quail	1st October to 31st March
Crested Guinea fowl	1st December to 3tht April
Helmeted Guinea fowl	1st December to 3tht April

Note: A maximum of six birds to be hunted within 21 days under Non-Resident Hunting.

Bird Hunting Licence Fees $100

Application Fees Paid: —

Total Fees Paid: $100

GRZ Receipt No: 69236

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE
- 6 AUG 2020
COMMERCIAL OFFICE
PRIVATE BAG 1, CHILANGA, ZAMBIA

Official Stamp

Chairperson of the Committee

Note: Original copy to Applicant - Duplicate to Accounts - Triplicate to Commercial - Quadruplicate to be retained in the book

NPW FORM 12

ORIGINAL

S/No. 0000388

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

The Zambia Wildlife Act

(No. 14 of 2015)

(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007

(Regulation 7(5))

RECORD OF GAME AND/OR PROTECTED ANIMALS KILLED OR WOUNDED

Name of Professional Hunter: R. TARR NRC/Passport No. 125760/13/1

Residential Address: Lusaka

Name of Safari Company on behalf of which the Professional Hunter is submitting this return: Kwacha Safaris

DETAILS OF CLIENT

Name of client: S. KLEIN NRC/Passport No: (b) (6)

Tel/Mobile No. Nationality: USA.

Postal Address: Box 35225 LSK. Residential Address

Type of Licence: Licence No.: 7215

Date of Issue: 6/8/2020 Place of Issue: Chilanga

Name of Hunting Block where hunting was conducted: Lower Lupande

Hunting period From: 12/8/2020 To: 20/8/2020

Date killed or wounded	Species	Sex	Number killed	Number Wounded	GPS Location	Trophy for export Yes	Trophy for export No	Foreign currency value charged to client
15/8/2020	Zebra	m	1K		S B09941 E 0314698	✓		
16/8/2020	Hyena	m	1K		S B21576 E 0313879	✓		
16/8/2020	Leopard	m	1K		S B21716 E 0313711	✓		

DETAILS OF TROPHY MEASUREMENTS

Species	Length of Skin	Length of Tusk	Average length of horn	Length of Skull
Zebra				
Hyena				
Leopard	7'3"			

ONE ZAMBIA ONE NATION

Certification by -

(a) Client

I certify that the animals listed on this return were hunted or wounded by me during the period stated and that the total amount of foreign currency stated and paid by me to the safari company is the full amount I was charged.

(b) Professional Hunter

I certify that the animals listed in this return were actually hunted by the client in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Safari Hunting Licence a[illegible] is the full amount paid by the client for the hunt.

Date 26/8/2020 Signature of Clien (b) (6)

Date Signature of Professional Hunter

Date Name of Wildlife Police Officer NIMO ZULU

Employment No. of W.P.O. 24755 RS

Signature of W.P.O.

Notes: Original copy to Committee ** Duplicate to Safari Company ** Triplicate to Commercial ** Quadruplicate to be retained in the book

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number:	0002550
Date Received by DSA:	January 11, 2021
DMA Contact:	Miguel Richardson
Applicant:	James Klein Pacific Palisades, California
Specimens and Species:	Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Wild (Zambia) One (1) personal sport-hunted trophy (life-sized mount; skin, skull, and claws)
Recipient:	Self
Type of Permit:	Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Species Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) has one of the largest geographic ranges of any terrestrial mammal in the world and ranges from southern Africa, through the Middle East, to eastern Asia from South Africa to eastern China and Russian Federation (Stein et al. 2016). The African leopard (*P. p. pardus*) is one of about nine leopard subspecies and occurs primarily in sub-Saharan regions (Jacobson et al. 2016). A habitat generalist, the leopard – all subspecies considered – occupies mesic woodlands, grassland savannas, and forests (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011). Home ranges are about 13–35 km^2 (Hunt 2011). Ambush predators, leopards prey primarily on

medium-sized ungulates, especially deer (Family Cervidae) (Hanssen et al. 2017). They also scavenge prey taken by other carnivores. These carcasses are often cached in trees beyond the reach of smaller, more numerous predators (Stein et al. 2016). Adult leopards have few natural predators (Hunt 2011). The total population size of the leopard is unknown. In southern Africa, a regional range loss of approximately 21% has been reported (Stein et al. 2016). Given their larger body size, males are more desirable and thus more susceptible than females to being harvested by trophy hunters (Braczkowski et al. 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein et al. 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2018). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2018).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein et al. 2016). This rangewide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein et al. 2016).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah, (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

According to Zambia's Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), there are two main leopard populations in Zambia which are centered in the Kafue and Luangwa Ecosystems and are comprised of several national parks (NP) and game management areas (GMA) (CITES 2018a:3). Five smaller populations occur in northwest Zambia in the Lunga NP area, Liuwa NP area in the west, Sioma-Ngwezi NP area in the southwest, and in the NPs and GMAs in the

Bangweulu area and Lake Mweru-Wantipa area in the north (CITES 2018a:3). DNPW reports that the current total leopard range in Zambia is at least 220,000 km^2 (CITES 2018a:3), which is similar to the extant range of 218,000 km^2 determined by Jacobson et al. (2016:Supp. Table 5).

No countrywide estimate of the leopard population in Zambia has been made (CITES 2018a:5). Previous research conducted in 2011, 2016 and 2017, on leopard densities in some NPs and GMAs within Zambia found densities between 1.88 leopards/100 km^2 and 8.2 leopards/100 km^2 (CITES 2018a:5). Therefore, given the extent of leopard range in the country and assuming a conservatively low overall density of between one and two leopards per 100 km^2, DNPW reports that the overall leopard population in Zambia is likely to be 2,000 – 4,000 individuals (CITES 2018a:5).

In the 2016 IUCN Red List assessment, Stein et al. (2016) stated that it is generally thought that the Zambia leopard population is healthy but declining outside of human dominated areas. The leopard population in Zambia appears to be decreasing from previous estimates with leopards disappearing from areas with increased human development and intensive conflict with humans (Haton et al. 2001, du Toit 2004, Fusari et al. 2006, Lindsay et al. 2014, as cited in Stein et al. 2016.)

According to DNPW, threats to the persistence of the leopard population in Zambia include habitat encroachment and fragmentation, bush meat poaching/snaring, human leopard conflict and prey depletion (CITES 2018a:36). In addition, illegal harvest is a potential threat to the species in Zambia as DNPW confiscated 110 illegal leopard skins between 2013 and 2017 (CITES 2018a:12).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (James Klein; Pacific Palisades, California) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zambia.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild in Lower Lupande Hunting Block, Zambia, on August 16, 2020. The 2020 leopard hunting quota allocated for Lower Lupande Hunting Block has not yet been posted. A copy of the applicant's non-resident hunting license (S/No. 0005750), permit to hunt in a game management area (S/No. 0007215), and record of game and/or protected animals killed or wounded (S/No. 0000388) were included in the application.

B. Zambia Information:

3. Leopards in Zambia are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting and are the beneficiary of several protective measures. The Wildlife Act of 2015 (Act) is the principal legislation guiding the management of wildlife in Zambia, and the DNPW is the only government department responsible for the management of wildlife, including leopards, in

Zambia (CITES 2018a:7). The Act also provides for the promotion of opportunities for the equitable and sustainable use of public wildlife estates; provides for the establishment, control and co-management of Community Partnership Parks for the conservation and restoration of ecological structures for non-consumptive forms of recreation and environmental education; provides for the sustainable use of wildlife and the effective management of the wildlife habitat in Game Management Areas; enhances the benefits of Game Management Areas to local communities and wildlife; involves local communities in the management of Game Management Areas; and provides for the development and implementation of management plans (CITES 2018a:7).

The Act also provides for stiffer penalties related to poaching and enforcing all wildlife related violations in Zambia (CITES 2018a:7). Hunting of all wild animals without a permit in Zambia is illegal (CITES 2018a:7). Further, it is a criminal offense to hunt, kill, capture or be in possession of a leopard specimen without a license (CITES 2018a:7). The leopard is considered a protected species under the Act and therefore attracts stiffer penalties without option of a fine (CITES 2018a:7). Other legislation includes regulations (Private Wildlife Estates) and Statutory Instruments already in force such as CITES, Hunting, and Elephant Hunting (CITES 2018a:7). According to DNPW, other Statutory Instruments are in preparation for the implementation of the Wildlife Act of 2015 and are currently under review, including (CITES 2018a:1,7-8):

- formulating specific regulations which place certain conditions on the hunting of leopards (and lions) in GMAs, including but not limited to: age-based regulations, banning the hunting of females, and setting a minimum number of days to hunt; and
- formulating regulations regarding off-take quota management that will regulate how quotas are set, approved and utilized, and will be based on the precautionary principle that requires the most up-to-date information be used on setting quotas.

4. Leopard hunting in Zambia is carried out in hunting blocks located in Game Management Areas surrounding National Parks in the Luangwa, Kafue and Lower Zambezi ecosystem and in Open Game Ranches/Conservancies (CITES 2018a:16). Game Management Areas (GMA) are a category of protected areas in Zambia designed to form buffer zones between National Parks and Open Areas (CITES 2018a:16). The main land use form in GMAs has been safari and resident hunting; however, a few GMAs have included photographic tourism (CITES 2018a:16). There are 36 Game Management Areas in Zambia covering 177,404 km^2. Open Game Ranches are unfenced private wildlife estates outside public protected areas that are reserved by a person or local community for wildlife conservation and management (CITES 2018a:16). The private sector and the community agree to protect wildlife on these privately owned or communal lands and in exchange for protecting the wildlife, DNPW issues the Open Game Ranches annual non-resident hunting quotas (CITES 2018a:16). Zambia currently has 17 registered Open Game Ranches covering over 2,500 km^2, of which 8 have a quota for leopards (CITES 2018a:16-17).

5. Quotas are set annually and are issued to hunting blocks in GMAs and Open Game Ranches (CITES 2018a:18). With quotas allocated on an annual basis, DNPW can react quickly to any difficulties in specific areas, whenever necessary to adjust or even suspend quotas (CITES 2018a:52).

6. Zambia has a participatory quota setting process that is based on scientific information

derived from aerial surveys, ground counts, patrol sightings, local and expert opinion, and hunting monitoring, as well as information provided by Community Resource Boards (CRBs), DNPW, lease holders/operators/professional hunters, and other organizations (CITES 2018a:18). The quota for leopards is set using information from hunting records and field observations derived from professional hunters, operators, and field officers (CITES 2018a:18). According to DNPW, this allows CRBs and DNPW to review the previous hunting season's offtake before setting the quota for the upcoming year (CITES 2018a:18). In approving the quota, management developed the sustainable maximum harvest rates which it uses to allocate and approve the leopard quota as follows (CITES 2018a:18):

- Prime hunting blocks = 3 leopard per 1,000 km^2
- Secondary hunting blocks and open game ranches = 1 leopard per 1,000 km^2
- Under stocked hunting blocks = 0 leopard per 1,000 km^2

DNPW states that in using these rates, the total number of leopards on quota that can possibly be issued in the entire country in any hunting season is 162 (CITES 2018a:18), which is 54 percent of the CITES approved export quota for Zambian leopard trophies and skins.

7. The Zambian government suspended leopard trophy hunting from 2013 to 2015 due to concerns and uncertainty about the conservation status of the population (Stein et al. 2016). According to DNPW, the suspension was lifted in 2016 when rural communities requested that the suspension be lifted due to the detrimental impact on their livelihoods of increased human-livestock-carnivore conflict with offsets from hunting revenues (CITES 2018a:1). In view of this, Zambia established a limited offtake that was within the CITES approved quota and that they believed was sustainable (CITES 2018a:1).

8. In reopening leopard hunting in 2016, DNPW consulted with independent leopard experts to get advice and held a workshop with stakeholders in April 2016, which resulted in the formulation of guidelines on leopard (and lion) hunting in Zambia (CITES 2018a:23). According to DNPW, the guidelines have since been re-drafted for gazetting as a Statutory Instrument and are considered as part of an adaptive process to manage leopard hunting in the country (CITES 2018a:23). In addition, DNPW states that the guidelines will be further reviewed at the end of the 2018 hunting season taking into account the experiences from the first two years of implementation since the suspension was lifted (CITES 2018a:23). The guidelines include (CITES 2018a:23):

1. Utilization must be based on scientific principles: use area size and leopard density, population status trends and prey availability;
2. Hunted leopards must be an adult; and
3. Use adaptive approaches in managing leopards. This may include varying quotas according to population status in a hunting area. Therefore, it is important to establish a monitoring mechanism that provides information on:
    A. Indicators that show the leopard trends in an area, such as:
        - Hunting effort - time spent to find the desirable trophy;
        - Hunting success – was the hunted leopard of desired and acceptable trophy size;
        - Trophy size - Size of skull, tooth measurements, body length, shoulder height, etc.; and
        - Age – the average age of lawful trophies.

B. The status of habitat and prey in an area, including:
   - Satellite images of the area;
   - Encroachment levels; and
   - Quantitative and qualitative indication of prey.

C. Regular collection of data on the hunted leopard with prompt checking on the accuracy of information provided, with:
   - Skull, teeth, and hide to be examined, sampled and permanently tagged; and
   - Certificates provided for proof of sampling and rating of trophy.

The guidelines also recommend (CITES 2018a:23-24): no hunting of female leopards, no hunting of any leopard born or held in captivity, no use of pre-recorded sounds in the hunting of leopards, no leopard hunting on fenced game ranches, leopard hunting only in Prime and Secondary areas and Open Game Ranches known to be rich in leopards and prey, and establishing a central place for trophy measurements and ageing of hunted leopards for export. According to DNPW, the long-term implementation and monitoring of the effectiveness of these guidelines and indicators allow for adaptive adjustment of leopard quotas (CITES 2018a:24).

9. As a result, Zambia's new management approach to leopard hunting is based on three pillars (CITES 2018a:24):

I. A conservative, precautionary quota, well below the recommended thresholds for sustainability;

II. An age–based harvest limit and strong monitoring of leopard offtakes; and

III. Significant and direct community benefits. This will ensure that leopard hunting in Zambia is sustainable and does not negatively affect the population. In addition, in the hunting concession agreements signed in 2015, no hunting outfitter has been guaranteed a leopard on quota. It is made clear that the quota for any species shall be based on scientific methods including the latest available survey and aging techniques.

10. To monitor quotas and trophy hunting in Zambia, wildlife officers accompany hunters on all hunts during the hunting season (CITES 2018a:28). The officer records activities related to the hunt on specified forms (i.e., Safari Hunting monitoring forms, trophy measurement forms, and a client questionnaire) (CITES 2018a:28). The officer endorses used licenses ensuring that they cannot be used again (CITES 2018a:28). In addition, the law requires that all harvested trophies be registered (CITES 2018a:28).

DNPW is also introducing a monitoring system specific for leopards (and lions). This monitoring system will be based on a Statutory Instrument which is in preparation, which will introduce a mandatory sampling system that requires trophy leopards meet or exceed a minimum size (or possibly age) as one measure for harvesting trophy leopards (CITES 2018a:29). The monitoring system will be based on specific forms that will help ensure proper compliance with the provisions of the law, including confirmation of legal licenses and collection of data associated with the hunt (including but not limited to: location, date, participants, and photos) (CITES 2018a:29). The monitoring system will be complemented by regular surveys for leopards throughout the GMAs using camera trap and other indirect monitoring techniques (CITES 2018a:29).

11. Leopard–human conflicts occur on the interface between communities and leopard range, often resulting in "problem animals" being removed through lethal means (CITES 2018a:35). Fortunately, DNPW reports that the number of incidents of leopard–human conflict (HLC) is low in Zambia and retaliatory killings by livestock owners are not as prevalent as in other areas of Africa, however with increasing human populations, this may become an issue as human settlements expand (CITES 2018a:35,38). DNPW states that they apply an adaptive system that includes a procedure whereby reported cases of leopard damage are investigated by field officers and complete reports are reviewed by the most senior officer for immediate feedback (CITES 2018a:38). Interventions include: scaring leopards through blasting or killing the animals suspected to be responsible for the attack on livestock and humans (CITES 2018a:38). DNPW admits that this approach is considered incompatible with sustainable conservation of wildlife and may contribute to the decline in the leopard population; however, they state that they are committed to implement the best practices on HLC (for example, the HLC toolkit developed by the Niassa Carnivore Project) (CITES 2018a:38). According to DNPW, this will be done through the development of a specific policy on Human Wildlife Conflict that the department, pending the availability of funding, would like to devise as soon as possible (CITES 2018a:38).

12. According to DNPW, direct poaching of leopards is not believed to be significant (CITES 2018a:38). Between 2013 and 2017, DNPW confiscated 110 illegal leopard skins (CITES 2018a:12). As a result, DNPW is establishing an investigation into current levels of illegal trade and use of leopard skins (CITES 2018a:33). DNPW states that identifying levels and source routes will be a first step in controlling this potential threat to Zambia's wild leopard population (CITES 2018a:33).

13. Given the elusive nature of leopards, the vast areas where they occur in Zambia and its wide-ranging biology, DNPW states that it is almost impossible to obtain reliable population estimates that can be used with confidence for management purposes (CITES 2018a:14). Moreover, DNPW states that the cost of undertaking long-term intensive surveys across the many habitats where leopards occur in Zambia is beyond the financial capacity of the DNPW (CITES 2018a:14). For these reasons, DNPW is adopting an adaptive management framework approach to determine reliable estimates of population trends to assess how leopard populations are changing over time and at a scale relevant to management (CITES 2018a:14). Going forward, DNPW will adopt "best practices" that use a combination of intensive monitoring (i.e. systematic camera trap surveys at 20 strategic sites across the country), extensive monitoring that captures relative abundance indices, and information captured from leopards that are harvested by the hunting industry (CITES 2018a:14). DNPW acknowledges that these relative abundance indices are generally less accurate and precise, but they can be collected rapidly at a landscape scale and within the capacity of the DNPW and its stakeholders (CITES 2018a:14). DNPW also recognizes that more reliable and robust monitoring techniques are required to better assess and measure the population trend and therefore, they state that they are committed to developing long-term rigorous monitoring programs that can be used to monitor the status of leopard populations across its range in Zambia (CITES 2018a:14).

14. The CITES Scientific Authority of Zambia has considered the country's population of leopards, the quota-setting system and current precautionary quota, the newly implemented age-based harvest policy, the limited offtake, the adaptive management of leopards, and the current

threats to leopards in Zambia, including loss of habitat, human-leopard conflicts, and levels of illegal trade (CITES 2018a:51). Upon considering these factors and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings*, the Zambian Scientific Authority concludes that the low level of offtake generated by trophy hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Zambia (CITES 2018a:51). According to DNPW, the newly developed leopard management systems, Statutory Instruments and hunting reforms employ an adaptive management approach thereby ensuring long-term sustainability, health and enjoyment of Zambia's wild leopard populations (CITES 2018a:51).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

15. Within the context of CITES, Zambia initially had an approved export quota of 80 leopard skins established in 1983 at CoP4 (CITES 2018a:3). At CoP5 in 1985, Zambia proposed to increase its CITES export quota to 300 leopard trophies and skins per year in order to maintain and encourage sport hunting which had been a source of employment for local people (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:94). The increase of the quota to 300 was adopted by the Conference of the Parties and has remained at that level ever since.

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 300 leopard trophies and skins per year, the annual leopard quotas established by Zambia and the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2005 and 2017, the DNPW issued a total of 1,177 leopards on quota of which 687 were utilized (58% of the annual quota) (CITES 2018a:23). During this period, the highest number of leopards issued on quota was 126 individuals in 2011 and the lowest was 37 individuals in 2015 (CITES 2018a:23). Before the hunting ban was implemented in 2013 – 2014, the average annual leopard quota was 120 individuals per year (CITES 2018a:23). Since the ban was lifted, the annual leopard quotas have increased from 37 individuals per year in 2015 to 105 individuals per year in 2017 (CITES 2018a:23). The annual leopard quota for 2018 was set at 102 individuals (CITES 2018a:20-21).

16. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 70 trophies and 9 skins annually.

17. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decision on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

> Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

18. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018b). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals

Committee. For Zambia:

> "*The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Zambia, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild*."

The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018c:6).

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Geneva, Switzerland, August 17 – 28, 2019, under document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.

20. Based on the discussions regarding Doc. 46 at CoP18, the Chair of Committee I established a working group to consider the revision of Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP11) in Annex 2 and draft decisions 18.AA to 18.HH in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46. The working group, chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Humane Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International, San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019a). The working group prepared document CoP18 Com. I. 10 on the basis of document CoP18 Doc. 46 after discussion in the second session of Committee I (CITES 2019b). At the conclusion of CoP18 (i.e. plenary), the amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP17) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* contained in the in-session document CoP18 Com. I. 10 had been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. The eight draft decisions in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46 had also been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. Decisions 17.114 to 17.117 were deleted (CITES 2019c).

21. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Braczkowski, A.R., G.A. Balme, A. Dickman, D.W. Macdonald, J. Fattebert, T. Dickerson, P. Johnson, and L. Hunter. 2015. Who bites the bullet first? The susceptibility of Leopards *Panthera pardus* to trophy hunting. PloS one 10, no. 4 (2015): e0123100. Available online at: http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0123100; accessed on: August 1, 2018.

CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). 2013. Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*. Available online at: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-10-14-R16.pdf; accessed on: August 1, 2018.

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CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). 2018b. Quotas for leopard hunting trophies. AC30 Com. 10. 3 pp. Available online at: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/AC/30/com/E-AC30-Com-10.pdf; accessed on: August 3, 2018.

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DSA BIOLOGIST:

MONICA HORTON

Digitally signed by MONICA HORTON
Date: 2021.01.21 10:21:20 -05'00'

Monica A. Horton
Biologist (CITES Specialist)
Division of Scientific Authority

DSA CONCUR:

ELEANORA BABIJ

Digitally signed by ELEANORA BABIJ
Date: 2021.01.28 12:57:42 -05'00'

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
21US00565E/9

2. Valid
2022-02-02

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
JAMES R KLEIN
(b) (6)
PACIFIC PALISADES, CA 90272
UNITED STATES

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
KWALATA SAFARIS
6980 KATANGA ROAD
LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

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

2021-02-03
Issuing Date

U.S. CITES Management Authority
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 ZAMBIA
B. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
C. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
D. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
E. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX

985242

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD DEC 01 2020

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Frey	Richard	T	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Quincy	FL	32351	Gadsden	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.

(b) (6)

ermit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

11/18/2020

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

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

Richard Frey

(b) (6)

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 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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: 0 (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:

Namibia, Farm Kakongo No. 90, Erongo Region, near Omaruru Namibia

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: 10/21/2020

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

Nick Nolte Hunting Safaris

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

Nick Nolte Hunting Safaris
Farm Kakongo No. 90, P.O. Box 611
Omaruru, Namibia 9000

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Nick Nolte
Business Name:	Nick Nolte Hunting Safaris
Address:	Farm Kakongo No. 90, P.O. Box 611
Address:	
City:	Omaruru
State/Province:	Erongo Region
Country, Postal Code:	Namibia 9000

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: 11/18/2020

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506

PERMIT No.:	193341
VALID FROM:	19-10-2020
VALID TO:	01-11-2020
RECEIPT No.:	P7608468

PERMIT TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES

Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)

Name of Trophy Hunter: R. T Frey

Residential Address: (b) (6) Gring Florida

Country: USA

To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies:

SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER
esbok		Impala Common		Springbok		Other	
Buffalo		Klipspringer		Steenbok		Subject to the attached Trophy hunting Conditions.	
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog			
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck			
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest, Black		Please contact nearest MEFT office within 7days prior to hunt	
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue			
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's			
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard		1X Male	
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm: Nick Nolte Hunting Safaris

Guided by (name of guides): N.J. Nolte

NPP 46 | 250 | 2020

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM
Hamudi Iusneldy
ISSUING OFFICER (NAME & SIGNATURE)
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER
POHAMBA SHIFETA IN TERMS OF SECTION
78 (L) OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION
ORDINANCE, 1975 (ORDINANCE NO. 4

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable.

NAP 46/250/2020

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
2020 -10-
WINDHOEK PERMIT OFFICE
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek

Official MET date stamp

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
2020 -10- 15
WINDHOEK PERMIT OFFICE
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek
Tel: 2842111 Fax: 258861

prime press 012019

...lowing certificate must be completed in...diately after each animal that has be...unted (please print)

Date	Species	LH*	RH*	LB*	RB*	Total	RW*	Age	Male/ Female	Farm		Signatures		
										Name	No	Farm owner	Hunter	Professional hunter / Master hunting guide / Hunting guide
21/10/20	LEOPARD							Oyr male		Johannesburg	88	M.W.K.	(9) (a)	

I hereby acknowledge that I have read and understand the predator trophy hunting permit conditions:

Signatures:

Trophy Hunter: (b) (6) Date: 19/10/2020

Trophy Hunting Guide: _____ Date: 19/10/2020

Trophy Hunting Operator: _____ Date: 19/10/2020

Permit Number: 193341

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

2020 -10- 15

WINDHOEK PERMIT OFFICE
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek

For official use: MET date stamp

SCHEDULE G

RECORD SHEET
(Regulation 114C (o))

Schedule G – RECORD SHEET
(Regulation 114C (o))

SPECIES HUNTED	LEOPARD		
HUNT PERMIT NUMBER	193341	CLIENT NAME	R.T. FREY
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER	N.J. NOLTE	HUNTING OUTFITTER	NICK NOLTE Hunting Safaris
HUNTING BLOCK/PROPERTY NAME	Tolgnesbank	CONCESSION HOLDER/LANDOWNER	M Van Wyk
HUNT START DATE	01/10/2020	HUNT FINISH DATE	10/20

1. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL? YES ☒ | NO ☐

IF NO, WHY NOT?

2. HUNTING METHOD (tick appropriate box): i) BAIT AND BLIND ☒ ii) ON FOOT ☐

3. PRE-BAITING: YES ☒ | NO ☐

4. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED DURING HUNT (including pre-baiting if applicable): 2

5. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED ON BY PREDATOR (including pre-baiting if applicable): 2

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS (including pre-baiting if applicable):
The total number of nights that all bait sites were open (if 6 bait sites were open for 1 night = 6 bait nights) 1

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USED (including pre-baiting if applicable):
The total number of times that bait sites were 'freshened' with new bait 3

8.

SEX & AGE OF PREDATOR FEEDING ON BAITS DURING HUNT:	NUMBER:	EVIDENCE (SIGHTING TRACKS, TRAIL CAMERA):
Adult male	1	TRACKS
Adult female		
Subadult male		
Subadult female		
Juvenile		
Unknown		

9. NUMBER OF PREDATOR SEEN MORE THAN 1 KM AWAY FROM BAITS: NONE.

10. TROPHY WAS TAKEN:

10. DATE TROPHY TAKEN: 21/10/20 11. GPS LOCATION (in decimal degrees): S 21°25.4894' E015°41.0746'

12. CONDITION OF PREDATOR (tick all appropriate boxes):

i) HEALTHY [X] ii) UNHEALTHY [ ] iii) FULL STOMACH [ ] iv) MEDIUM STOMACH [X]

v) EMPTY STOMACH [ ]

MEASUREMENTS:

13. BODY LENGTH (CM): 210 cm

14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM): 80 cm

15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM): 56 cm

16. SKULL LENGTH (MM): 26,5 cm.

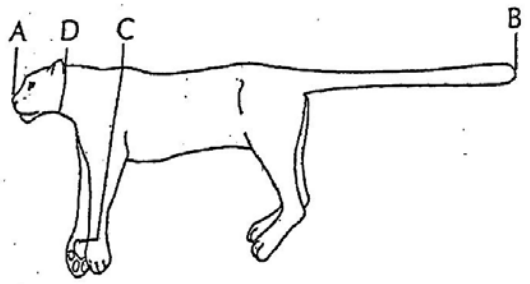
17. SKULL WIDTH (MM): 15,5 cm

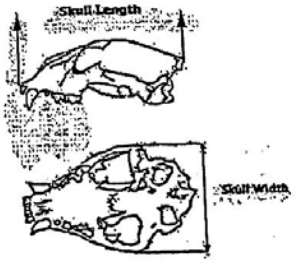
18. WEIGHT (KG) 52 Kg

MEASUREMENTS & PHOTOGRAPHS

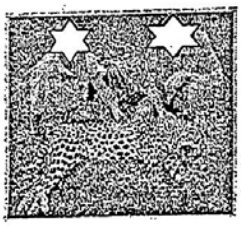
Measurements to be taken:

11. Body length (cm, tip of nose to tip of tail; Measurement A–B)
12. Shoulder height (cm, tip of scapula to back of plantar pad; Measurement C)
13. Neck circumference (cm, immediately behind the ear; Measurement D)
14. Skull length (mm, greatest length of skull, measured as a straight line between pegs)
15. Skull width (mm, greatest width of skull, measured across zygomatic arches)

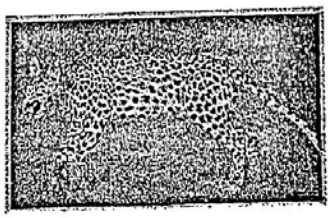




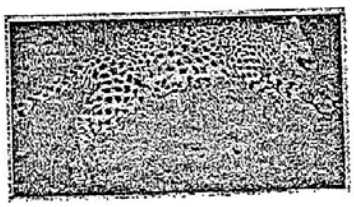
Photographs required before the trophy is skinned:



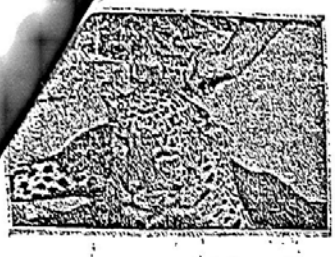
1. Side view showing the entire body with the hunter positioned directly behind for scale, and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



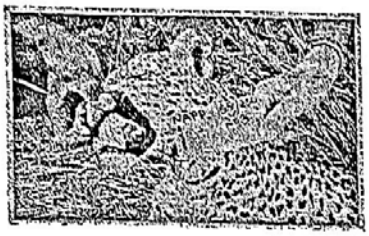
2. The predator lying on its right showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



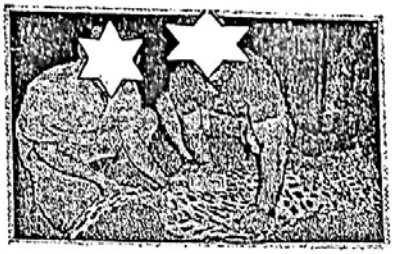
3. The predator lying on its left showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



4. Close up of the nose clearly showing the nose, eyes, and mount and a visible predator hunting quota tag number.



5. Frontal view of the teeth showing coloration and wear on the canines and incisors and visible predator hunting quota tag number..

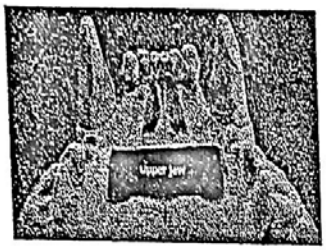


6. Hindquarters clearly showing the scrotum and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

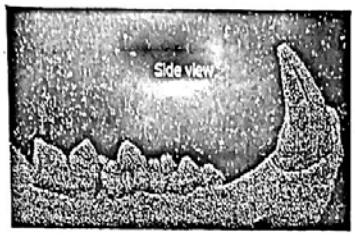
Photographs required from the cleaned skull:



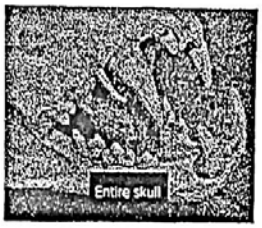
7. Lower jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.



8. Upper jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.



9: Side view of the lower jaw (either side) showing the canine and wear on the cusps of molars and premolars.



10. Wide shot of all the teeth showing wear, broken teeth, and teeth coloration.

SIGNATURE OF:

Trophy hunter:..... (b) (6) ..... Date: 21/10/2020

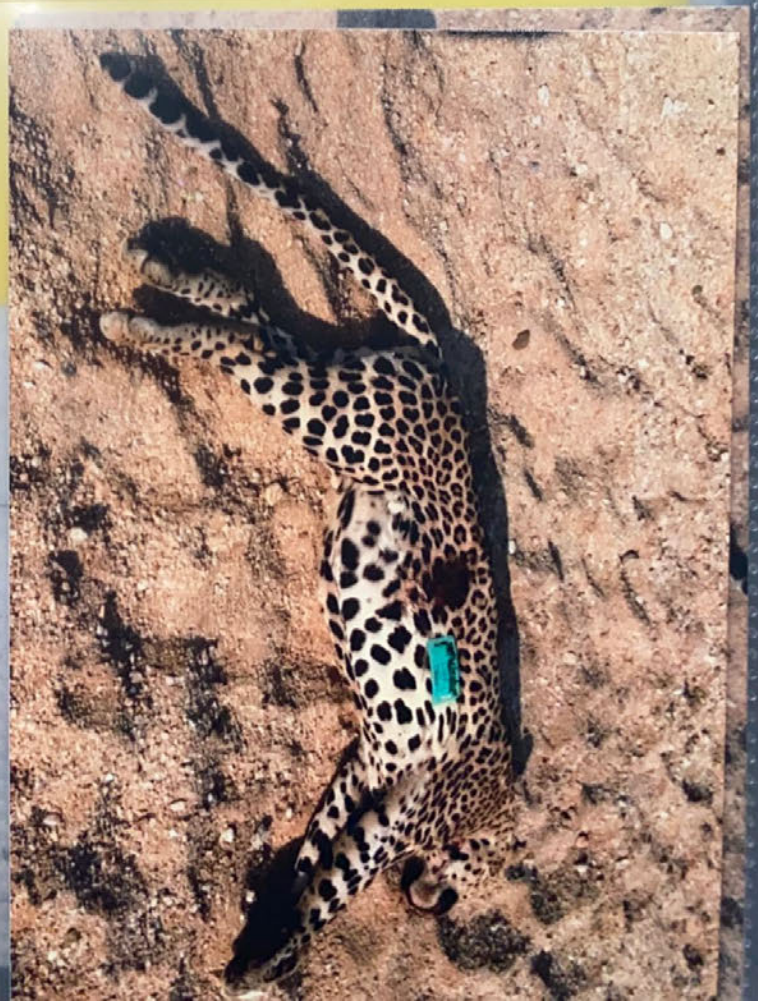
Trophy hunting Guide:..... Date: 21/10/2020

Trophy hunting Operator:..... Date: 21/10/2020


NWP46/254/2025


NWP46/254/2025













MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
2020-10-
WILDLIFE PERMIT OFFICE

(b) (6)

(b) (6)
(b) (6)

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   PRO CARGO USA ATTN CINDI RULON
   15619 MORALES ROAD
   HOUSTON, TEXAS 77032

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

   CINDI RULON CINDI.RULON@PROCARGOUSA.COM
   281-220-3176

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:

   GUNUNDWE CONCESSION GRID VC 13783 MAVINGO PROVINCE ZIMBABWE

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: JUN 2019

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

   SHUNGU SAFARIS PROFESSIONAL HUNTER KOBUS BOTHA

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

   CHIPITANI SAFARI COMPANY 8 RIVONIA ROAD MOUNT PLEASANT HARARE ZIMBABWE

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). ATTACHED

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	SHUNGU SAFARIS
Address:	162 THE CHASE
Address:	MOUNT PLEASANT
City:	HARARE ZIMBABWE
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: [signature] Date: 02/07/2020

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature: _____ Date: _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2
APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05),
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20:14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14:20)

0000081783
COMPLETED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator	Shungu Safaris	**Client's Full Name**	RANDAL WAYNE GARRETT
ZTA (HOP) No.	HOP0320	**Passport Number**	544928343
		Country of Issue	UNITED STATES
Address	162 The Chase Mt Pleasant Harare Bernice Hawkes	**Address**	3411 LAKES OF KATY LANE KATY TEXAS 77493
Name of Professional Hunter	Kobus Botha	**Licence No.**	495
Telephone		**Fax**	--
Number of Accompanying Guests			2
Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting?			
Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?			
Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist	CHIPITANI SAFARI COMPANY P/L	**Address**	8 RIVONIA ROAD MOUNT PLEASANT HARARE
Name of Shipping Agent	LD FORWARDING CO. LTD	**Address**	P O BOX GD467 GREENDALE HARARE TEL 492650
Name of Foreign Agent	Global Outfitters/Gary Deschene	**Address**	P O Box 70 ULM Montana 59485

2. HUNTING AREAS

	Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
1	Chiredzi District Area 1- Naivasha	Masvingo	
2	Gunundwe	Masvingo	
3	Mkwasine Estate	Masvingo	
4	Mwenezi District Area (18 Wards)	Masvingo	
5	Msaise	Masvingo	
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Date of Safari From	02-06-2019
Date of Safari To	18-06-2019
Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD	250.00
Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD	.00
Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD	75.00
Number of Accompanying Guests	2

ZPWMA
Date Stamp

3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All inclusive of Daily Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other incidentals)

(i) Safari Operator

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

(ii) Taxidermist

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate	4,250.00	Total Guests rate	2,550.00
Less Commission	.00	Total Trophy fees	22,300.00
Other fees (Incidentals)	.00	Grand Total USD	29,100.00
Percentage Commission Charged	.00	Total Processing Fees	

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Msaise	VCVC 618758	15-JUN-2019		800
2	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Msaise	VC 243721	16-JUN-2019		800
3	BABOON	M	Killed	Msaise	VC 703733	17-JUN-2019		100
4	HYENA	M	Killed	Msaise	VC 314732	11-JUN-2019	17	250
5	WILDEBEEST	M	Killed	Msaise	VC 670704	10-JUN-2019	36	800
6	HONEY BADGER	M	Killed	Msaise	VC 985696	17-JUN-2019		200
7	HONEY BADGER	M	Killed	Msaise	VC 985696	18-JUN-2019		200
8	BUFFALO	M	Killed	Mkwasine Estate	VC 805004	17-JUN-2019	102	3,500
9	LEOPARD	M	Killed	Gunundwe	VC 138783	03-JUN-2019	16	4,000
10	WARTHOG	M	Killed	Msaise	VC 408694	11-JUN-2019	26	250
11	KUDU	M	Killed	Msaise	VC 143759	15-JUN-2019	107	1,200
12	ELEPHANT - WITH TUSKS	M	Killed	Msaise	VC 463765	18-JUN-2019		10,000
13	MONGOOSE	M	Killed	Msaise	VC VC 468696	16-JUN-2019		200
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
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21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								

I .....hereby certify that the information given in this return is, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct.

Signature of Foreign Client _____ Date _____

Signature of Professional Hunter _____ Date _____

Signature of Safari Operator _____ Date _____

Professional Cargo Services Inc.

15619 Morales Rd., Houston, Texas 77032 281-220-3158

BELOW IS A POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM WHICH IS REQUIRED BY U.S. CUSTOMS, TO ALLOW US TO TRANSACT U.S. CUSTOMS CLEARANCE ON YOUR BEHALF.
U.S. Customs Services 141.32 C.R.

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

SS #: 455 49 6788
Cell Phone #: 713 882 3569
Email Address: rwgtkg@comcast.net

X Individual

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That Randal Wayne Garrett (Full Name of Person), residing at 3411 Lakes of Katy Lane, Katy Texas

hereby constitutes and appoints each of the following persons, **Professional Cargo Services Inc.**, may act through any of its offices or any employees with Power of Attorney on file with this licensed broker as required by the Regional Commission of Customs as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, steed of said grantor from this date and in all Customs Districts, and in no other name, to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, or other document required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise shipped or cosigned by or to said grantor; to perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise; to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor: To make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title, make entry or collect drawback, and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement, supplemental declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district. To sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owners declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise: To sign and swear to any document, and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated said grantor. To authorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor. And generally to transact at the customhouses in said district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filing of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents; the forgoing power of attorney to remain in full force and effect until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by the District Director of customs of the district aforesaid. If the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect after the expiration of two years from the date of its execution. Or until revoked. Pursuant to 19 CFR 111.36(a), election is made waiving the right to receive invoices, supporting documents and correspondences from Professional Cargo Services Inc. duties and services performed on our behalf. It is understood the right to revoke said waiver is continuing.

Customs Rules on Discharge of Importers Liability for Duties

The U.S. Customs Service has issued a final amendment of the regulations to provide an alternative procedure for an Importer record to pay duties on imported merchandise through a licensed customhouse broker. Present rules provide for the payment of duties to Customs by a broker on behalf of the importer. Under the alternative procedure, the Importer may elect to submit to the broker a separate check or bank draft for the duties payable to the "U.S. Customs Service." The broker would then deliver the Importer's check or bank draft to Customs. The new rule also requires brokers to provide written notification to their clients, advising that if the client is an Importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve the client of liability for Customs charges in the event that the charges are not paid by the broker. Brokers will be required to provide this notification to all active clients annually during the month of February. Additionally, brokers will be required to provide such information on a power of attorney executed on or after the effective date of the new rule. The amendments are effective as of September 27, 1982.

(Print Name) Randal Wayne Garrett has caused these presents to be sealed and signed:

Signature: Randal Wayne Garrett

Date: Nov 18, 2020

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number:	PER0002576
Date Received by DSA:	January 13, 2021
DMA Contact:	Natchanon Ketram
Applicant:	Randal Wayne Garrett Katy, Texas
Specimens and Species:	1.0 Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Wild (Zimbabwe) One (1) personal sport-hunted trophy (life-sized mount; skin, skull, and claws)
Recipient:	Self
Type of Permit:	Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Species Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) has one of the largest geographic ranges of any terrestrial mammal in the world and occurs from southern Africa, through the Middle East, to eastern Asia from South Africa to eastern China and Russian Federation (Stein *et al.* 2016). The African leopard (*P. p. pardus*) is one of about nine leopard subspecies and occurs primarily in sub-Saharan regions (Jacobson *et al.* 2016). A habitat generalist, the leopard – all subspecies considered – occupies mesic woodlands, grassland savannas, and forests (Stein and Hayssen 2013). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial

(Stein and Hayssen 2013). Home ranges vary according to the habitat and can range from several hundred to several thousand km^2 (Stein and Hayssen 2013). Ambush predators, leopards prey primarily on medium-sized ungulates, especially deer (Family Cervidae) (Hanssen *et al.* 2017). They also scavenge prey taken by other carnivores. These carcasses are often cached in trees beyond the reach of smaller, more numerous predators (Stein *et al.* 2016). Adult leopards have few natural predators (Stein and Hayssen 2013). The total population size of the leopard is unknown. In southern Africa, a regional range loss of approximately 21% has been reported (Stein *et al.* 2016). Given their larger body size, males are more desirable and thus more susceptible than females to being harvested by trophy hunters (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2021). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2020).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2020). This rangewide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein *et al.* 2020).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah, (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

According to Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA), leopards are present in protected areas including National Parks and Safari Areas, as well as private

conservancies such as Bubye and Save Valley Conservancies (CITES 2018a:5). Protected areas with persisting leopard populations include Hwange, Zambezi, Matusadona, and Mana Pools National Parks as well as Matetsi, Chirisa, Chete, Charara, Hurungwe, Chewore, Doma and Umfurundzi Safari Areas (Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Supp. Doc. 1). Though leopards reportedly occur outside of protected areas, they have much lower densities in areas that have been subject to human disturbance and may be extinct in the majority of unprotected areas (CITES 2018a:5; Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Fig. 1). Jacobson *et al.* estimate the extant range of leopards in Zimbabwe to be 160,000 km^2 (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km^2 (CITES 2018a:12).

No countrywide estimate of the leopard population in Zimbabwe has been made (CITES 2018a:4). Several projects are currently underway to establish population estimates, including a study by ZPWMA, Zimbabwe Professional Hunting Guides Association (ZPHGA), and Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ). With guidance from an independent researcher, the team aims to use spoor transects, camera trap data, and offtake trends to estimate the leopard population and use this information to manage the population (CITES 2018a:6). Several population estimates from specific regions within Zimbabwe have been made using a combination of spoor surveys and camera traps: 193 leopards in Save Valley Conservancy in 2008, 54 leopards in the Northern Tuli Game Reserve in 2010, 315 leopards in Gonarezhou National Park in 2009, and 19 leopards in the Mangwe District in 2010 (Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Supp. Doc 1; IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:57). In 2012, landowners estimated a leopard population of 13,521 individuals on private lands (Lindsey & Chikerema-Mandisodze 2012, as cited in IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:58), however this estimate would mean that leopards on private lands would occur at 8.2 times the density as on Kruger National Park, South Africa, which is highly unlikely (Zimbabwe 2012:4).

In the 2016 IUCN Red List assessment, Stein *et al*. (2020:5) stated that it is generally thought that the Zimbabwe leopard population is healthy but declining outside of human dominated areas. The leopard population in Zimbabwe appears to be decreasing from previous estimates with leopards disappearing from areas with increased human development and intensive conflict with humans (Haton *et al.* 2001, du Toit 2004, Fusari *et al.* 2006, Lindsay *et al.* 2014, as cited in Stein *et al.* 2020:9).

According to ZPWMA, threats to the persistence of the leopard population in Zimbabwe include habitat loss and fragmentation, decreased prey base, persecution from the growing human population, illegal wildlife trade, harvesting for ceremonial use of skins, and poorly managed hunting (CITES 2018a:4). Widespread habitat loss in combination with prey loss is estimated to have caused a 30% decline in sub-Saharan leopard populations over the last 3 generations; the projected increase in human population and their dependence on agriculture and livestock will likely contribute to the continued decline of leopards in Zimbabwe (Stein *et al.* 2020).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Randal Wayne Garrett, Katy, Texas) requests authorization to import one male leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zimbabwe.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Gunundwe Concession, Grid VC 13783, Mavingo Province, Zimbabwe, during a hunt on June 3, 2019, with Professional Hunter Kobus Botha and with Outfitter Shungu Safaris. The hunt was documented through Zimbabwe permit/license Hunting Return Form-TRAS2 #81783 (copy submitted).

B. Zimbabwe Information:

3. Leopards in Zimbabwe are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting and are the beneficiary of several protective measures. The Parks and Wildlife Act 22/2001 (Act) is the principal legislation guiding the management of wildlife in Zimbabwe, and the ZPWMA is the governmental authority responsible for the conservation of Zimbabwe's wildlife, including leopards (CITES 2018a:11, IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:159). According to the ZPWMA, Zimbabwe's wildlife policy seeks to maintain a network of protected areas to conserve the country's biodiversity and natural resources, including through rural economic development and encouraging the protection of wild animals and habitats outside of protected areas (CITES 2018a:11).

The Act was amended in 2011 to increase penalties for illegal hunting, sale of illegally hunted trophies or meat, and other wildlife-related crimes (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:159). The Act prohibits the hunting of any animal on any land without a permit, the hunting of wildlife in protected areas, trade in trophies or animals without a permit, and the sale of animals or trophies that were hunted without a permit (Obank *et al.* 2015:458). Penalties for these crimes may include fines of up to $500 and imprisonment up to 20 years for offenses involving specially protected animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:159). The leopard is not listed as a specially protected animal under the Act, and illegal hunting of leopards therefore does not carry these increased penalties (Obank *et al.* 2015:464). Other legislation includes the Protection of Wildlife Indemnity Act 21/1989, the Trapping of Animals Control Act 34/1973, and the Environmental Management Act 13/2002, which give the government of Zimbabwe the authority to protect wildlife from poachers and from harmful and dangerous hunting methods (Obank *et al.* 2015:462-463).

4. Zimbabwe's legislative framework is comprehensive, though it is unclear whether the penalties create a meaningful deterrent as wildlife crime remains widespread in the country (Obank *et al.* 2015:464, 469). There is evidence that sentences for wildlife-related crimes are applied inconsistently as courts have a wide discretion when it comes to imposing penalties (Obank *et al.* 2015:469). Zimbabwe has passed regulatory measures over the last decade to address corruption, however these appear to have had little impact: there have been documented incidences of known poachers avoiding investigation and prosecution, as well as allegations of

ministers and officials facilitating wildlife crime (Obank *et al.* 2015:456). Widespread corruption must be addressed in order for the regulatory framework to effectively protect the country's wildlife.

5. In a letter dated December 6, 2017, President of Zimbabwe E. D. Mnangagwa communicated to the United States Zimbabwe's political stability and commitment to conserving wildlife. Though the letter specifically discusses elephant conservation and trophy hunting programs, President Mnangagwa makes assurances that after a smooth transition from the previous administration, all conservation initiatives being undertaken by Zimbabwe will not be reversed, but enhanced (Zimbabwe 2017).

6. According to ZPWMA, one of the most important aspects of the country's hunting program is the delegation of authority to private and communal landowners to manage and benefit from the wildlife on their land (CITES 2018a:11). Leopard hunting in Zimbabwe occurs on private land, state land, and areas managed under the Communal Areas Management Plan for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) (CITES 2018a:11; Zimbabwe 2012:17). CAMPFIRE aims to change rural communities' perceptions of wildlife resources from a threat to their livelihoods to a sustainable revenue stream (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:97). Trophy hunting has become a main source of income for the CAMPFIRE program, and has shown beneficial effects for both wildlife conservation and rural community members (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:230). Rural district councils within the program area set aside an estimated 36,000 km^2 of land for wildlife in Zimbabwe (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:231).

7. National leopard quotas are set annually and issued to state and private landowners (CITES 2018a:7). Allocating quotas on an annual basis allows ZPWMA to use inputs from monitoring data and stakeholders in an adaptive process (CITES 2018a:7).

8. Zimbabwe has a participatory quota setting process that is based on population data, distribution patterns, trophy quality data, local and ranger monitoring, habitat quality, hunting success rates, poaching statistics, natural mortality, diseases, and other offtakes (CITES 2018a:7-8). The quota for leopards is determined with input from stakeholders including ZPWMA field and research staff, members of local communities, hunting operators, and non-governmental biologists and researchers (CITES 2018a:7). Almost all quotas are based on a 1988 survey and distribution model done by Martin and de Meulenaer that assumes that all suitable habitat is occupied, all habitat supports maximum leopard densities, and leopard numbers can be predicted by rainfall (Zimbabwe 2016:3). The model omits other threats such as human impact and habitat fragmentation (Zimbabwe 2016:3). As accurate and current population data is largely unavailable and effective trophy monitoring hasn't been established, in practice, quotas are set based primarily on opinions of stakeholders and final approval is given by ZPWMA or the Minster of Environment and Natural Resources (Zimbabwe 2012:10). Quotas and actual offtakes have been reduced in recent years as a precautionary measure (CITES 2018a:7). A new system developed at a participatory workshop in 2016 adjusts a hunting area's allocated quota based on the ages of leopards hunted, in which hunting young leopards results in a reduced quota (CITES 2018a:10). Hunting older leopards, or no leopards, results in a maintenance of the same quota, or in some cases an increase in the area's quota (CITES 2018a:10). ZPWMA is currently testing this system and monitoring compliance through the submission of photographs, hunt

returns, and other data requested by ZPWMA (CITES 2018a:10).

9. There is currently no management plan for leopards in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe 2012:16), nor does there appear to be any formal criteria for leopard trophies (CITES 2018a:9). In 2012, Zimbabwe reported that the hunting of female leopards was prohibited based on an agreement between ZPWMA and the Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ), and that leopard trophies with a skull size smaller than 13.75 inches (width plus length) would not be allowed to be exported (Zimbabwe 2012:11). However, in their 2018 review of the CITES leopard quota, Zimbabwe did not make it clear whether only males were taken as trophies; in fact, ZPWMA states that leopards taken are "usually males" (CITES 2018a:3). Leopard trophy monitoring began in the 2009 hunting season to assess catch per unit effort, hunting success, and trophy quality (Zimbabwe 2016:5). In 2013 the monitoring began to include photographs used to age hunted leopards and it was determined that between 2013 and 2015, 90% of the leopards taken were very young (between 2-3 years of age) (Zimbabwe 2016:5-8). Though Zimbabwe incentivizes hunters and hunting areas to take older males by setting quota allocations based on trophy quality, there is currently no indication of any formal mechanism requiring compliance.

10. The long term goal of ZPWMA is sustainable leopard hunting supported across a range of land uses that contributes to maintaining wildlife, biodiversity, rural livelihoods and the national economy (CITES 2018a:9). The country's immediate objective is to achieve a well-regulated, viable and sustainable leopard hunting operation that complies with requirements of a rigorous formal non-detriment finding (CITES 2018a:9). Zimbabwe has identified five key components for a hunting program that meets their goals (CITES 2018a:9-10):

I. Monitoring population status and trends of leopard populations
II. Criteria for leopard trophies
III. Evidence-based adaptive management of quotas for hunting leopards
IV. Reviews of policy and legislation governing leopard hunting
V. Coordination, collaboration and program management

11. Human-leopard conflict in response to perceived or actual livestock depredation is a major threat to leopard populations in Zimbabwe (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:131). Many of Zimbabwe's wildlife reserves border agro-pastoral lands, increasing the frequency of conflict incidents (Butler 2000 as cited in IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:131). The projected increase of the human population in sub-Saharan Africa from 1.2 billion to 2.5 billion over the next 50 years will likely lead to expansion of human land use and intensify human-wildlife conflict (Loveridge *et al.* 2017:2). Lethal problem animal control (PAC) is legal in Zimbabwe, though according to the Parks and Wildlife Act (123/1991), destruction of a leopard through PAC is only allowed if an incident threatens human life (Zimbabwe 2012:9, 11). Problem animals are reported to the nearest Rural District Council office if on communal land or to ZPWMA if on private land or near a national park (Zimbabwe 2012:11). The report must then be verified by the responsible agency to ensure that a leopard has been correctly identified as the cause of conflict (Zimbabwe 2012:11). ZPWMA considers three options when dealing with a problem animal: improving livestock husbandry to reduce losses, capturing and translocating the leopard, or hunting the problem leopard as a trophy (Zimbabwe 2012:11). In most cases, ZPWMA attempts to relocate the animal, though data on the success of reducing livestock losses within Zimbabwe is unavailable (Zimbabwe 2012:11). Elsewhere, translocation has been shown

to be largely ineffective in mitigating human-leopard conflict (Athreya *et al.* 2011 and Weilenmann *et al.* 2011 as cited in Zimbabwe 2012). Hunting problem animals also raises concerns about false reporting in order to obtain additional hunting permits, and it is highly likely that some leopards are killed illegally under the name of PAC (Zimbabwe 2012:9, 11).

12. Significant demand for leopard skins drives illegal killing of leopards in southern Africa (Zimbabwe 2012:9, IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:131). ZPWMA stated in 2012 that such killings appeared to be rare and few records of seizures occurred (Zimbabwe 2012:9), though there is now evidence for a rapid increase in wildlife crime including poaching in Zimbabwe (Obank *et al.* 2015). ZPWMA is lacking financial resources to effectively control protected areas within Zimbabwe, and there have been allegations that ZPWMA has been forced to allow hunting in national parks to raise funds (Obank *et al.* 2015:460).

13. Due to the cryptic nature and vast range of leopards in Zimbabwe, ZPWMA states that it is difficult to census the total leopard population, though many studies are currently being undertaken to get a better understanding of population (CITES 2018a:4). These studies involve academic researchers, non-profits, students, and Zimbabwe agencies and officials (CITES 2018a:6-7). They aim to measure the impacts of trophy hunting on behavioral ecology and population dynamics, train personnel in predator monitoring, estimate the national leopard population, and disseminate this information to the public (CITES 2018a:7). Zimbabwe is currently keeping quotas and actual offtake at conservative levels as a precautionary measure, demonstrating their commitment to sustainable hunting (CITES 2018a:7).

14. The CITES Scientific Authority of Zimbabwe has considered the country's leopard population and trend, the past and current levels of offtake, adaptive management of the leopard population and of leopard hunting, benefits derived from hunting, and other factors relevant to the sustainability of the export quota (CITES 2018a:12). Upon considering these factors and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings*, the Scientific Authority of Zimbabwe concludes that the current level of offtake and the current export quota is set at a level that is not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild (CITES 2018a:12). According to ZPWMA, the quota of 500 leopards per year is conservative and in the best interest of the conservation of the species. Zimbabwe will continue to monitor the leopard population and adaptively manage the hunting program, informing the CITES Secretariat if a significant management change occurs (CITES 2018a:51).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

15. Within the context of CITES, Zimbabwe initially had an approved export quota of 80 leopard skins established in 1983 at CoP4 (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:96). At CoP5 in 1985, Zimbabwe proposed to increase its CITES annual export quota to 350 leopard trophies and skins per year to prevent the species from being viewed as an agricultural pest (CITES 1985). The increase of the quota to 350 was adopted by the Conference of the Parties in Resolution 5.13 (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:96). At CoP6 in 1987, Zimbabwe requested to increases its quota to 500; the increase of the quota was deemed sustainable, accepted, and has remained at that level ever since (CITES 1987, CITES 2018a).

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 500 leopard trophies and skins per year, the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2010 and 2017, actual annual offtake ranged from 133 leopards in 2017 to 186 leopards in 2014 (averaging about 33% of the quota across this period) (CITES 2018a:9). Zimbabwe establishes national leopard quotas annually in an adaptive process that relies on monitoring data and stakeholder input. National hunting quotas may be set higher than CITES export quotas to mitigate human-animal conflict, but hunting offtakes have been lower than both national and CITES quotas (CITES 2018a:7). Zimbabwe issued between 578 and 882 leopard hunting permits annually between 2004 and 2012, but actual hunting offtakes during this period were between 160 and 302 (Zimbabwe 2012:7-8).

16. During 2010–2019, according to UNEP-WCMC (2021), reported gross exports have averaged about 165 trophies annually and 58 skins annually.

17. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decision on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

> Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

18. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018b). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals Committee. For Zimbabwe:

> "*The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Zimbabwe, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild*."

The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018c:6).

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zimbabwe in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals

Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Based on the discussions regarding Doc. 46 at CoP18, the Chair of Committee I established a working group to consider the revision of Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP11) in Annex 2 and draft decisions 18.AA to 18.HH in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46. The working group, chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Humane Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International, San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019a). The working group prepared document CoP18 Com. I. 10 on the basis of document CoP18 Doc. 46 after discussion in the second session of Committee I (CITES 2019b). At the conclusion of CoP18 (i.e., plenary), the amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP17) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* contained in the in-session document CoP18 Com. I. 10 had been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. The eight draft decisions in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46 had also been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. Decisions 17.114 to 17.117 were deleted (CITES 2019c).

20. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

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* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

JEFFREY JORGENSON Digitally signed by JEFFREY JORGENSON Date: 2021.02.16 11:04:06 -05'00'

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

DSA CONCUR:

ELEANORA BABIJ Digitally signed by ELEANORA BABIJ Date: 2021.02.17 09:42:20 -05'00'

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
21US00589E/9

2. Valid
2022-02-21

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
RANDAL WAYNE GARRETT
3411 LAKES OF KATY LANE
KATY, TEXAS 77493
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
SHUNGU SAFARIS
162 THE CHASE MOUNT PLEASANT
HARARE, ZIMBABWE

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 FORANY 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 LEOPARDTROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.

EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OFTHE 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 2019 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 LiveAnimals 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

2021-02-22 — U.S. CITES Management Authority

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 ZIMBABWE
B. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
C. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
D. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
E. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX

985393

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD DEC 31 2020

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
SVIHEL	JOHN	JAMES	

(b) (6)

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

(b) (6)

1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
FOLEY	MN	56329	BENTON	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)
N/A

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.

(b) (6) (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

12/11/2020

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

N/A

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

JOHN SVIHEL (b) (6)

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.

N/A

4. For each trophy to be imported, provide:

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

Panthera pardus
Leopard

b. Sex (if known).

MALE

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

N/A

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

N/A

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:

Tanzania, Selous Game Reserve, Area LL2
Coordinates: 38,22066/8,28322

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

20/11/2020

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you hunted with:
Traditional African Safari T2(2011) LTD
P.H. JAMIL JAMAL

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]:
DAR es SALAAM / Tanzania

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). Please see attached

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: Traditional African Safais T2(2011) LTD
Business Name: TRADITIONAL AFRICAN SAFARIS T2(2011) LTD
Address: P.O. BOX 76963
City: Dar es Salaam
State/Province: ı
Country, Postal Code: Tanzania

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?

N/A

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?
Hunting license $1250.00 and trophy fees $24,750.00
Conservation fees $5150.00 community development $4200.00
Concession fees $4200.00
See below:

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?
The block fees go to the government to protect the area, as it is a game reserve. All monies including Trophy fee is spread throughout the community for development of surrounding area of the reserve.

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signa [redacted] Date: 12/11/2020

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

PERMIT NO. MP-0000210

CLIENT NAME: JOHN JAMES SVIHEL

COMPANY: TRADITIONAL AFRICA SAFARIS (TZ) 2011 LIMITED

998411007559

PH NAME: JAMIL JAMAL

PH LICENSE NO: TZA2019180DAR

SPECIES	No. KILLED	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES		LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
WILDEBEEST	ONE	LLZ	375	01/11/2020	17:25	M	8.423638	38.473324	1.1.35cm	KILLED
ZEBRA	ONE	LLZ	375	02/11/2020	11:15	M	8.469978	38.989501	L.334	KILLED
ELAND	ONE	LLZ	375	02/11/2020	12:30	M	8.443848	38.926301	L.92 R.91	KILLED
HIPPO	ONE	LLZ	375	02/11/2020	17:00	M	8.30007	38.30674	100KL69 R.65	KILLED
CIVET	ONE	LLZ	375	02/11/2020	18:00	M	8.23910	38.29698	R.? L.?	KILLED
WATER BUCK	ONE	LLZ	375	03/11/2020	10:30	M	8.358919	38.531442	L.63.5 R.63	KILLED
HYAENA	ONE	LLZ	375	03/11/2020	11:00	M	8.376159	38.498819	R.P.	KILLED
WARTHOG	ONE	LLZ	375	03/11/2020	16:30	M	8.468595	38.392996	L.42.5 R.46	KILLED
IMPALA	ONE	LLZ	375	04/11/2020	06:40	M	8.399013	38.48595	L.29 R.19	KILLED
BABOON	ONE	LLZ	375	04/11/2020	09:00	M	8.416949	38.42795	L.34 R.33	KILLED
	ONE	LLZ	375	04/11/2020	14:00	M	8.479995	38.30587	— —	KILLED

DECLARATION

I (name of client) JOHN SVIHEL hereby declare that the register of game killed is a true record of all animals killed or wounded by me during the validity of this permit.

HUNTING CLIENT SIGNATURE

Date 11/22/2020

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER SIGNATURE

Date 22/11/2020

WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE SIGNATURE

Date 22/11/2020

MKUU WA KANDA
KANDA YA KASK-MASHARIKI
PORI LA AKIBA SELOUS
KIMUPRA

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

PERMIT NO. MP-0000210
CLIENT NAME: JOHN JAMES SVIHEL
COMPANY: TRADITIONAL AFRICA SAFARIS (TZ) 2011 LIMITED

998411687559
PH NAME: JAMIL JAMAL
PH LICENSE NO: TZA20191809AR

SPECIES	NO. KILLED	AREA WHERE KILLED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES		LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
LEOPARD	ONE	LL2	375	20/11/2020	18:20	M	8.98392	38.99066	R.P.L90-WL	KILLED
RED DUIKER	ONE	LL2	375	21/11/2020	09:15	M	8.54136	38.27186	L-42-R-45	KILLED

DECLARATION

I (name of client) JOHN SVIHEL hereby declare that the register of game killed is a true record of all animals killed or wounded by me during the validity of this permit.

HUNTING CLIENT SIGNATURE
Date 11/22/2020

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER SIGNATURE
Date 22/11/2020

WILDLIFE OFFICER IN CHARGE SIGNATURE
Date 22/11/2020

MKUU WA KAMBI
KAMBI YA MASAI-MBOMA-
PORI LA AKIBA SELOUS
MNGUPIRA

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

PERMIT NO. MP-0000210

CLIENT NAME: JOHN JAMES SVIHEL

COMPANY: TRADITIONAL AFRICA SAFARIS (TZ) 2011 LIMITED

998411007559

PH NAME: JAMIL JAMAL

PH LICENSE NO: TZA2019180DAR

SPECIES	No. KILLED	AREA WHERE HUNTED	PERMIT NO.	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES		LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
DUIKER COMMON	ONE	LL2	375	06/11/2020	09:15	M	8.475492	38.253845	L-10.5cm R-12cm	KILLED
HIPPO	ONE	LL2	375	07/11/2020	13:00	M	8.20497	38.27963	1.0 K.G 2020	KILLED
ZEBRA	ONE	LL2	375	08/11/2020	17:30	M	8.361752	38.49653	L.33cm	KILLED
PORCUPINE	ONE	LL2	375	09/11/2020	18:00	M	8.153489	38.423424	Skull.16cm-Wgt	KILLED
LION	ONE	LL2	375	10/11/2020	13:09	M	8.49849	38.205239	AP.L.13.5cm/Mn	KILLED
ZEBRA	ONE	LL2	375	12/11/2020	16:30	M	8.25450	38.27160	L.33cm	KILLED
BUFFALO	ONE	LL2	375	14/11/2020	10:30	M	8.20063	38.28785	L.51.82cm	KILLED
IMPALA	ONE	LL2	375	14/11/2020	16:45	M	8.25672	38.27830	L.59.7cm-R.58.5	KILLED
BABOON	ONE	LL2	375	16/11/2020	09:30	M	8.19632	38.28657	- - -	KILLED
BUFFALO	ONE	LL2	375	18/11/2020	09:00	M	8.24928	38.26874	L.51.173cm	KILLED

DECLARATION

I (name of client) JOHN SVIHEL hereby declare that the register of game killed is a true record of all animals killed or wounded by me during the validity of this permit.

HUNTING CLIENT SIGNATURE John Svihel

Date 11/22/2020

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER SIGNATURE

Date 22/11/2020

WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE SIGNATURE

Date 22/11/2020

MKUU WA KAMBI
KAMBI YA KASA-MACHINGA
PORI LA AKIBA SELOUS
KINGUPIRA

JOHN

Returned 23.12.2020

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

ORIGINAL
CN.# 998411007554
APP: 0000260

MAIN PERMIT
RETURN DATE: Monday, December 21, 2020
PERMIT NO. MP-0000210

Station: DAR ES SALAAM OFFICE **Start Date:** Saturday, October 31, 2020 **End Date:** Saturday, November 21, 2020 **Package Type:** PREMIUM **Extra Days:** 1 **This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to** JOHN JAMES SVIHEL **of Address** MINNESOTA **Passport No.** 967206758

Who holds Weapon (Type) REMINGTON **Calibre** .375 **Maker's No:** 86344519 **C.A.R No:** 00079296 **Licence No:** NA **Dated** 2020-06-30 **Issued At** DAR ES SALAAM **Weapon owner & Address** JAMIL JAMAL , **Weapon (Type)** BLASER **Calibre** 300 **Maker's No:** R/00860918 **C.A.R No:** NA **Licence No:** 00069011 **Dated** 2020-10-30 **Issued At** DAR ES SALAAM **Weapon owner & Address** JAMIL JAMIL

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks) SELOUS GR LL2 **owned by** TRADITIONAL AFRICA SAFARIS (T2) 2011 LIMITED **PH** JAMIL JAMAL **LICENSE No.** TZA2019180DAR

Additional Blocks

SN	SPECIE NAME	QTY PER SPECIES
1	BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE	4
2	BABOON YELLOW	2
3	BUSHBUCK COMM	1
4	HOOKIES	2
5	CARACAL	1
6	CIVET CAT	1
7	DUIKER COMM	1
8	ELAND HARVEY'S RED	1
9	KLIPP SPRINGER	1
10	GREAT KUDU	1
11	WARTHOG COMMON	2
12	HIPPOPOTAMUS	2
13	HYAENA SPOTTED	1
14	IMPALA SOUTHERN	2
15	JACKAL GOLDEN	1
16	JACKAL SILVER BACKED	1
17	KLIPSPRINGER	1
18	KUDU GREATER	1
19	LEOPARD	1
20	LION	1
21	MONKEY VERVET	1
22	PORCUPINE CRESTED	1
23	RATEL (HONEY BADGER)	1
24	REEDBUCK COMM	3
25	REEDBUCK SOUTHERN (COMMON)	3
26	SABLE ANTELOPE ROOSEVELT	1
27	SERVAL CAT	1
28	STEENBUCK	1
29	TOHI (PYGM ANTELOPE)	1
30	WARTHOG	2
31	WATERBUCK COMMON	1
32	WILD CAT	1
33	ZEBRA HILDEBRANDT	3
34	ZEBRA BURCHELL'S	3
35	LION	5
36	LION	5
37	LEOPARD	5

SN	SPECIE NAME	QTY PERSPECIES
38	GEESE	5
39	GUINEAFOWL	5
40	PIGEON	5
41	SANDGROUSE	5

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy
3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife.
4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep , transfer.
5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his/her PH Licence during the entire safari
6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone
7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shotgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or weight and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and its carcass

Signature of Holder

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

FOR: CONSERVATION COMMISSIONER
TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
MOROGORO

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number:	PER0002807
Date Received by DSA:	February 11, 2021
DMA Contact:	Rogelio Hubbard
Applicant:	John James Svihel Foley, Minnesota
Specimens and Species:	1.0 Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Wild (Tanzania) One (1) personal sport-hunted trophy (life-sized mount; skin, skull, and claws)
Recipient:	Self
Type of Permit:	Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) has one of the largest geographic ranges of any terrestrial mammal in the world and ranges from southern Africa, through the Middle East, to eastern Asia from South Africa to eastern China and Russian Federation (Stein *et al.* 2016). The African leopard (*P. p. pardus*) is one of about nine leopard subspecies and occurs primarily in sub-Saharan regions (Jacobson *et al.* 2016). A habitat generalist, the leopard – all subspecies considered – occupies mesic woodlands, grassland savannas, and forests (Stein and Hayssen 2013). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial

(Stein and Hayssen 2013). Home ranges vary according to the habitat and can range from several hundred to several thousand km^2 (Stein and Hayssen 2013). Ambush predators, leopards prey primarily on medium-sized ungulates, especially deer (Family Cervidae; Hanssen *et al.* 2017). They also scavenge prey taken by other carnivores. These carcasses are often cached in trees beyond the reach of smaller, more numerous predators (Stein *et al.* 2016). Adult leopards have few natural predators (Stein and Hayssen 2013). The total population size of the leopard is unknown. In southern Africa, a regional range loss of approximately 21% has been reported (Stein *et al.* 2016). Given their larger body size, males are more desirable and thus more susceptible than females to being harvested by trophy hunters (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2021). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2020).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This range wide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein *et al.* 2016).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

Since the last IUCN Assessment in 2008, leopard populations have declined in Tanzania especially in central part of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:34). Leopards

are found throughout the Serengeti-Ngorogoro Crater system, and to the south and west of this area, but are thought to be absent from Lake Victoria's southeastern boundary to Central Tanzania (Stein *et al.* 2016). The current range of leopards in Tanzania covers approximately 76% of the countryside of Tanzania, or about 672,100 km^2 (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5). The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) plans to conduct additional leopard surveys during 2018–2019 (CITES 2018c:3).

Range wide, the main conservations threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). In Tanzania, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation for livestock losses and accidental capture in snares set for other animals (CITES 2018c:5). These threats are ongoing (Stein *et al.* 2016:3). In addition, according to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:5): 4–15 leopards are killed annually through the control of problem animals; incidental snaring or poaching is worth noting and may be under-reported; prey abundance does not appear to be an issue; and habitat loss is not a significant threat. According to the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:126–127), however, prey species depletion, as well as habitat loss and agricultural conversion, may in fact be significant leopard conservation threats. The significance of hostility towards leopards by local tribes, as well as the illegal harvest of female leopards, may also be under-appreciated. Additional information about all leopard conservation threats in Tanzania is indicated.

Until recently, given the absence of substantial baseline data, leopard species accounts typically did not include precise national population size estimates, for example: Jacobson *et al.* (2016, Supplement to Document 1, p. 26), Stein *et al.* (2016:8–10), and IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:56). As an example for leopard management purposes, however, Tanzania presents a qualitative assessment of leopard abundance based on camera traps at 23 sites. Leopards were assessed as abundant at three sites and as common or fairly common at nine sites (CITES 2018c:4). Leopard population density estimates are also available for four sites in Tanzania. Based on these values, Tanzania calculated overall densities, extrapolated those values to the surface areas of lands inside and outside of protected areas, and estimated a total population size of 19,673 leopards in that country (CITES 2018c:5). While this value is less than previous estimates (> 30K leopards, see IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:56), it would not be categorized by the Red List as a very small or restricted population. According to the IUCN Red List assessment however, while healthy leopard populations may occur outside of human dominated areas, widespread habitat loss and prey loss inside protected areas are likely to have caused leopard declines of > 30% over the past three leopard generations (ca. 22 years) in sub-Saharan Africa, perhaps suggesting that a more endangered assessment is indicated (Stein *et al.* 2016:9–10).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (John James Svihel, Foley, Minnesota) requests authorization to import one male leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Tanzania, Selous Game Reserve, Area LL2, with Professional Hunter Jamil Jamal and Outfitter Traditional African Safari, during a hunt on November 20, 2020. The leopard harvest was documented by Game Hunting Permit and Register of Game Killed Permit No. MP-0000210 (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism/Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority) of the United Republic of Tanzania. Copies of these documents were submitted along with the application.

B. Tanzania Information:

3. Conservation activities in Tanzania are managed in accordance with four general principles: responsibility principle, precautionary principle, adaptive management principle, and participatory principle (CITES 2018c:11). Furthermore, leopards are the beneficiary of several protective measures and are sustainably utilized under a regulated trophy hunting system (CITES 2018c:6–7; see below). Leopards are also the beneficiary of an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 23.9 % of their range (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5; CITES 2018c:3). These activities and measures provide a strong protective framework for the species in Tanzania.

4. Leopard hunting in Tanzania is regulated by three legislative measures (CITES 2018c:6): Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2015, and CITES Implementation Regulations of 2005. These measures implement several general procedures (quota control system), including: (i) Allocating a quota for each licensed hunting operator; (ii) Authorizing hunting of male leopards; (iii) Hunting supervised and verified by game scouts; (iv) Verified leopard harvests that are recorded on official quota control sheets; (v) Actual exports are supported by CITES Export Permits; and (vi) Export documents that are verified by wildlife inspectors at exit points (CITES 2018c:6). Leopard harvests are also subject to a minimum body length requirement of 130 cm (tip of the nose to the base of the tail (CITES 2018c:7). The implementation of these measures by Tanzania enhances leopard conservation in that country.

5. Tanzania also manages its leopard population in accordance with the Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (TAWIRI 2009). This plan summarizes current information about leopard distribution, abundance, conservation threats, information needs, conservation needs, and research priorities. Based on these preliminary results, the group of species and subject matter experts identified several immediate leopard information needs, including: (i) information on anthropogenic threats targeting conflict hotspots; (ii) research on effectiveness of mitigation strategies; (iii) status in representative areas; (iv) addressing gaps in knowledge of distribution; (v) movement of leopards in parks and between game reserves; (vi) GIS resource maps; and

(vii) threats posed by trade in skins and parts (TAWIRI 2009:98–99). At the national level, biodiversity is managed within the context of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015–2020 (Tanzania 2015). Within the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, this plan calls for the characterization and conservation of biodiversity – including the leopard and its habitat – at various levels, including: ecosystems, species, and protected areas. Together, these two plans guide the activities of leopard researchers and managers.

6. According to Tanzania, the leopard management program has been subject to monitoring at both the national and regional levels through questionnaires, camera-traps, call-ups and spoor counts (CITES 2018c:8). Presently, camera traps and spoor counts are being utilized as monitoring tools. These results inform the decisions of leopard managers with regard to the calculation of estimated leopard population sizes, characterization of human-leopard conflicts, confirmation of distribution outside of protected areas, and quantification of non-trophy hunting killings of leopards.

7. There are three general categories of areas in Tanzania where big game hunting is permitted (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority; TAWA 2018; Tanzania Tourist Board 2018): (i) Game Reserves are areas which are declared for the purpose of conservation, including both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Licensed tourist hunting and licensed non-consumptive tourist activities are permitted. (ii) Game Controlled Areas are areas declared for conservation of wildlife outside of village lands where activities detrimental to wildlife are prohibited, for example, residence and livestock grazing. (iii) Wildlife Management Areas are areas set aside for community-based wildlife conservation within village lands, but excluding protected areas. There are currently 63 Game Controlled Areas/Open Areas where hunting is permitted (CITES 2018c:3).

8. Tourist hunting is regulated by a block and quota system (CITES 2018c:7). Hunting blocks are areas within Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, or Open Areas and are allocated to a licensed hunting operator subject to an application process. For the period 2018–2022, there are 56 hunting blocks available and applicants can be allocated up to five hunting blocks (Vemma 2017). Applicants are required to demonstrate technical capability and financial stability. Successful applicants are subject to an annual performance review (Vemma 2017).

9. Quotas are set at the national level on an annual basis under the direction of the Wildlife Division (CITES 2018c:2). Leopard quotas are set annually by a Committee comprised of experts from the Wildlife Division, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), which is the CITES Scientific Authority in Tanzania, and some selected renown biologists from academic institutions (CITES 2018c:7). Quotas are based on available biological and management information, including: species distribution, natural history, recruitment rate, and population estimates (CITES 2018c:7). This information is generated by researchers, agency staffs, and concession operators.

10. Tanzania justifies the continuation of the present quota in accordance with the following circumstances (CITES 2018c:7): (i) observed conservation status of leopards in that country (large and widely distributed population; see: CITES 2018c:3 & 5); (ii) improvement in population monitoring (see: CITES 2018c:4 & 8); (iii) scientific assessment of the harvest

regime (see: CITES 2018c:9); and (iv) contribution of trophy hunting revenues to leopard conservation and the livelihoods of local communities (CITES 2018c:9–11). Based on these circumstances, according to Tanzania, the present quota should be continued.

11. According to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:12–13):

> *Upon considering all the factors illustrated in this document and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and CITES Resolution Conf.16.7, the Scientific Authority of Tanzania has advised the Management Authority that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Tanzania and enhances its survival and the amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities.*
>
> *It concludes by indicating that the quota for leopard in Tanzania found in Resolution Conf. 10.14(Rev. CoP16) is sustainable and at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.*

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Tanzania initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1983–1997; CITES 1983; CITES 2018a,b). That value – however, according to the United Republic of Tanzania – was not based on actual scientific data (CITES 2002:2). Given the absence of scientific data at that time, the quota was justified instead in large measure by trophy hunting considerations. Based on several additional factors, the leopard quota was increased in 1997 to 250: (i) more than 90% of Tanzania was considered to be excellent leopard habitat; (ii) leopard hunting was limited to that by tourists and for control purposes; (iii) 301–645 leopards were harvested annually for leopard control purposes with no apparent negative effect on the population; and (iv) there was no evidence of illegal trade (CITES 2002:2; UNEP 2020). By 2003, when the quota was increased for a third time, limited scientific data were available, including: (i) total population size (ca. 39,000 leopards); (ii) estimated annual harvest (390 individuals); and (iii) estimated potential safe harvest (5%; 1,827 individuals; CITES 2002:3). Although this quota has been increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less than the corresponding quota. During 2010–2019, according to UNEP-WCMC (2021), reported gross exports have averaged about 147 trophies annually and 37 skins annually (total = 184 leopards; about 37% of the annual quota) *versus* the annual quota of 500.

13. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decision on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

> Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota

is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

14. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018d). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals Committee. For Tanzania:

> "*The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Tanzania, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild*."

15. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).

16. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Geneva, Switzerland, August 17 – 28, 2019, under document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.

17. Based on the discussions regarding Doc. 46 at CoP18, the Chair of Committee I established a working group to consider the revision of Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP11) in Annex 2 and draft decisions 18.AA to 18.HH in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46. The working group, chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Human Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International, San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019a). The working group prepared document CoP18 Com. I. 10 on the basis of document CoP18 Doc. 46 after discussion in the second session of Committee I (CITES 2019b). At the conclusion of CoP18 (i.e. plenary), the amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP17) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* contained in the in-session document CoP18 Com. I. 10 had been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. The eight draft decisions in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46 had also been accepted in Committee I

and were adopted. Decisions 17.114 to 17.117 were deleted (CITES 2019c).

18. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

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* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

MONICA HORTON

Digitally signed by MONICA HORTON
Date: 2021.02.10 09:57:14 -05'00'

Monica A. Horton
Biologist (CITES Specialist)
Division of Scientific Authority

DSA CONCUR:

ELEANORA BABIJ

Digitally signed by ELEANORA BABIJ
Date: 2021.02.11 06:51:45 -05'00'

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
21US00712E/9

2. Valid
2022-02-23

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
JOHN J SVIHEL
(b) (6)
FOLEY, MN 56329
U.S.A

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
TRADITIONAL AFRICAN SAFARIS T2(2011)LTD
P.O BOX 76963
DAR ES SALAAM 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, INDICATING STATE OF EXPORT, NUMBER OF SPECIMENS IN RELATION TO ANNUAL QUOTA, AND CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THIS TAGGING INFORMATION.
-TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2020 HUNTING SEASON.

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

-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.

2021-02-24
Issuing Date

U.S. CITES Management Authority
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 TAXIDERMY PART. DOES NOT INCLUDE WORKED, MANUFACTURED, OR HANDICRAFT ITEMS SUCH AS CURIOS, JEWELRY, OR OTHER UTILITARIAN ITEMS.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin TANZANIA
B. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
C. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
D. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
E. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX

984819

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD JAN 7 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
BUNDRANT	ERNEST	P	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
PERALTA	NM	87042	VALENCIA	US

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

(b) (6)

GRAPEVINE, TX, 76051

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

ERNEST BUNDRANT

(b) (6)

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
   Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:

KWALATA SAFARIS, 6980 KATANGA ROAD, HEAVY INDUSTRIAL AREA, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: JULY 3RD, 2018

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

KWALATA SAFARIS, 6980 KATANGA ROAD, HEAVY INDUSTRIAL AREA, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

CURRENT LOCATION: ZINGELA FORWARDERS, UNIT 13 BRENTWOOD BUSINESS PARK, NO 37 ROAD 3, BRENTWOOD PARK BENONI 1501, RSA

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	MRS. CHARLENE DU TOIT, ZINGELA FORWARDERS
Business Name:	
Address:	UNIT 13, BRENTWOOD BUSINESS PARK, NO 37 ROAD 3,
Address:	BRENTWOOD PARK 150, RSA
City:	BENONI
State/Province:	GAUTENG PROVINCE, POSTAL CODE: 1501
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: October 13

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

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

258617

- [ ] EXPORT
- [X] RE-EXPORT
- [ ] IMPORT
- [ ] OTHER

2 Valid until 26/01/2021

3 Importer (name and address)
Ernest [redacted] Mandrani
(b) (6) [redacted]
87042

4 Exporter / Re-exporter (name address and country)
Safari Taxidermy
47 Cloud street
Laboria
Polokwane
South Africa

3a Country of import United States of America

5 Special Conditions
Permit is invalid without Annex A.
Permit replaces 226548 DD 2019/12/04 (Expired)
ZM import permit 223474 DD 16/04/2019
Leopard Tag #: ZM Par 18 000006

For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations. Permit / certificate valid for one consignment only

6 Name, address, national seal / stamp and country of Management Authority

environmental affairs
Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X447
PRETORIA
0001
SOUTH AFRICA

5a Purpose of transaction (see reverse) H

5b. Security stamp No. 1661705

	7 & 8 SCIENTIFIC NAME (genus and species) AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT	9 Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex) id live	10 Appendix No and source (see reverse)	11 Quantity (including unit)	11a Total exported / quota
A	7 & 8 Leopard Panthera Pardus	9 Skull [SKU] Full Skin [SKI]	10. 1 W	11. 1 one Each	11a
	12 Country of Origin* ZM	Permit No 27093	Date 2019/03/26	12a Country of last re-export	Certificate No.
	Date	12b. No of the operation** or date of acquisition***			
B	7 & 8 Hippopotamus Hippopotamus amphibius	9 Skull [SKU]	10. 11 W	11. 1 one	11a
	12 Country of Origin* ZM	Permit No 19539	Date 2019/03/26	12a Country of last re-export	Certificate No.
	Date	12b. No of the operation** or date of acquisition***			
C	7 & 8 Hippopotamus Hippopotamus amphibius	9 Tusks [TUS]	10. 11 W	11. 12 Twelve	11a
	12 Country of Origin* ZM	Permit No 19539	Date 2019/03/26	12a Country of last re-export	Certificate No.
	Date	12b. No of the operation** or date of acquisition***			
D	7 & 8 Hippopotamus Hippopotamus amphibius	9 Feet [FOO]	10. 11 W	11. 4 Four	11a
	12 Country of Origin* ZM	Permit No 19539	Date 2019/03/26	12a Country of last re-export	Certificate No.
	Date	12b. No of the operation** or date of acquisition***			

* Country in which the specimen were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export).
** Only for specimens of Appendix I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes
*** For Pre-Convention specimens

13 THIS PERMIT / CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED BY
Chimanzi IA

Polokwane
Place

27/07/2020
Date

Scientific authority signature and official seal

14. EXPORT ENDORSEMENT

15. Bill of lading/ Air Waybill Number

Annexure A
FOR PERMIT NO./s 258617

ALSO ISSUED ACCORDING TO NEMBA ACT 10 OF 2004: TOPS REGULATIONS

PERMIT CONDITIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL IMPORT, EXPORT OR RE-EXPORT OF CITES SPECIES AND ANY PRODUCTS THEREOF;

(A) CITES PERMIT BOX 6, SPECIAL CONDITIONS

(B) (B) ALL INTERNATIONAL IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS [INCLUDING AIR, MAIL, RAIL, ROAD, AND SEA] OF CITES SPECIES AND ANY PRODUCTS THEREOF;

THIS PERMIT:

1. a) Shall not be transferable,
   b) This permit is not valid unless it has been endorsed and released by an authorized Environmental Officer prior to the import, export or re-export taking place
   c) In cases of importation of live animals, which are to be quarantined, the permit must be released prior to the animals leaving quarantine. Original import permits to be inserted into a sealed envelope and placed in the Environmental Management Inspectorate box that's provided at the quarantine station, no more than 14 working days after import;
   d) Shall be subject to the provisions of any other law and or regulation,
   e) Shall be valid for one consignment only,
   f) This permit is subject to the compliance of Veterinary and Agricultural requirements, and to the compliance of IATA Live Animal Regulations.

2. The permit holder or his delegated agent must contact one of the authorized Environmental Officers, per telephone ***and*** confirm per e-mail a minimum of ***48 hours*** prior to the import, export or re-export taking place to book an inspection, applicable for shipments done over weekends and public holidays, with the following information:
   a) Name / Company Name of Importer / Exporter
   b) Name of Airline and Warehouse where intended inspection will take place,
   c) Date and Time of Import / Export / Re Export
   d) Date and Time of intended inspection (subject to approval)
   e) Agents particulars (if applicable); Carrier Name, Flight Number, Flight Time and Waybill Number,
   f) The applicable permit number/s and relevant expiry dates, and
   g) Detailed packing list as per condition 7

3. Inspections are by appointment only and early booking is necessary. An authorized Environmental/Biodiversity Officer may be contacted at the following telephone numbers during office hours ***(07:00 – 15:30)***:
   Office: +27 (11) 390-3687/ 2311
   Fax: +27 (11) 390-1720

4. Only designated ports of exit / entry according to CITES regulations should be used unless special approval is received from the National Office.

5. All relevant documentation, including ***original*** permit/s ***(CITES permits must include original and coloured copy)***, Packing List/s, Waybill/s and Bill of entry/s (SAD/ DA 550) must be presented for inspection. A photo copy of all these documents must also be handed to the Environmental Officer on inspection. The original permit/s, these conditions and packing list/s must accompany the consignment/s in order to have the CITES permit to be endorsed.

6. All transport containers must be numbered and the numbers must coincide with the numbers on the packing list/s. The country of destination as shown on the containers must coincide with the country of destination as on the permit. The details on the packing list/s must coincide with the details on the permit/s and Waybill/s.

7. Detailed completed packing list/s on the prescribed format, which are signed and dated, must accompany the consignment/s, with the following information:
   Details of Importer and Exporter (Names, addresses and contact numbers);
   Waybill number/s and name of carrier, flight number, date and time,
   Transport container numbers,
   Scientific name of species (in full) with relevant transponder / tag / ring numbers, a detailed description of specimen / product and the origin thereof,
   Common name of species (in full)
   Number per species per container (actual number exported / imported), and
   Applicable permit number/s

8. If this permit is not used, the ***original permit (CITES permits must include coloured copy)*** must be returned to the Limpopo CITES Management Authority within ***14 working*** days after expiry thereof. Import permits must be returned to the Limpopo CITES Management Authority within ***14 working days*** after use. Export permits must be handed to a CITES Management Authority of the importing country within ***14 working days*** after use.

9. The permit holder must make and retain photo copies of permit/s for audit inspections. Copies of import permits must be made and retained ***after endorsement***. for Re-export permit applications. When applying for a Re-export permit, a copy of the ***endorsed import permit*** must be submitted to the Limpopo CITES Management Authority with the application.

10. Only a Biodiversity Officer delegated by the Member of the Executive Council of the component responsible for environmental affairs in Limpopo may make an alteration on the permit upon a written request from the exporter/importer.

11. Failure to comply with any of the permit conditions renders the permit invalid and may result in criminal proceedings, cancellation of the permit/s and seizure of the consignment/s.

12. The holder of the permit and / or his delegated agent will be held responsible for any legal costs; costs incurred for delays and / or storage fees due to irregularities and / or due to the consignment being withheld due to incorrect documentation, and / or incorrect consignment/s and / or failure to comply with permit conditions.

13. Permit holders or their delegated agents must inform the Limpopo CITES Management Authority if an inspection needs to be canceled, or if they are to be late for an inspection within a reasonable time before the inspection is due to take place.

Signature of Issuing Officer	27/07/2020 Date	(b) (6) Signature of Recipient	p.p. 30/7/20 Date
CHIMANZI IA Full Name		Anna-Grett de Beer. Full Name	

Conditions to this permit have been issued subject to the provisions of Section 88 (2) (c) of NEMBA

PERMIT / CERTIFICATE № 223474 (223474)

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

☐ EXPORT
☐ RE-EXPORT
☑ IMPORT
☐ OTHER

ORIGINAL

2. Valid until: 2020/01/15

3. Importer (name and address)
BUNDRANT ERNEST PATTON C/O SAFARI TAXIDERMY
47 GOUD STREET
LABORIA, POLOKWANE
SOUTH AFRICA

3a. Country of import: SOUTH AFRICA

4. Exporter / Re-exporter (name, address and country)
KWALATA SAFARIS
5980 KATANGA RD
HEAVY INDUSTRIAL AREA
LUSAKA ZAMBIA

5. Special conditions
PERMIT IS INVALID WITHOUT ANNEX A
ADDENDUM SECURITY STAMP:1671427
LEOPARD TAG #: ZM PAR 18 0000006

For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations. Permit / certificate valid for one consignment only.

5a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse): H

5b. Security stamp No: 1671444

6. Name, address, national seal / stamp and country of Management Authority
Department of Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X447
PRETORIA
0001
SOUTH AFRICA

	7.a SCIENTIFIC NAME (genus and species) AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT	9. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex) if live	10. Appendix No and source (see reverse)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total quota
A	7.a LEOPARD *panthera pardus*	9. SKULL[SKU]	10. I W	11. 1 ONE	11a.
	12. Country of origin* ZM / Permit No. / Date / 12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date			12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
B	7.a LEOPARD *panthera pardus*	9. FULL SKIN [SKI]	10. I W	11. 1 ONE	11a.
	12. Country of origin* ZM / Permit No. / Date / 12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date			12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
C	7.a HIPPOPOTAMUS *hippopotamus amphibius*	9. TROPHY[TRO]	10. II W	11. 1 ONE	11a.
	12. Country of origin* ZM / Permit No. 19539 / Date 2019/03/26 / 12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date			12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
D	7.a NIL *nil*	9.	10.	11. 0	11a.
	12. Country of origin* / Permit No. / Date / 12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date			12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	

* Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export)
** Only for specimens of Appendix I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes
*** For Pre-Convention specimens

13. THIS PERMIT / CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED BY
CHIMANZI IA

POLOKWANE 2019/04/16

Security stamp, signature and official seal

14. EXPORT ENDORSEMENT

Block	Quantity
A	01 (ONE)
B	01 (ONE)
C	01 (ONE)
D	/ / / /

15. Bill of Lading/Air Waybill Number: 0835536 17440

Port of Export / Date / Signature / Official stamp and title

V & R Printing Works (Pty) Ltd (012) 336 2462 (2821)

PERMIT / CERTIFICATE № 223474

Annexure A

ADDENDUM TO SOUTH AFRICAN CITES EXPORT / IMPORT PERMIT NUMBER 223474

ALSO ISSUED ACCORDING TO NEMBA ACT 10 OF 2004: TOPS REGULATIONS

Item Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	Description	Appendix / Source	Quantity
1	Hippopotamus amphibius	Hippopotamus	Skull		1
2	Hippopotamus amphibius	Hippopotamus	Teeth		12
3	Hippopotamus amphibius	Hippopotamus	Feet		12

SECURITY STAMP NUMBER: 1671427

ISSUED BY: CHIMANZI IA
AT: POLOKWANE

DATE: 2019/04/18

Maskob 09/07/19

EXPORT ENDORSEMENT:					
ITEM NUMBER	QUANTITY				
1					
2		Port of export	Date	Signature	Official stamp & title
3					

Annexure A
FOR PERMIT NO./223474

ALSO ISSUED ACCORDING TO NEMBA ACT 10 OF 2004: TOPS REGULATIONS

PERMIT CONDITIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL IMPORT, EXPORT OR RE-EXPORT OF CITES SPECIES AND ANY PRODUCTS THEREOF;

(A) CITES PERMIT BOX 5, SPECIAL CONDITION

(B) ALL INTERNATIONAL IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS (INCLUDING AIR, MAIL, RAIL, ROAD, AND SEA) OF CITES SPECIES AND ANY PRODUCTS THEREOF;

THIS PERMIT:

1 a) Shall not be transferable;
b) This permit is not valid unless it has been endorsed and released by an authorized Environmental Officer prior to the import, export or re-export taking place.
c) In cases of importation of live animals which are to be quarantined the permit must be released prior to the animals leaving quarantine. Original import permits to be inserted into a sealed envelope and placed in the Environmental Management Inspectorate box that's provided at the quarantine station no more than 14 working days after import.
d) Shall be subject to the provisions of any other law and or regulation.
e) Shall be valid for one consignment only
f) This permit is subject to the compliance of Veterinary and Agricultural requirements and to the compliance of IATA Live Animal Regulations.

2 The permit holder or his delegated agent must contact one of the authorized Environmental Officers per telephone *and* confirm per e-mail a minimum of *48 hours* prior to the import, export or re-export taking place to book an inspection applicable for shipments done over weekends and public holidays with the following information:

a) Name / Company Name of Importer / Exporter;
b) Name of Airline and Warehouse where intended inspection w
c) Date and Time of intended inspection (subject to approval);
d) Agents particulars (if applicable), Carrier Name, Flight Number il take place
e) Date and Time of Import / Export / Re-Export;
f) , Flight Time and Waybill Number;
g) The applicable permit number/s and relevant expiry dates and
h) Detailed packing list as per condition 7

3 Inspections are by appointment only and early booking is necessary. An authorized Environmental Biodiversity Officer may be contacted at the following telephone numbers during office hours *(07:00 – 15:30)*:

Office: +27 (11) 390-3687/ 2311
Fax +27 (11) 390-1720

OR 015 290 7178 If using the Beit Bridge Boarder Post
Fax 015 295 5018

4 Only designated ports of exit / entry according to CITES regulations should be used unless special approval is received from the National Office

5 All relevant documentation, including *original* permit/s *(CITES permits must include original and coloured copy)*, Packing List/s, Waybill/s and Bill of entry's (SAD/ DA 550) must be presented for inspection. A photo copy of all these documents must also be handed to the Environmental Officer on inspection. The original permit/s, these conditions and packing list/s must accompany the consignment/s in order to have the CITES permit to be endorsed.

6 All transport containers must be numbered and the numbers must coincide with the numbers on the packing list/s. The country of destination as shown on the containers must coincide with the country of destination as on the permit. The details on the packing list/s must coincide with the details on the permit/s and Waybill/s

7 Detailed completed packing list/s on the prescribed format, which are signed and dated must accompany the consignment/s.

8 If this permit is not used the *original permit (CITES permits must include coloured copy)* must be returned to the Limpopo CITES Management Authority within *14 working* days after expiry thereof. Import permits must be returned to the Limpopo CITES Management Authority within *14 working days* after use. Export permits must be handed to a CITES Management Authority of the importing country within *14 working days* after use.

9 The permit holder must make and retain photo copies of permit/s for audit inspections. Copies of import permits must be made and retained *after endorsement*, for Re-export permit applications. When applying for a Re-export permit, a copy of the *endorsed import permit* must be submitted to the Limpopo CITES Management Authority with the application.

10 Only a Biodiversity Officer delegated by the Member of the Executive Council of the component responsible for environmental affairs in Limpopo may make an alteration on the permit upon a written request from the exporter/importer

11 Failure to comply with any of the permit conditions renders the permit invalid and may result in criminal proceedings, cancellation of the permit/s and seizure of the consignment/s

12. The holder of the permit and / or his delegated agent will be held responsible for any legal costs, costs incurred for delays and / or storage fees due to irregularities and / or due to the consignment being withheld due to incorrect documentation and / or incorrect consignment/s and / or failure to comply with permit conditions

13 Permit holders or their delegated agents must inform the Limpopo CITES Management Authority if an inspection needs to be cancelled or if they are to be late for an inspection within a reasonable time before the inspection is due to take place

Signature of Issuing Officer

2019/04/16
Date

CHMANZ IA
Full Name

Signature of Recipient p.p. Date 31/5/19

Anna-Grett de Beer
Full Name

Conditions to this permit are issued subject to the provisions of Section 88 (2) (c) of NEMBA

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

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

☑ EXPORT ☐ RE-EXPORT ☐ IMPORT ☐ OTHER:

PERMIT / CERTIFICATE No. 27093

Original

1. Valid until: 25/09/2019

3. Importer (name and address)
Dindrant Ernest Patton
c/o Safari Taxidermy
47 Goud street
Laboria, Polokwane

4. Exporter (name and address country)
Kuralata Safaris
6980 Katanga Road
Heavy Industrial Area
Lusaka
Zambia

Signature of the applicant

3a. Country of import: South Africa

5. Special conditions
Leopard skin Tag#Zm PAR 18 0000006

For live animals, this permit/certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations.

6a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse): H

6b. Security stamp No*: 1743577

8. Name, address, national seal/stamp and country of management Authority

ZAMBIA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY
PRIVATE BAG 1, CHILANGA
ZAMBIA
Telefax 278365
278244

	7.A. SCIENTIFIC NAME (genus and species) AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT	9. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (applicable if live)	10. Appendix No. and source (see reverse)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total export Quota
A	7.A. Panthera Pardus Leopard	9. Skull Full Skin	10. I(W)	11. 02 Two	11a. 08/360 OF 2019
B	7.A.	9.	10.	11.	11a.
C	7.A.	9.	10.	11.	11a.
D	7.A.	9.	10.	11.	11a.

	12. Country of origin *	Permit No.	Date	12a. Country of last re-export	Certificate No.	Date	12b. No. of the specimen ** or date of acquisition ***
A							
B							
C							
D							

* Country in which the specimens were taken from wild, bred in captivity propagated (only in case of re-export)
** Only for specimens of Appendix-I species bred in captivity or artificially for commercial purposes
*** For re-Convention specimens

13. THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED BY:
Terry Basabeka Njovu

Chilanga 26/03/19
Place Date

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE
26 MAR 2019
COMMERCIAL OFFICE
PRIVATE BAG 1, CHILANGA, ZAMBIA

14. EXPORT ENDORSEMENT:

15. Bill of Lading/Air Waybill Number:
083-5886 1740

Block	Quantity
A	(02) Two
B	
C	

KK1 Airport 23/05/19

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE
23 MAY 2019
COMMERCIAL OFFICE
PRIVATE BAG 1, CHILANGA, ZAMBIA

Original

NPW FORM 45

S/No.: .....

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

The Zambia Wildlife Act

0000301

(No. 14 of 2015)

The Zambia Wildlife (Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007

Regulation 23 (3

PERMIT TO EXPORT WILD ANIMAL, MEAT OF WILD ANIMAL OR TROPHIES

Station of issue..... Chilanga ..... Date of issue 22/01/19

DETAILS OF PERMIT HOLDER

Full name: Bundrant Pattom

NRC/Passport No .....

Tel/Mobile No: .....

E-mail address .....

Postal Address: Box 35225 Lusaka

Residential Address Kwalata Safaris

The above named Permit holder is hereby authorised, subject to any other written law, to export from the Republic of Zambia to South Africa

animals/wild animals/trophies* the following meat of wild

Two Buffalo 2x Cape, 2x Skull, 2x Backskin, 4 Feet, 1 Scrotum

One Hippo Skull, 12 Teeth, 2 Feet

One Leopard Skull, Fullskin

One Hyaena Skull, Fullskin

One Puku Cape Skull

One Impala Cape Skull

One Zebra Flatskin

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK
DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES
29 APR 2019
DISTRICT FIELD OFFICER

Export fee paid 1208.70

Handling Charge 50.00

Certificate of Valuation fee 125.00

Grand Total 1208.70

GRZ Receipt No: 0068085

Official Stamp

Chairperson of the Committee

CONDITIONS OF ISSUE

1. This permit is valid until: 21/04/2020

2. The above mentioned wild animals/meat of wild animals/trophies have been approved for export by Veterinary Department.

Health Export Certificate No: 2/2001900 dated 22 and issued at LUSAKA

Note: Original copy to permit holder - Duplicate copy to Accounts - Triplicate copy to Commercial - Quadruplicate copy to be retained in the book

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   PRO CARGO USA ATTN CINDI RULON
   15619 MORALES ROAD
   HOUSTON, TEXAS 77032

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

   CINDI RULON CINDI.RULON@PROCARGOUSA.COM
   281-220-3176

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:

   KITIANGARI/SIMANJARO GCA CONCESSION MASAILAND ARUSHA TANZANIA

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: OCTOBER 2020

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

   ADAM CLEMENTS SAFARIS LTS
   BLOCK DD 586/ PO BOX 10929 SAKINA, ARUSHA, TANZANIA

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

   ADAM CLEMENTS SAFARIS LTD BLOCK DD 586/ PO BOX 10929 SAKINA, ARUSHA TANZANIA

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). ATTACHED

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	ADAM CLEMENTS SAFARIS LTD
Business Name:	
Address:	BLOCK DD 586/ PO BOX 10929
Address:	SAKINA
City:	ARUSHA TANZANIA
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: 01/12/2021

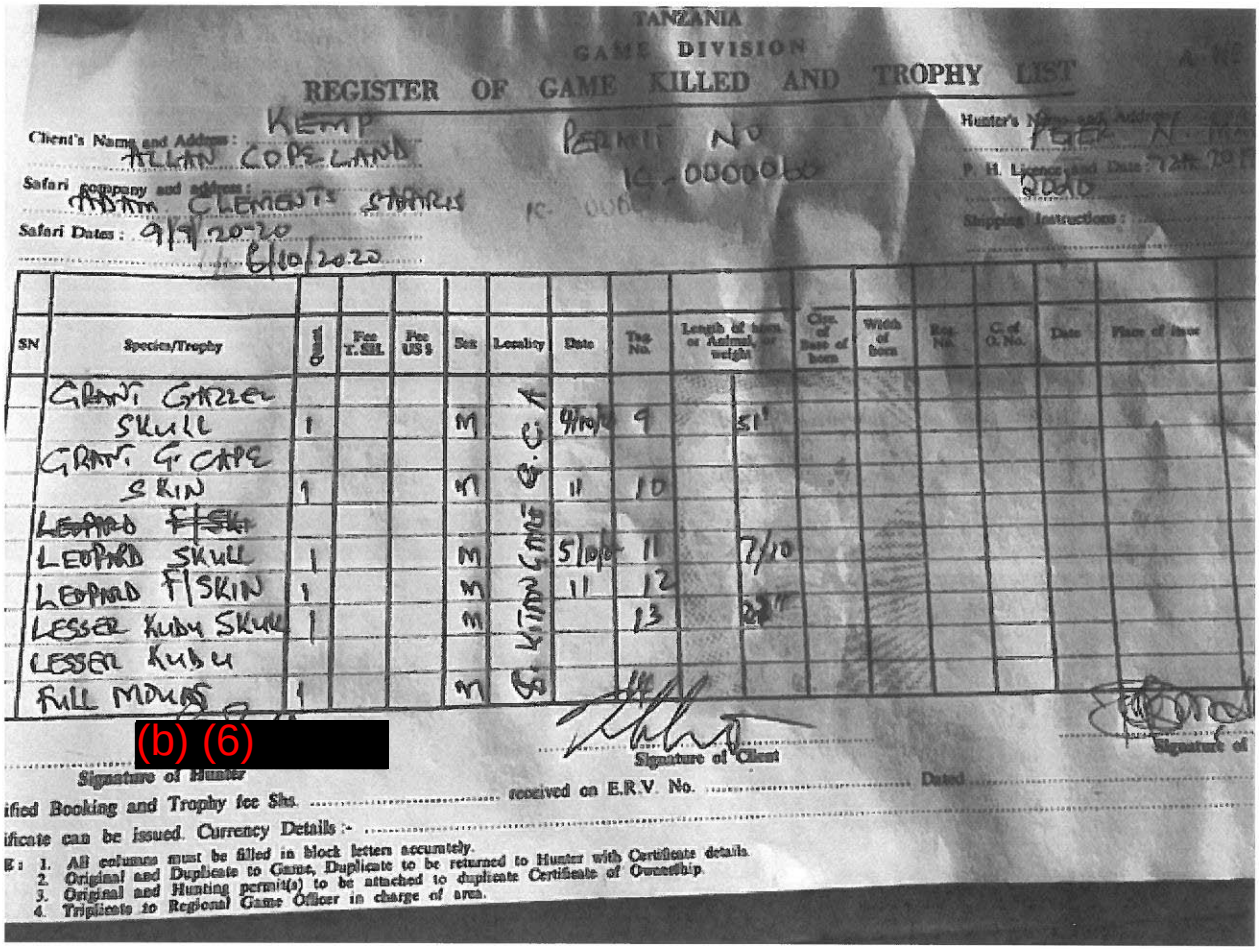
10. **If you are the hunter applying to import your own trophy**, please read and sign the following statement.

    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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature: _____ Date: _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**



TANZANIA
GAME DIVISION
REGISTER OF GAME KILLED AND TROPHY LIST

Client's Name and Address: KEMP ALLAN COPELAND
Permit No 16-000006
Hunter's Name and Address: PETER [illegible]
Safari company and address: [illegible] CLEMENTS STARKEY
P. H. Licence and Date: 72th 20
DEAD
Safari Dates: 9/9/20-20 6/10/2020
Shipping Instructions:

SN	Species/Trophy	♂	Fee T.Shs.	Fee US $	Sex	Locality	Date	Tag No.	Length of horn or Animal or weight	Circ. of base of horn	Width of horn	Reg. No.	C. of O. No.	Date	Place of issue
	GRANT GAZZEL SKULL	1			M	G.C.A.	9/10/20	9	51"						
	GRANT G. CAPE SKIN	1			M	G.C.A.	11	10							
	~~LEOPARD F/SKIN~~														
	LEOPARD SKULL	1			M	G.C.A.	5/10/20	11	7/10						
	LEOPARD F/SKIN	1			M	G.C.A.	11	12							
	LESSER KUDU SKULL	1			M	G.C.A.		13	28"						
	LESSER KUDU														
	FULL MOUNT	1			M	G.C.A.									

(b) (6) [redacted]
Signature of Hunter

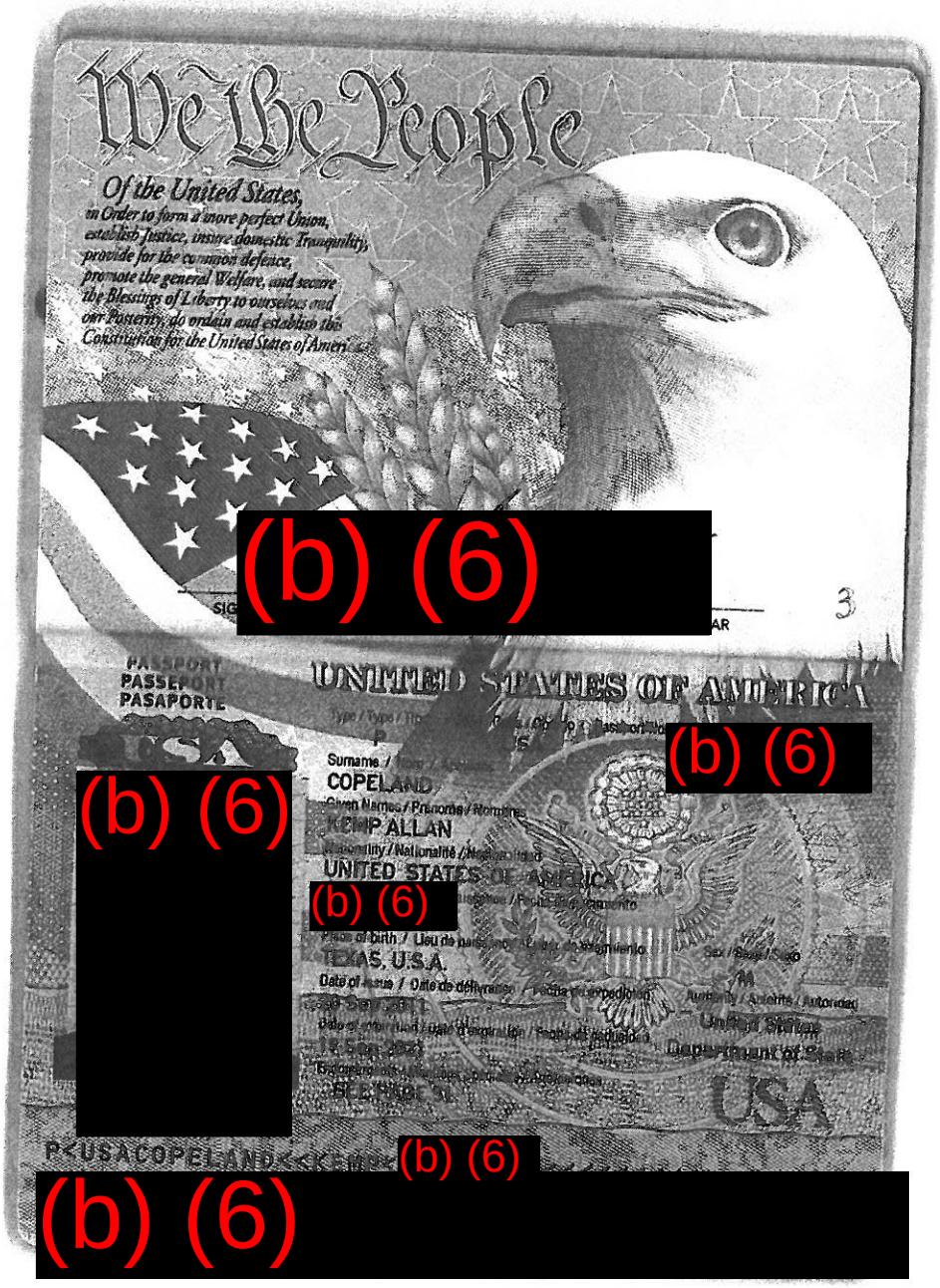
Signature of Client

Signature of

ified Booking and Trophy fee Shs. ..... received on E.R.V. No. ..... Dated .....

ificate can be issued. Currency Details :- .....

E: 1. All columns must be filled in block letters accurately.
2. Original and Duplicate to Game, Duplicate to be returned to Hunter with Certificate details.
3. Original and Hunting permit(s) to be attached to duplicate Certificate of Ownership.
4. Triplicate to Regional Game Officer in charge of area.


We the People
Of the United States,
in Order to form a more perfect Union,
establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility,
provide for the common defence,
promote the general Welfare, and secure
the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and
our Posterity, do ordain and establish this
Constitution for the United States of Ameri
(b) (6)
PASSPORT
PASSEPORT
PASAPORTE
USA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(b) (6)
Surname / Nom / Apellido
COPELAND
Given Names / Prénoms / Nombres
KEMP ALLAN
(b) (6)
TEXAS, U.S.A.
USA
P<USACOPELAND<<K
(b) (6)
(b) (6)

Professional Cargo Services Inc.

15619 Morales Rd., Houston, Texas 77032 281-220-3158

+

BELOW IS A POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM WHICH IS REQUIRED BY U.S. CUSTOMS, TO ALLOW US TO TRANSACT U.S. CUSTOMS CLEARANCE ON YOUR BEHALF.
U.S. Customs Services 141.32 C.R.

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

SS #: (b) (6)
Cell Phone #:
Email Address:

X Individual

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That KEMP ALLEN COPELAND (Full Name of Person), residing at (b) (6) BOERNE, TX 78006

hereby constitutes and appoints each of the following persons, **Professional Cargo Services Inc.**, may act through any of its offices or any employees with Power of Attorney on file with this licensed broker as required by the Regional Commission of Customs as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, steed of said grantor from this date and in all Customs Districts, and in no other name, to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, or other document required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise shipped or cosigned by or to said grantor; to perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise; to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor: To make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title, make entry or collect drawback, and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement, supplemental declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district. To sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owners declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise: To sign and swear to any document, and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated said grantor. To authorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor. And generally to transact at the customhouses in said district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filing of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents; the forgoing power of attorney to remain in full force and effect until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by the District Director of customs of the district aforesaid. If the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect after the expiration of two years from the date of its execution. Or until revoked. Pursuant to 19 CFR 111.36(a), election is made waiving the right to receive invoices, supporting documents and correspondences from Professional Cargo Services Inc. duties and services performed on our behalf. It is understoqd the right to revoke said waiver is continuing.

Customs Rules on Discharge of Importers Liability for Duties

The U.S. Customs Service has issued a final amendment of the regulations to provide an alternative procedure for an Importer record to pay duties on imported merchandise through a licensed customhouse broker. Present rules provide for the payment of duties to Customs by a broker on behalf of the importer. Under the alternative procedure, the Importer may elect to submit to the broker a separate check or bank draft for the duties payable to the "U.S. Customs Service." The broker would then deliver the Importer's check or bank draft to Customs. The new rule also requires brokers to provide written notification to their clients, advising that if the client is an Importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve the client of liability for Customs charges in the event that the charges are not paid by the broker. Brokers will be required to provide this notification to all active clients annually during the month of February. Additionally, brokers will be required to provide such information on a power of attorney executed on or after the effective date of the new rule. The amendments are effective as of September 27, 1982.

(Print Name) KEMP ALLEN COPELAND BY JOHN RYLAN CHIBATTY IN FACT has caused these presents to be sealed and signed:

Signature: (b) (6)

Date: 2/27/2020

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

RECD JAN 22 2021

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:

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Akins	John	Brooks	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Quitman	Georgia	31643	Brooks	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)
(b) (6)

2.f.Country
USA

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 01/05/2021

continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

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- 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

Coppersmith - Attn:Jennifer House
3100 S 176 Street, Ste 120
Seatac, WA 98148

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

John Brooks Akin (b) (6) [redacted]

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 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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 2 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: 0 (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

NA

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

NA

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

NA

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

   d. 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:

Mozambique, Chiridzi Concession, Chifunde District, Tete

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: 07/07/2019

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

Niassaland Safaris LDA
Chiridzi Concession Chifunde District
Tete, Mozambique

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

EMIAC Moz LDA
Complexo Textafrica, Bairro Da Soalpo, Chimoio, Mozanbique
Tel +258-251-24661 Fax +258-251-24657 mozinfo@emiac.com

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). Attached

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Naissaland Safaris LDA
Address:	Chiridzi Concession Chifunde District
Address:	
City:	
State/Province:	Tete, Mozambique
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: N/A Date: NA01/

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: [redacted] Date: 01/05/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

a Licença dá direito ao uso e porte das armas abaixo designadas, desde que o seu titular possua a licença de uso e porte das mesmas, passada pelas estruturas competentes do Ministério do Interior e permite-lhe caçar animais mencionados na Portaria.....

Carregamento	Nº de canos	Calibre	Fabricante	Nº de ordem	Nº de Licença

TRANSGRESSÕES

Data	Transgressões	Multa	Rubrica

A.S.C. – Av. da Indep

REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
DIREÇÃO PROV. DA TERRA, AMBIENTE E DESENVOLVIMENTO RURAL DE TETE

(b) (6)

LIC. P/AUTO CONS. FAMILIAR/01

LICENÇA N.º 46/2019

LICENÇA DE CAÇA BIA

Art.º 352 do Decreto 82/2017

Nome John Eureka Akins
Nacionalidade Americana
Residência Estados Unidos da America
Idade (b) (6) anos Sexo Masculino
Para área de Chiuta
Data de emissão 12 / 07 / 2019
Válido até 30 / 11 / 2019
Taxa Paga 7.000,00Mt

O Director

A FAUNA BRAVIA É UM RECURSO NATURAL VALIOSA DO PAÍS

REGISTO DOS ANIMAIS ABATIDOS E ANOTAÇÕES DA FISCALIZAÇÃO

Espécies	Nº	Local de abate	Data	Visto	Espécies	Nº	Local de abate	Data	Visto
Leopard		Chiuta	12/07/19						
Leopard		Chiuta	13/07/19						
Imbabala		Chiuta	14/07/19						
Crocodilo		Chiuta	15/07/19						

O CAÇADOR DEVE SER UM AGENTE FISCALIZADOR

A FAUNA BRAVIA DEVE SER UTILIZADA RACIONALMENTE

V.L.S

REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
DIREÇÃO PROV. DA TERRA, AMBIENTE E DESENV. RURAL DE TETE
DEPARTAMENTO DAS ÁREAS DE CONSERVAÇÃO
SENHA SUPLEMENTAR AC Nº 019 /2019
IMBABALA
A.S.C. – Av. da Indep

V.L.S

REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
DIREÇÃO PROV. DA TERRA, AMBIENTE E DESENV. RURAL DE TETE
DEPARTAMENTO DAS ÁREAS DE CONSERVAÇÃO
SENHA SUPLEMENTAR AC Nº 097 /2019
CROCODILO
A.S.C. – Av. da Indep

V.L.S

REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
DIREÇÃO PROV. DA TERRA, AMBIENTE E DESENV. RURAL DE TETE
DEPARTAMENTO DAS ÁREAS DE CONSERVAÇÃO
SENHA SUPLEMENTAR AC Nº 021 /2019
LEOPARDO
A.S.C. – Av. da Indep

V.L.S

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   PRO CARGO USA ATTN CINDI RULON
   15619 MORALES ROAD
   HOUSTON, TEXAS 77032

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

   CINDI RULON CINDI.RULON@PROCARGOUSA.COM
   281-220-3176

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:

   RUNGWA IKILI GAME RESERVE GPS 06.45.607 034.19.872 NEAR ARUSHA TANZANIA

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: JULY 2019

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

TANZANIA BIG GAME SAFARIS PROFESSIONAL HUNTER RAOUL ROMONI

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

   TANZANIA BIG GAME SAFARIS BLOCK DD PLOT NUMBER 191 NAIROBI ROAD
   SAKINA AREA ARUSHA TANZANIA

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). ATTACHED

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	TANZANIA BIG GAME SAFARIS
Business Name:	
Address:	BLOCK DD PLOT 191
Address:	NAIROBI ROAD
City:	SAKINA AREA ARUSHA TANZANIA
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: 1/29/2021

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature: _____ Date: _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

Professional Cargo Services Inc.

15619 Morales Rd., Houston, Texas 77032 281-220-3158

BELOW IS A POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM WHICH IS REQUIRED BY U.S. CUSTOMS, TO ALLOW US TO TRANSACT U.S. CUSTOMS CLEARANCE ON YOUR BEHALF.
U.S. Customs Services 141.32 C.R.

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

SS #: (b) (6)
Cell Phone #:
Email Address:

X Individual

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That John Richard Warren, Jr (AKA "Rick") (Full Name of Person), residing at (b) (6) Austin, Tx 78703

hereby constitutes and appoints each of the following persons, Professional Cargo Services Inc., may act through any of its offices or any employees with Power of Attorney on file with this licensed broker as required by the Regional Commission of Customs as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, steed of said grantor from this date and in all Customs Districts, and in no other name, to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, or other document required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise shipped or cosigned by or to said grantor; to perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise; to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor: To make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title, make entry or collect drawback, and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement, supplemental declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district. To sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owners declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise: To sign and swear to any document, and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated said grantor. To authorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor. And generally to transact at the customhouses in said district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filing of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents; the forgoing power of attorney to remain in full force and effect until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by the District Director of customs of the district aforesaid. If the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect after the expiration of two years from the date of its execution. Or until revoked. Pursuant to 19 CFR 111.36(a), election is made waiving the right to receive invoices, supporting documents and correspondences from Professional Cargo Services Inc. duties and services performed on our behalf. It is understood the right to revoke said waiver is continuing.

Customs Rules on Discharge of Importers Liability for Duties

The U.S. Customs Service has issued a final amendment of the regulations to provide an alternative procedure for an importer record to pay duties on imported merchandise through a licensed customhouse broker. Present rules provide for the payment of duties to Customs by a broker on behalf of the importer. Under the alternative procedure, the Importer may elect to submit to the broker a separate check or bank draft for the duties payable to the "U.S. Customs Service." The broker would then deliver the Importer's check or bank draft to Customs. The new rule also requires brokers to provide written notification to their clients, advising that if the client is an Importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve the client of liability for Customs charges in the event that the charges are not paid by the broker. Brokers will be required to provide this notification to all active clients annually during the month of February. Additionally, brokers will be required to provide such information on a power of attorney executed on or after the effective date of the new rule. The amendments are effective as of September 27, 1982.

(Print Name) John R Warren Jr has caused these presents to be sealed and signed:

Signature: (b) (6)

Date: Sept 25, 2020

GAME KILLED (INTER-COMPANY) [redacted]

WILDLIFE DIVISION

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

June 29, 2019 10:05:41 pm

PERMINT NO. 8886289

PARENT COMPANY TANZANIA BIG GAME SAFARIS LTD

PH NAME RAOUL RAMONI, RICHARD RAMONI,

2013042

CHILD COMPANY TANZANIA WILDLIFE COMPANY (2000) LTD

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

GAME AREA RUNGWA IKILI GR

3182634

SPECIES	No.	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES (S)	GPS COORDINATES (E)	LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
BUFFALO	1	RUNGWA IKILI GR	375	2/7/19	10:30 AM	M	06°47.155	034°20.335		
ZEBRA	1	RUNGWA IKILI GR	300	2/7/19	5:15 PM	M	06°44.056	034°14.169	———	WOUNDED & LOST
BUFFALO	1	RUNGWA IKILI GR	375	3/7/19	8:30 AM	M	06°49.660	034°22.448		
BUFFALO	1	RUNGWA IKILI GR	375	5/7/19	4:20 PM	M	06°45.114	034°16.696		
H/BEEST LICHTENSTEIN	1	RUNGWA IKILI GR	300	5/7/19	11:50 AM	M	06°31.003	034°16.114		
GREATER KUDU	1	RUNGWA IKILI GR	300	6/7/19	2:30 PM	M	06°42.515	034°14.791		
ZEBRA	1	RUNGWA IKILI GR	300	10/7/19	4:40 PM	M	06°43.198	034°15.590		
ELAND	1	RUNGWA IKILI GR	300	14/7/19	4:[illegible] PM	M	06°42.999	034°20.199		
H/BEEST LICHTENSTEIN	1	RUNGWA IKILI GR	300	17/7/19	7:45 AM	M	06°43.264	034°15.659		
LEOPARD	1	RUNGWA IKILI GR	375	17/7/19	8:25 PM	M	06°45.609	034°19.872		
SABLE	1	RUNGWA IKILI GR	375	19/7/19	11:55 PM	M	06°50.129	034°17.510		
ORIBI	1	RUNGWA IKILI GR	300	20/7/19	11:3 AM	M	06°48.753	034°16.581		

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
29 JUN 2019
SUSTAINABALE WILDLIFE UTILIZATION OFFICE-ARUSHA
P.O. BOX 1541 ARUSHA, TEL: 027 254 8750

(b) (6) [redacted]

SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

DECLARATION

We, the above signed persons hereby declare that the register of animal hunted including wounded is a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the huntin

(b) (6) [redacted]

SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

Kny: MANJIA
FOR: LA PANGA
RUNGWA/KIZIGO/MUHESI
S.L.P 128
MANYONI - SINGIDA

June 29, 2019 10:05:39

3182634

Safari Date: Monday, July 1, 2019

Permit Return Date: Sunday, August 11, 2019

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

ADDITIONAL INTER-COMPANY HUNTING PERMIT

PERMIT NO 8886289

MAIN PERMINT NO. 2013042

Station ARUSHA Date of Issue 29-June-2019 Date of Expiry 21-July-2019 Package Type PREMIUM

This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to JOHN RICHARD WARREN JR of Address

Who holds Weapon (Type) RIFLES Calibre 300/375 Maker's Number (b) (6) C.A.R Number -

Licence Number (b) (6) Dated 24-Jun-19 Issued At ARUSHA Weapon owner & Address JOHN RICHARD WARREN JR

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks) RUNGWA IKILI GR

owned by TANZANIA WILDLIFE COMPANY (2000) LTD

Parent Company: TANZANIA BIG GAME SAFARIS LTD

PH RAOUL RAMONI, RICHARD RAMONI,

SPECIES	No.	SAME SPECIES BOUGHT THIS YEAR
BABOON YELLOW	3	
BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE	4	
BUSHBUCK CHOBE	1	
BUSHPIG	2	
CIVET AFRICAN	1	
DIKDIK KIRK'S	2	
DUIKER COMMON	2	
ELAND LIVINGSTONES	1	
GENET BLOTCHED	1	
GRYSBOCK SHARPE'S	2	
HARTEBEEST LICHTEINSTEIN'S	3	
HIPPO	1	
HYAENA SPOTTED	2	
IMPALA SOUTHERN	4	
JACKAL SIDE STRIPED	1	
KLIPSPRINGER	1	
KUDU GREATER	1	
KUDU LESSER	1	
LEOPARD	1	
LION	1	
ORIBI COMMON	2	
OSTRICH	1	
PORCUPINE CRESTED	1	
RATEL (HONEY BADGER)	1	
REEDBUCK SOUTHERN (COMMON)	2	
ROAN ANTELOPE	1	
SABLE ANTELOPE COMMON	1	
SERVAL CAT	1	

(b) (6)

Signature of Holder

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
29 JUN 2019
SUSTAINABLE ... OFFICE-ARUSHA
P.O. BOX 1541 ARUSHA, TEL: 027 254 8750

NOTE

1. This permit permit must be surrendered to a Licensing Officer of the Game Division or Managing Director within 15 days of its expiry or immediately the Professional hunter returns from safari
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on the business of a Trophy dealer.
3. The maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Game
4. The Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep, transfer or sell.
5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or letter of authority to go out alone from the Regional Game Officer
6. For weapon indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shortgun in the case of birds.
7. **The client SHOULD NOT exceed the number and species specified in the given Safari Package. Anything contrary is an offence under Section 47(b) (ii) of Wildlife Conservation Act 2009**

G/ OFFICER : ATHUMANI S. PALLANGYO

H.P.# 2013042

TANZANIA

GAME DIVISION

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED AND TROPHY LIST

A 00

Client's Name and Address : JOHN RICHARD WARREN
5R AUSTIN, TX, USA

Safari company and address : TANZANIA WILDLIFE COMPANY (2000) LTD

Safari Dates : 01ST - 21ST JULY 2019

Hunter's Name and Address : RICHARD
BOX 2455 ARUSHA

P. H. Licence and Date :

Shipping Instructions : TO FOLLOW LATER

SN	Species/Trophy	Quant.	Fee T. SH.	Fee US $	Sex	Locality	Date	Tag No.	Length of horn or Animal, or weight	Circ. of Base of horn	Width of horn	Reg. No.	C. of O. No.	Date	Place of issue	Remarks
	BUFFALO	1			M	RUNGWA IKALI GR	2/7/19	(4)	SKULL +	(5)	SCROTUM					
	ZEBRA	1			M		2/7/19		NO TROPHY							NOWOOD
	BUFFALO	1			M		3/7/19	(6)	SKULL +	(7)	SCROTUM					
	BUFFALO	1			M		3/7/19	(8)	SKULL +	(9)	SCROTUM					
	H/BEAST LICHTENSTEIN	1			M		5/7/19	(10)	SKULL							
	GROKTOR KUDU	1			M		6/7/19	(11)	SKULL +	(12)	FULL B/MOUNT					
	ZEBRA	1			M		10/7/19		NO TROPHY							
	ELAND	1			M		14/7/19	(13)	SKULL							
	H/BEAST LICHTENSTEIN	1			M		17/7/19	(14)	SKULL							
	LEOPARD	1			M		17/7/19	(15)	SKULL +	(16)	FULL B/MOUNT					

(9) (a) [redacted]
Signature of Hunter

John R Warren
Signature of Client

Signature of Guide

Certified Booking and Trophy fee Shs. ..... received on E.R.V. No. ..... Dated .....

Certificate can be issued. Currency Details :- .....

NOTE : 1. All columns must be filled in block letters accurately.
2. Original and Duplicate to Game, Duplicate to be returned to Hunter with Certificate details.
3. Original and Hunting permit(s) to be attached to duplicate Certificate of Ownership.
4. Triplicate to Regional Game Officer in charge of area.

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

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

RECD JAN 26 2021

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:

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
O'Shei	Donald	Michael	N/A

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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

(b) (6) or Room #; no P.O. Boxes)

1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Jackson	WY	83001	Teton	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)

(b) (6)

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country
Fairfax	CA	94930	Marin	USA

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 01/11/2021

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

Donald M. O'Shei
(b) (6)
Fairfax, CA 94930

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

Donald M. O'Shei
(b) (6)

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 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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: N/A (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

N/A

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

N/A

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

   d. 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:

Sentinel Ranch, Beitbridge District, Matebeleland, South Province, Zimbabwe

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: 26 June 2019

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

Terry Stanley Anders

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

Collets Wildlife Artistry
15 Josiah Chinamano Road, Belmont, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

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). Attached.

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Outbound Cargo and Trophy Exporters
Business Name:	5 Grantham Road, Belmont, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe
Address:	
Address:	
City:	
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: 11 JAN 21

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

ZIMBABWE PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

MEMORANDUM

To: Director General

From: Hunting Officer

Date: 03 June 2019

Ref: 150/18/H/SPNH

RE: AUTHORITY TO PROCESS SPECIAL PERMIT FOR HUNTING OUTSIDE PARKS ESTATE

Your authority is kindly sought to process the permit for Sentinel Limpopo Safaris who have applied for permit to hunt 1 x leopard and 1 x elephant bull with client **Donald Michael O'Shei** in the following property:

- Sentinel Ranch in Beitbridge District Matebeleland South Province.

The hunt will be **from 16 June to 29 June 2019** under the guidance of professional hunter Terry Anders PH license number 504.

Kindly find attached application from the operator and copies of 2018 hunting permit and quota.

Recommended/ ~~Not Recommended~~...pp FMT..... 06/06/19

Investigation and Security Manager **Date**

Approved/~~Not Approved~~.....06/06/19

pp **Legal Services Manager** **Date**

For and on behalf of the Director-General

Parks and Wildlife Management Authority
MANAGEMENT SERVICES CORRIDOR TITLE
06 JUN 2019
HEAD OFFICE
P.O BOX CY 140 CAUSEWAY HARARE
TEL: (04) 707 624-97 792782-5

17134

HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2
APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22 05)
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20 14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14 20)

0000061732
SUBMITTED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator	Border Ridge (1985) (Pvt) Ltd t/a Sentinel Limpopo Safaris	**Client's Full Name**	Donald Michael O Shei
ZTA (HOP) No.	HOP0101	**Passport Number**	(b) (6)
		Country of Issue	UNITED STATES
Address	Border Ridge Farm Sentinel Rd P. O. Box 45 Beitbridge	**Address**	(b) (6) Fairfax CA 94930 USA
Name of Professional Hunter	TERRY ANDERS	**Licence No.**	504
Telephone		**Fax**	09246968
Number of Accompanying Guests		0	
Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting?			
Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?			
Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist	COLLETTS WILDLIFE ARTISTRY	**Address**	15 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD BELMONT BULAWAYO ZIMBABWE
Name of Shipping Agent	OUTBOUND CARGO AND TROPHY EXPORTERS	**Address**	5 GRANTHAM ROAD BELMONT BULAWAYO
Name of Foreign Agent		**Address**	

2. HUNTING AREAS

	Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
	Wape	Masvingo	
	Sentinel Ranch	Matabeleland South	
	Border Ridge	Matabeleland South	

Date of Safari From	16-06-2019
Date of Safari To	29-06-2019
Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD	750.00
Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD	.00
Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD	.00
Number of Accompanying Guests	0

20 MAY 2019
PWMA
Date Stamp

Fee 1324709

hereby certify that the information given in this return is, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct.

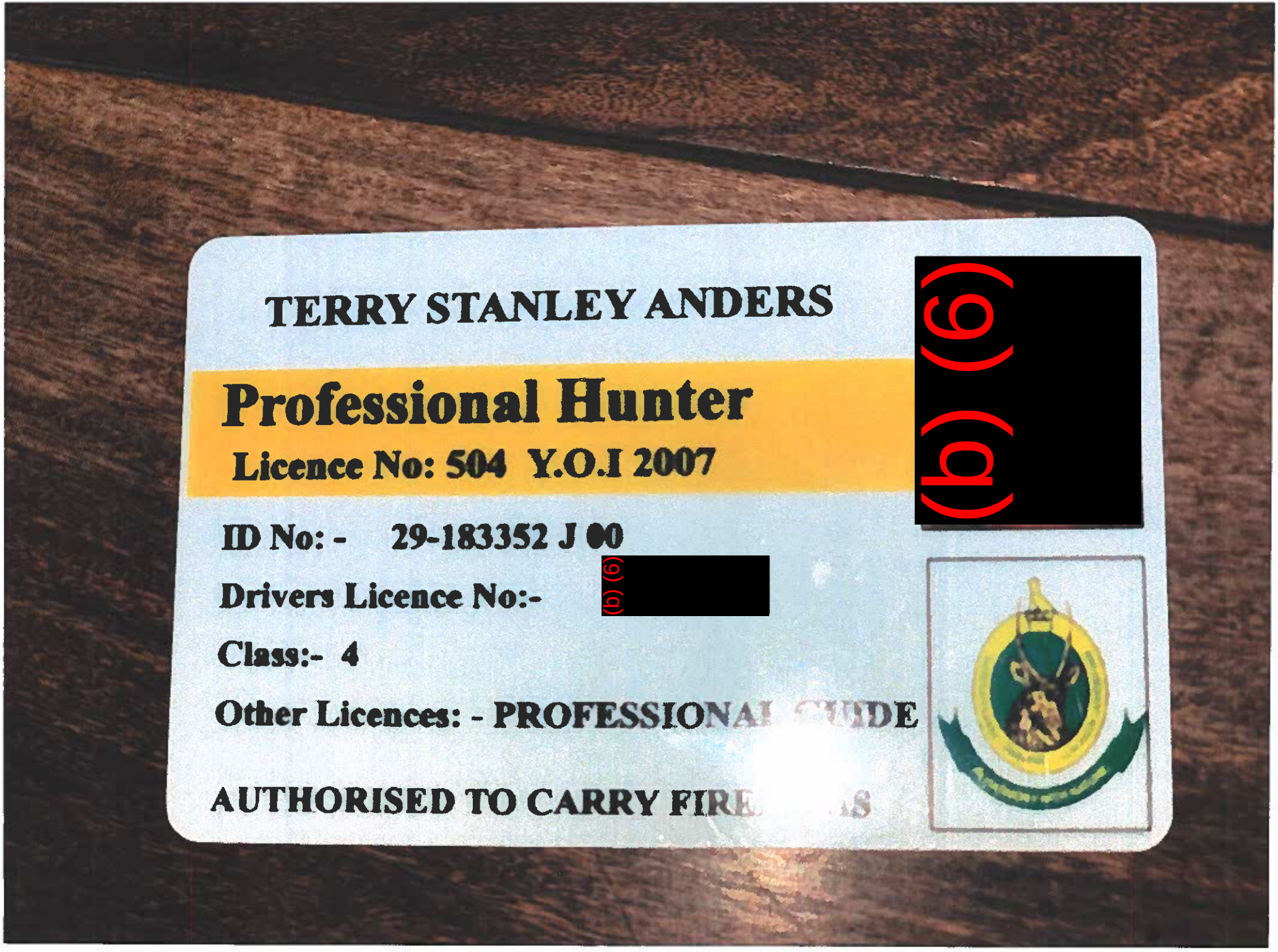
Signature of Foreign Client (b) (6) [redacted] Date _____

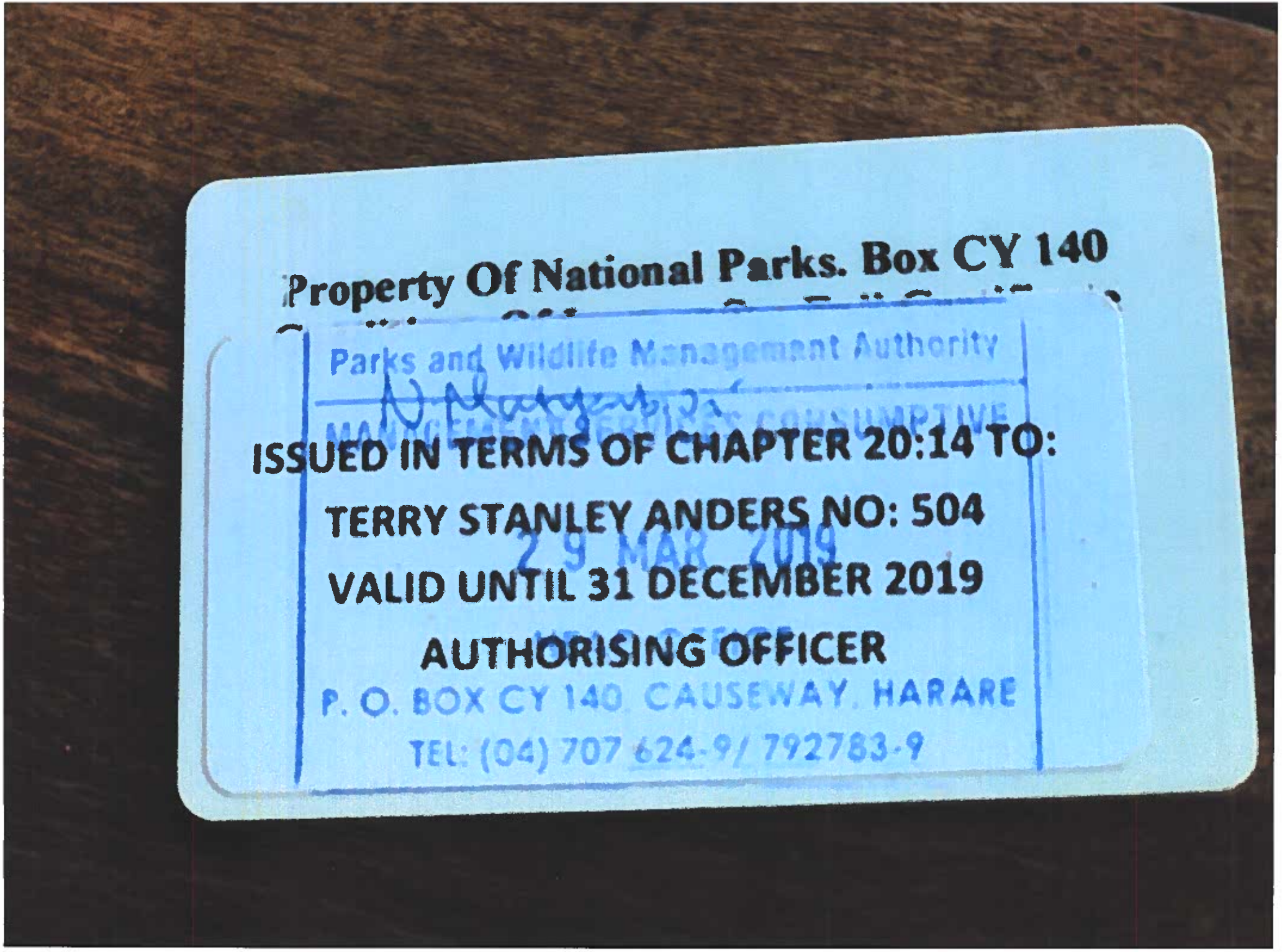
Signature of Professional Hunter _____ Date 28.6.2019

Signature of Safari Operator _____ Date _____

CLIENT + PH TO SIGN

PARKS AND [illegible] MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
[illegible] STATIONS
20 MAY 2019


TERRY STANLEY ANDERS
Professional Hunter
Licence No: 504 Y.O.I 2007
(b) (6)
ID No: - 29-183352 J 00
Drivers Licence No:-
(b) (6)
Class:- 4
Other Licences: - PROFESSIONAL GUIDE
AUTHORISED TO CARRY FIRE


Property Of National Parks. Box CY 140
Parks and Wildlife Management Authority
MANAGEMENT SERVICES: CONSUMPTIVE
ISSUED IN TERMS OF CHAPTER 20:14 TO:
TERRY STANLEY ANDERS NO: 504
29 MAR 2019
VALID UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2019
AUTHORISING OFFICER
P. O. BOX CY 140 CAUSEWAY, HARARE
TEL: (04) 707 624-9/ 792783-9

COMPLETE IN DUPICATE + SIGN x 2

CLIENTS TROPHY INSTRUCTIONS (DUPLICATE TO BE PROVIDED TO CLIENT)

TRAS2 # 81732.

Trophies will be sent to Colletts Wildlife Artistry in Bulawayo for onward processing UNLESS otherwise stated.

CLIENT AND PH to sign for instructions.

Client's Name: O'SHEI, Donald Michael
Address:
City: State: ZIP Code:
Mobile: EMAIL:

OPERATOR/PH Details
Operator: Sentinel Limpopo Safaris dbristow@limpopo.co.za
Professional Hunter: Mobile No:
EMAIL:

Tick applicable:

DATE	SPECIES	SKULL	CAPE	BACK SKIN	FLAT SKIN	FULL MNT SKIN	OTHER	TAXIDERMY INSTRUCTIONS
16/6	Zebra				✓			
13/6	Impala	✓			✓			
22/6	W/Buck	✓				✓	Tusks	
24/6	Impala	✓			✓			
[redacted]	[redacted]							
24/6	Impala	✓			✓			
"	W/Buck	✓					Tusks	
24/6	Impala	✓			✓			
23/6	Impala	✓			✓			
26/6	Leopard	✓				✓		
25/6	Impala	✓			✓			

CLIENT SIGNATURE & DATE (b) (6) [redacted]

PH SIGNATURE & DATE

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

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 included in 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 NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS TROPHIES.

Note 2: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 4, 5, and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

Maree Hendricks Van Heerden
Erden Hunting Safari
PO Box 97471

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

(b) (6) [redacted] (b) (6) [redacted]

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation of the laws mentioned above?

X 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.

Leopard (Panthera pardus) Quantity: 1

b. Sex (if known).

NA

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

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

Namibia, either the Okahandja area, or Khomas Hochland, west of Winhoek

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

April 20-May5, 2021

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

Erden Hunting, Okahandja, Namibia

6. **IF ANIMAL HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN**, please include the following:

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

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b. Date wildlife was hunted:

c. Approximate age of animal:

d. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, and/or professional hunter you hunted with:

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

7. Please provide a copy of any applicable foreign government permits, licenses, or tags, 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).

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:	Maree Hendricks Van Heerden
Business Name:	Erden Hunting Safari
Address:	PO Box 97471
City:	Maerua Park
State/Province:	Namibia
Country, Postal Code:	

9. For species listed under the Endangered Species Act, please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife 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 have hunted when making the required findings, **please include the Operator Enhancement Questionnaire** provided in Annex I filled out by the operator or professional hunter of the concession in which you hunted or will hunt. You may attach an updated report of operations from this concession in lieu of this questionnaire if information regarding the enhancement of the survival or propagation of the species in the wild is made available in the report.

10. If required by the country in which you hunted, please include the government-endorsed hunter return form.

11. Provide the name of the operator, safari company, or professional hunter with whom you hunted or will hunt.

Name (Company/Professional Hunter):	Maree Hendricks Van Heerden - Erden Hunting Safari
E-mail:	erdenhunting@iway.na
Phone number:	+264 81 296 2447

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Expires 08/31/2023

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 11 or 12 below)

12. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

13. **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**).

    Applicant's signature: _____ Date: _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

14. All international shipment(s) 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).

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Expires 08/31/2023

ANNEX I
OPERATOR ENHANCEMENT QUESTIONAIRE

Operator Information

a. Name of Area Operator: _____
b. Years in business: _____
c. Name of company conducting hunt: _____
d. Country: _____

Concession

a. Name of Concession: _____
b. Area in km^2: _____
c. Land tenure:
   ____ Government Lease
   ____ Community
   ____ Private Ranch
   ____ Private Conservancy
d. Length of concession agreement:_____
e. Can the concession be renewed? _____
f. Length of renewal, if applicable: _____
g. Estimated trophy fees: _____
h. Are there are special obligations under the Concession Agreement (e.g. annual reporting, poaching control, qualification requirements, community investment/employment? If so, please explain (attach extra documents if needed: _____
   _____
i. Provide concession location and nearest city: _____
j. Please attach a map or maps with marked boundaries and nearest city
k. If the concession borders a National Park, provide park name: _____
l. Describe general and distinctive habitat/water features: _____
   _____
   _____

Communities in the Concession

a. Are there any communities living in the concession? Yes____ No ____
b. If so, estimated number of people/villages in the concession: _____
c. Are there communities bordering this concession? Yes ____ No ____
d. If so, estimated number of peoples/villages around the concession: _____

Relevant Game Populations in the Concession

Species	Relative Abundance (Dense, Average, or Sparse)	Estimated Population	3-Year Trend (Up, Down, or Stable)	How is it Monitored?
Elephant				
Lion				
Prey Species (if applicable)				
Other: _____				

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Expires 08/31/2023

a. If there are any population studies or reports being done in or around the concession area, please provide a copy with your application.
b. Are there any actions being taken to conserve game community habitat? If so, please explain and attach any relevant project photos or reports.

Local Community Participation

a. Total employment number: _____
b. Total employment in the off-season:_____
c. Identify the number and type of all employees:

Employee Type	Number of Employees	Number of Employees from Local Communities	Number of Employees in the Off-Season
Professional Hunters			
Trackers			
Anti-poaching Scouts/Rangers			
Other Anti-poaching			
Cooks/Housekeepers			
Community Coordinators			
Managers			
Biologists			
Others: _____			

Anti-Poaching Efforts

a. Number of anti-poaching staff: _____
b. Are patrols conducted during the hunting season, off-season, or both? _____
c. Months patrols are conducted: _____
d. Number of patrols per month: _____
e. Estimate the percentage of trophy fees that go toward anti-poaching efforts: _____
f. Description of anti-poaching equipment, vehicles, gear, etc. _____
_____
_____
g. Do government-sponsored game scouts conduct patrols? _____
h. If so, do they have the ability to arrest? _____
i. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants leading to arrest? Yes ____ No ____
j. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants upon conviction? Yes____ No ____
k. Please describe the operator's anti-poaching expenditures over the past 3 years below:

Type of Expense	Year 1 (_____) Spending	Year 2 (_____) Spending	Year 3 (_____) Spending	Remarks
Scout Salaries				
Equipment				
Vehicles				
Fuel				
Rewards				
Others:_____				
Totals				

l. What currency are the expenditures given in? _____

Anti-Poaching Results

Type	Year 1 (____)	Year 2 (____)	Year 3 (____)	Remarks
Poaching Incidents Discovered				
Elephant Carcasses Observed				
Lion Carcasses Observed				
Leopard Carcasses Observed				
Ivory Poachers Observed				
Bush Meat Poachers Observed				
Illegal Logging Observed				
Other Poachers Observed				
Poachers Convicted				
Snares/Traps Collected				
Firearms Confiscated				
Vehicles Confiscated				
Bicycles Confiscated				
Boats/Nets Confiscated				
Tusks Recovered				
Others: _____				

Community Investment

a. Does the company give money or goods/services to local communities? Yes ____ No ____
b. If so, what percentage/amount is shared and how often, and how much is voluntary (i.e. more than required by law)? _____
c. Does the company provide game meat to nearby communities? Yes ____ No ____
d. If so, estimate the amount/value of meat contributed in the last year and describe that distribution program: _____
e. Are there any programs run by the company that address human-wildlife conflict (e.g. patrolling field during harvest, PAC hunts, insurance programs); please describe. _____
_____
f. Describe any consolation payments made to local residents that have incurred damage by game species:

Species	Damage Caused	Consolation Paid, Year 1 (____)	Consolation Paid, Year 2 (____)	Consolation Paid, Year 3 (____)	Remarks
Elephant					
Lion					
Leopard					
Other: _____					

g. What currency are the expenditures reported in? _____
h. Describe any community projects paid for by the company:

Product/Service	Spending, Year 1 (____)	Spending, Year 2 (____)	Spending, Year 3 (____)	Remarks
Education (classrooms, offices)				
Education (supplies, fees)				
Health (clinics, offices)				
Health (equipment, salaries)				

Product/Service	Spending, Year 1 (____)	Spending, Year 2 (____)	Spending, Year 3 (____)	Remarks
Community Scout Salaries				
Community Anti-Poaching				
Local Government Activities				
Infrastructure Improvements				
Sports Teams Funded				
Construction Materials Donated				
Other: _____				
Other: _____				
TOTALS				

i. What currency are the expenditures reported in? _____

j. Include receipts and photographs of projects, if available.

Company Clientele

a. How many U.S. clients did the company have in the past 3 years (indicate years), what percentage of clients were from the U.S., and what fees did they pay?

	Elephant	Lion	All Species
Number of U.S. Clients			
Percentage of Clients from the U.S.			
Trophy Fees Paid by U.S. Clients			

b. Approximate amount/percentage of company's revenue from U.S. clientele: _____

Hunting Policies

a. List the expertise required for the company's professional hunters (i.e. abilities and experience):
_____
_____

b. Are there age/sex requirements for take of trophies? If so, please describe how this is enforced for each species (attach methodology, if available): _____
_____

c. Are there hunt return forms that must be reported to officials? If so, please include a copuy of these forms or confirmation of their receipt for the past 3 years.

Other Information

Provide a narrative of other enhancement information about the operation, such as any additional hunting policies, maintenance of the concession, management activities, research, community involvement and outreach, etc.

I declare that the foregoing is true and correct.

X

Sign Name and Date

X

Print Name and Title

FWS Form 3-200-19 (Rev. 01/2020)
U.S. Department of Interior

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

☒New ☐Reissue/Renew ☐Amendment

Complete Sections **A or B**, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C.**

A. Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last name	1.b. First name	1.c. Middle name or initial	1.d. Suffix
ALDERETTE	PAUL	EVERETTE	

2 Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	5.a. Telephone number	5.b. Alternate telephone	6. E-mail address
(b) (6)	(b) (6)		(b) (6)

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)
NA	

2. Tax identification no.	3.a. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	3.b. Website URL (if applicable)

4.a. Principal officer (P.O.) last name	4.b. P.O. first name	4.c. P.O. middle initial	4.b. P.O. Title

5. Primary contact name	6. Primary e-mail address

7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate phone no.	8.a. Primary contact telephone no.

C. All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes)
(b) (6)

City	State	Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
GLENDORA	CA	91740-5944	LOS ANGELES COUNTY	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

D. All applicants MUST complete

1. Include a check or money order, payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, **a nonrefundable processing fee [50 CFR 13.11(d)(4)]**. 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. If you are requesting a reissue/renew/amendment, what is your permit/file number? NA

3. 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

PAUL EVERETTE ALDERETTE (b) (6) 01-27-2021

The individual/principal officer of the business must or stamped signatures) Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

** Further instructions for the above application may be found on our ePermits website. See the last page for information on the Privacy Act, Paperwork Reduction Act, Estimated Burden, and Freedom of Information Act aspects of this application form.

Mail your application(s) to Division of Management Authority, Branch of Permits, MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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. REFER TO PAGE ONE

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?
PAUL E. ALDERETTE
(b) (6) [redacted]

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. NA

4. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): _____(Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:
KAOKLAND REGION, NORTHERN NAMIBIA

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: 05-16-2021 TO 05-29-2021

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
JAMY TRAUT HUNTING SAFARIS CC
P.O, BOX 4890
REHOBOTH, NAMIBIA, AFRICA
011-264-811-473816 (406)261-1222(US. CELL)
info@jamyhunt, com

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

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

b. Date wildlife was hunted: NA

c. Approximate age of animal: NA

d. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you hunted with:
NA

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

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). (NA) NOT HUNTED YET

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: MARIAAN DREYER
Business Name: KINGS TAXIDERMY TEL+26467306578
Address: PO, Box 1059 OTJIWARONGO
Address: mail: kingstaxidermy@iway.na
City:
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code:

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER INFO; JAMY TRAUT HUNTING SAFARIS CC
PO. Box 4890
REHOBOTH, NAMIBIA, AFRICA
011-264-811-473816 (US. Cell) 406-261-1222
info@jamyhunt.com

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: NA Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signatu (b) (6) Date: 01-27-2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

HOUSTON, TX
19241 DAVID MEMORIAL DRIVE, SUITE 175
SHENANDOAH, TEXAS 77385

FWS Form 3-200-19 (Rev. 01/2020)
U.S. Department of Interior

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

☒New ☐Reissue/Renew ☐Amendment

Complete Sections **A or B**, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C.**

A. Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last name	1.b. First name	1.c. Middle name or initial	1.d. Suffix
ALDERETTE	PAUL	EVERETTE	

2 Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	5.a. Telephone number	5.b. Alternate telephone number	6. E-mail address
(b) (6)	(b) (6)		(b) (6)

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)
NA	

2. Tax identification no.	3.a. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	3.b. Website URL (if applicable)

4.a. Principal officer (P.O.) last name	4.b. P.O. first name	4.c. P.O. middle initial	4.b. P.O. Title

5. Primary contact name	6. Primary e-mail address

7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate phone no.	8.a. Primary contact telephone no.

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
GLENDORA	CA	91740-5944	LOS ANGELES COUNTY	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

D. All applicants MUST complete

1. Include a check or money order, payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, **a nonrefundable processing fee [50 CFR 13.11(d)(4)]**. 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. If you are requesting a reissue/renew/amendment, what is your permit/file number? NA

3. 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

PAUL EVERETTE ALDERETTE (b) (6) 01-27-2021

The individual/principal officer of the business must sign. (Only original or stamped signatures) Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

** Further instructions for the above application may be found on our ePermits website. See the last page for information on the Privacy Act, Paperwork Reduction Act, Estimated Burden, and Freedom of Information Act aspects of this application form.

Mail your application(s) to Division of Management Authority, Branch of Permits, MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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. REFER TO PAGE ONE

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?
PAUL E. ALDERETTE
(b) (6) [redacted]

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. NA

4. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): _____(Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:
KAOKLAND REGION, NORTHERN NAMIBIA

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: 05-16-2021 TO 05-29-2021

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
JAMY TRAUT HUNTING SAFARIS CC
P.O, BOX 4890
REHOBOTH, NAMIBIA, AFRICA
011-264-811-473816 (406)261-1222(US. CELL)
info@jamyhunt, com

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

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

b. Date wildlife was hunted: NA

c. Approximate age of animal: NA

d. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you hunted with:
NA

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

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). (NA) NOT HUNTED YET

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: MARIAAN DREYER
Business Name: KINGS TAXIDERMY TEL+26467306578
Address: PO, Box 1059 OTJIWARONGO
Address: mail: kingstaxidermy@iway.na
City:
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code:

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER INFO; JAMY TRAUT HUNTING SAFARIS CC
PO. Box 4890
REHOBOTH, NAMIBIA, AFRICA
011-264-811-473816 (US. Cell) 406-261-1222
info@jamyhunt.com

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: NA Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signatu (b) (6) Date: 01-27-2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

HOUSTON, TX
19241 DAVID MEMORIAL DRIVE, SUITE 175
SHENANDOAH, TEXAS 77385

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number:	PER0003457
Date Received by DSA:	February 24, 2021
DMA Contact:	Rogelio Hubbard
Applicant:	Paul Everette Alderette Glendora, California
Specimens and Species:	1.0 male Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Wild (Namibia) One (1) personal sport-hunted trophy
Recipient:	Self
Type of Permit:	Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Species Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) is a large-bodied felid with a wide geographic distribution across Africa and Asia that includes southern Africa, the Middle East, and southeastern and eastern Asia (Stein *et al*. 2020). The distribution is not continuous, and leopards are now extinct in large parts of their historic range (Stein *et al.* 2020). The leopard occupies a variety of habitats, including mountainous environments, grassland savannas, deserts, and forests (Stein *et al.* 2020). Leopards prefer to prey on medium-sized ungulates (10-40 kg) but will also feed on a variety of other taxa, including larger ungulates, birds, monkeys, and rodents (Hayward *et al.* 2006). Leopards are generally solitary, territorial, and may be nocturnal or diurnal (Stein and Hayssen 2013).

Female leopards generally give birth to litter sizes ranging between 1 and 6 cubs (mode = 2 cubs, litters of 5 and 6 are rare; Stein and Hayssen 2013). Infanticidal behavior by male leopards has been documented, and this behavior could have negative impacts on populations when male turnover rate is elevated (Balme and Hunter 2013). Leopards are trophy hunted in parts of Africa, with males often targeted. Research has indicated that take of male leopards at least 6-7 years of age has a relatively low impact on populations (Packer *et al.* 2009), and although visually aging leopards can be challenging, methods for age estimation using photographs may help facilitate identification of older-aged individuals (Balme *et al.* 2012).

The total, global population size of the leopard is unknown, but the species has been categorized as Vulnerable A2cd by the IUCN Red List since 2016 (last assessed in 2015) and has a decreasing population trend (Stein *et al.* 2020). Stein *et al.* (2020) estimate that >30% of the global leopard range has been reduced in the last three generations (22.3 years). Conservation threats to leopards include loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation (*e.g.*, illegal wildlife trade, poorly managed trophy hunting). These threats are not well understood and will likely continue unless appropriate conservation efforts are implemented (Stein *et al*. 2020).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2021). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with three subspecies was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2020).

<u>African leopards (*Panthera pardus pardus*)</u>

There are 8-9 subspecies of leopard currently recognized (Kitchener *et al.* 2017; Stein *et al.* 2020). All African leopard populations are considered to be a single subspecies: *Panthera pardus pardus*. Historically widespread, this subspecies' current range is primarily found in central, eastern and southern Africa. There have been notable dramatic reductions in the leopard's historic range in both North and West Africa (93.99-99% and 86-95%, respectively; Jacobson *et al.* 2016). Approximately 21% of the leopard's range has been lost in sub-Saharan Africa within the last 25 years, and populations have likely declined >30% over the last three generations (Stein *et al.* 2020). The African leopard subspecies, as well as the sub-Saharan population, potentially qualify as Vulnerable A2cd, while the North African population potentially qualifies as Critically Endangered (Stein *et al.* 2020).

The leopard is included in Appendix II of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and is part of a joint initiative by the CMS and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (ACI) (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, CMS and CITES have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (*e.g.*, illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building). The ACI will work closely with other conservation organizations, including the IUCN and its specialist groups, and implement CITES and CMS resolutions and decisions through a Programme of Work to be developed (CITES 2019a).

Within the above framework, the CMS Secretariat commissioned the IUCN Species Survival Commission Cat Specialist Group to draft the *Roadmap for the Conservation of the Leopard in Africa*. It was presented at the first meeting of the Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative in 2018, and Version 1.0 was finalized in 2019 (CITES 2020). The document is intended as "background for the development of transboundary Regional Conservation Strategies and subsequently National Action Plans for the implementation of conservation actions for the leopard in Africa under the auspice of the CMS and CITES in the frame of the African Carnivores Initiative" (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2019:6). The *Roadmap* proposes four conservation regions in Africa (West, Central, East, and southern Africa) that might have different conservation priorities and proposes multiple objectives and activities for consideration in regional and national conservation programs. Objectives include surveying leopard populations, their prey base and threats; mitigating human-leopard conflict; ensuring trophy hunting is non-detrimental to leopard populations; and minimizing illegal trade of leopards (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2019:26-27).

Leopard population in Namibia

Leopards in Namibia occur throughout the country except for the desert coast (Richmond-Coggan 2019:103). Previously thought to be absent from Namibia's southeast farmlands (Stein *et al.* 2011), a recent national leopard survey suggests leopards are more widespread in Namibia and present in this region (Richmond-Coggan 2019:103). Most of the leopard population in Namibia occurs outside of national parks (Richmond-Coggan 2019:120), and one of the primary threats to leopard conservation is excessive off-take, often illegal, of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (*e.g.*, livestock predation) (CITES 2018a:7; Richmond-Coggan 2019:117). For example, between October 2016 and December 2018, based on a national questionnaire, 342 leopards were removed from properties in Namibia; only 196 leopards were recorded as removed by the Namibian government's Ministry of Environment and Tourism (now Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism) during this time (Richmond-Coggan 2019:121). Leopards usually are taken by affected livestock owners

(IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116), but may also be trophy hunted (Richmond-Coggan 2019:69).

The recent national leopard survey estimates the leopard population in Namibia to be 11,733 individuals (root mean square error 5,949) (Richmond-Coggan 2019:57). This estimate is 17% lower than that obtained by a previous survey published in 2011 (14,154 individuals: Stein *et al.* 2011). The new analysis was based on data obtained using camera trap surveys and a questionnaire. Data were augmented with records of leopard presence and density estimates from multiple sources including government records, the Atlasing project (http://www.the-eis.com/atlas/), and published studies. Rather than representing an overall decline in Namibia's leopard population, Richmond-Coggan (2019:108) suggests that the current lower population estimate likely results from improved modelling methods and statistical analyses and represents increased accuracy.

Leopard densities in Namibia range between 0.25 and 13.5 leopards per 100 km^2. The upper end of the range is considered an outlier (densities are generally 0.25-5.6 leopards/100 km^2; Richmond-Coggan 2019:106-108), as it represents a private, enclosed reserve (Okonjima Nature Reserve); a more recent density estimate for the area is higher (14.51 leopards/100 km^2: Noack *et al.* 2019). Freehold farmland generally has higher densities compared to national parks (Richmond-Coggan 2019:110). Density estimates across regions differed between 2011 and 2019. The central and northern regions of Namibia have 40% and 16% higher densities in the most recent survey, respectively, compared to estimates in 2011 (Richmond-Coggan 2019:52). The southern region has a 38% lower density than estimated in 2011 (Richmond-Coggan 2019:51). The northeast region, previously considered a high density region (Stein *et al.* 2011), has been identified as an area of low density in the current survey (Richmond-Coggan 2019:109). Compared to other African countries, leopard densities across Namibia appear to be relatively low, but this result is also likely influenced by variation in survey effort (Richmond-Coggan 2019:106-108).

The results of this most recent national survey will be used in a national management strategy plan for leopards in Namibia (CITES 2018a:15).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Paul Everette Alderette, Glendora, California) requests authorization to import one male leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy taken from the wild in Namibia.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard will be taken from the wild in Kaokoland with Jamy Traut Hunting Safaris (https://jamyhunts.com/hunts/#koakaland) on a hunt to take place between May 16, 2021 and May 29, 2021.

3. The area from which the leopard is proposed to be taken appears to be in the northwest region of Namibia. The most recent national leopard survey has identified Namibia's northwest region as having areas of relatively high density of leopards for the country (see Figure 4.8 below from Richmond-Coggan 2019:59).

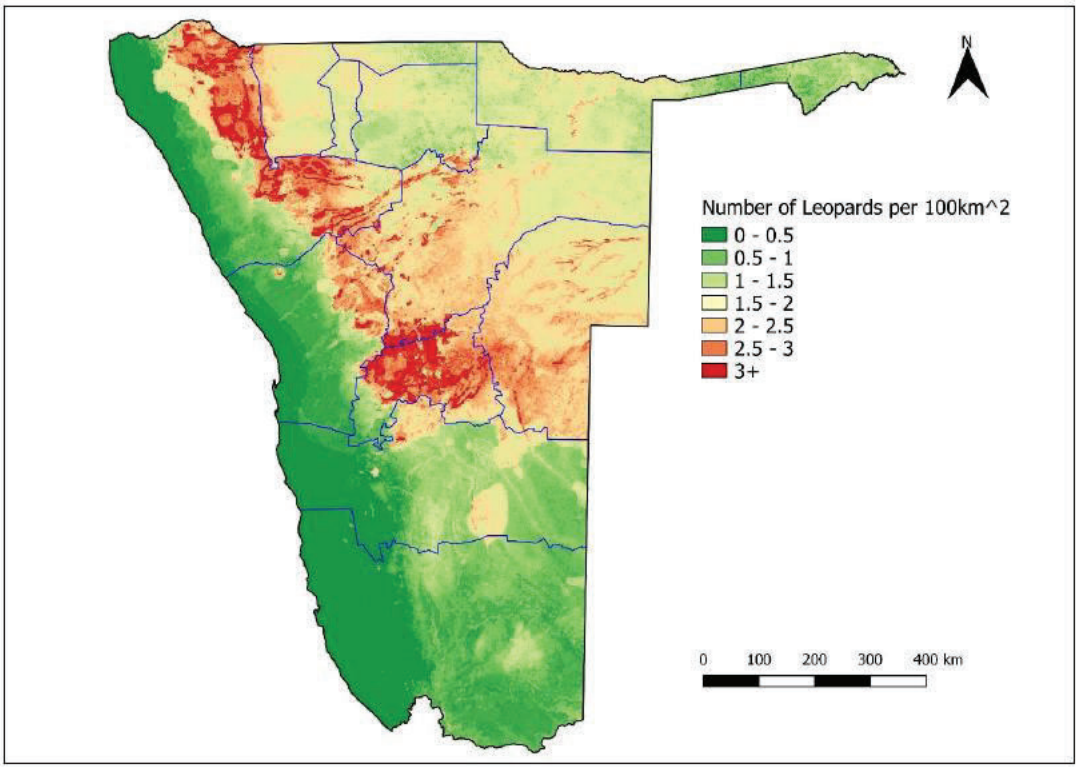


Figure 4.8. The variation in leopard density using seven density intervals across Namibia based upon the distribution model.

B. Namibia Information:

4. Leopards in Namibia are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting and are the beneficiary of several protective measures. Under national legislation in Namibia, the leopard is listed as Protected Game (Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975, Controlled Wildlife Products and Trade Act, 2008) (CITES 2018a:8). No person may kill, hunt, or possess a leopard, or trade in leopard products without a permit. However, owners or occupiers of land may kill leopards in defense of human life or to protect their livestock and must report the killing to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (CITES 2018a:8). The export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not allowed (CITES 2018a:8). Leopards are protected under legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144-145). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally (*e.g.*, Richmond-Coggan 2019:69).

5. Richmond-Coggan (2019:118) notes that problem-animal removal is high in Namibia and will impact leopard populations and long-term survival of the species. The high quantity of leopards killed/removed as problem animals in Namibia may present management challenges because ≤50% of problem animals killed/removed are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting (Stein *et al.* 2011; Richmond-Coggan 2019:69). Problem-animal removal is also less discriminating than current trophy hunting practices in Namibia and includes removal of female leopards (97 females removed between October 2016 and December 2018 based on a national questionnaire: Richmond-Coggan 2019:68). Accurate estimates of problem-animal mortality are essential to the management of the leopard trophy hunting system.

6. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system with management practices regarding quota allocation, hunt monitoring, and trophy take and export (CITES 2018a:8-10).

7. The overall leopard harvest quota (250 leopards/year) is allocated by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism among hunting concessions, taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information, such as estimated population size, density, and habitat (CITES 2018a:9). Larger parcels with healthier leopard populations, supported by monitoring results, are awarded higher quotas. In the absence of population estimates, trophy quality and trend assessments are used as a guide (CITES 2018a:9).

8. According to the U.S. Department of State (State 2018), Namibia uses a rigorous, science-based system for quota setting for hunting in communal conservancies. This practice ensures wildlife sustainability. The quota process begins by combining hunting data from the previous year with current information for the species. An initial quota is adjusted taking into account five factors that are indicated on a Quota Setting Sheet (*e.g.*, population estimate, species status, and population trend). The quota setting process is a team effort by local conservancy committee members, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and conservation NGOs. Initial data compilation takes about 6 months.

9. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. The quota setting process and data are discussed during a day-long visit to the conservancy with team members. After considering the data and local knowledge, the finalized requested quota is submitted to local ministry representatives for review and comment. Once the quota request sheet is agreed upon and signed by the respective parties, it is submitted to central ministry representatives for final approval. Throughout the year, monitoring of species utilization and benefits continues. At the end of the year, an annual report is generated for each conservancy. These results inform the next quota setting cycle.

10. Leopard hunting off-take is well-monitored (CITES 2018a:9). Hunting is not allowed during the months of December and January (Republic of Namibia 2016:Regulation 116). An individual leopard hunting permit must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018a:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and the results of the

hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018a:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018a:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.

11. Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard. For example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides (CITES 2018a:8). In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull size (length + width: Richmond-Coggan 2019:90) of 32 cm may be harvested (Republic of Namibia 2016:Regulation 114C). These latter measures, introduced in 2010, have resulted in a large reduction of female take in recent years. Females represented 0.7% (8 individuals) of trophy hunted leopards between 2011 and 2018 compared to 32% (476 individuals) between 2001 and 2010 (Richmond-Coggan 2019:78-79). Similarly, small males (skull size <32 cm) represented 0.7% (5 individuals) of trophy hunted males between 2011 and 2018 compared to 7.1% (104 individuals) prior to implementing the new measures (Richmond-Coggan 2019:96). The age range of leopards hunted between 2013 and 2018 was 2-20 years. The majority of hunted leopards (71.8%) were 7 years or older, followed by 4-6.5 year old leopards (26.7%), and 2-3.5 year old leopards (1.52%) (Richmond-Coggan 2019:84).

12. Additional tracking measures prior to export also apply to the monitoring system. All harvested leopard trophies, for example, must be presented to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for inspection and tagging (CITES 2018a:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit (CITES 2018a:10). The leopard's skin must have the scrotum attached to confirm sex. Skins without a scrotum attached are assumed female and will not be permitted to be exported (Republic of Namibia 2016:Regulation 114D). All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition (CITES 2018a:10-11). Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. Between 2016, when these regulations were introduced, and 2018, no hunted trophies were reported to be female (Richmond-Coggan 2019:79). However, at least one skull of a trophy hunted leopard appears to be below 32 cm during this same time (see graph below – Figure 4.25 from Richmond-Coggan 2019:97). Accordingly, after establishing the recent trophy take and export regulations in 2010 and 2016, take of females and small males has been reduced; records of leopard trophy hunting indicate that both have rarely been trophy hunted since 2011 (Richmond-Coggan 2019). According to Namibia's regulations, such trophies would not be exported.

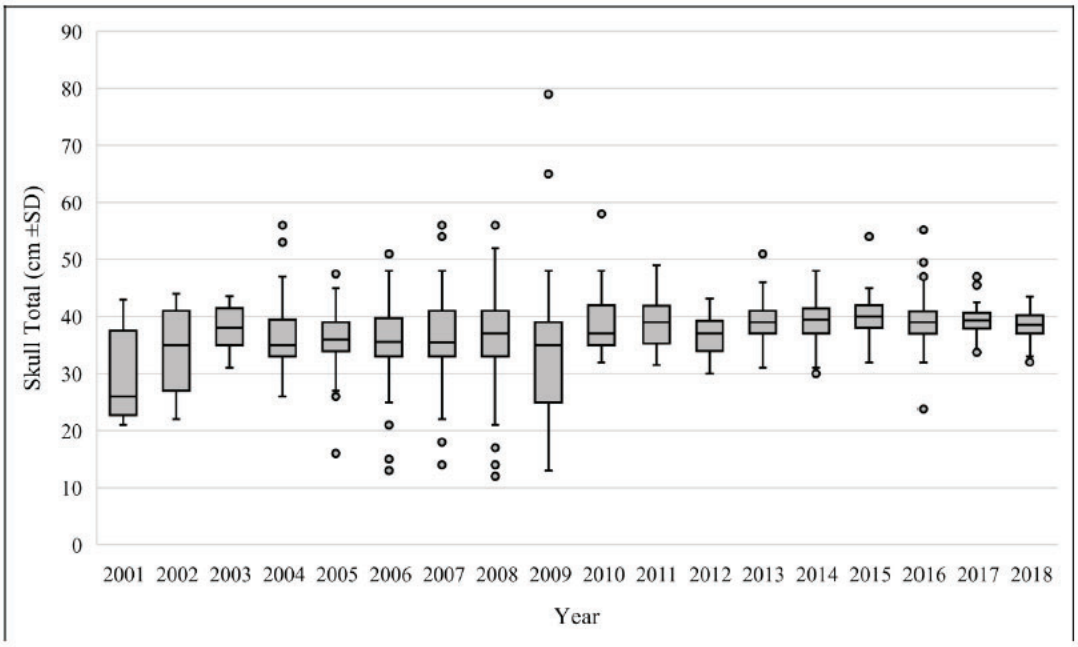


Figure 4.25. The skull total (cm) measurements for trophy hunted leopards between 2001 and 2018.

13. A non-detriment report from Namibian officials in 2018 concluded that trophy hunting in Namibia is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018a:15-16). This finding was based on multiple factors, including that the trophy hunting program is strictly controlled (see management practices outlined above). Moreover, the national leopard survey at that time indicated the leopard population in Namibia was stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed (CITES 2018a:15-16). According to the most recent national survey, the leopard population is widely distributed in Namibia and extends beyond the current range recognized by the IUCN (Richmond-Coggan 2019:55), but the leopard population estimate is 17% lower than that obtained in 2011, a result attributed to greater accuracy rather than population decline (Richmond-Coggan 2019:108,115). Based on the previous leopard population estimate (14,154 individuals), the annual quota of 250 leopards represented ~1.8% of the population and ~3-4% of the male population assuming a 1:1 sex ratio (Stein *et al.* 2011). Based on the most recent population estimate (11,733 individuals), the annual quota of 250 leopards represents ~2.1% of the population and ~4.3% of the male population assuming a 1:1 sex ratio. Richmond-Coggan (2019:4,115) recommends retaining the 250 leopard quota based on additional factors, including that leopard hunting trophy off-take has remained well-below the quota after the implementation of new regulations in 2010 (see #16 below).

14. The 2019 national survey suggests that the current trophy hunting system in Namibia could be detrimental to some populations. Richmond-Coggan (2019:113) cites information for the Nyae Nyae Conservancy, located in the northeast of the Otjozondjupa Region, in which a recent survey identified the oldest leopards as 3-4 years old. Richmond-Coggan (2019:113) states that removal of these ages in the Nyae Nyae Conservancy would be highly detrimental to the population's long-term viability.

15. In 2020, the Namibia Professional Hunting Association launched an Age-Related Trophy Hunting System intended to incentivize hunting of individuals that are older and past their prime to reduce negative effects of trophy hunting on populations. The initial launch appears largely focused on bovids, but includes elephants, suids, and carnivores. For carnivores, scoring is determined by skull size multiplied by the age (NAPHA Newsletter, Issue 31/2020 and associated video). Details regarding the implementation and impact of the system on leopard trophy hunting are unknown at this time.

C. CITES Export Quota Program:

16. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 1992). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2021). Although this quota was increased, actual trophy hunted leopards have been less. During 2004-2018, on average approximately 159 leopards were harvested per year (about 63.6% of the annual quota; see Table 4.18 below from Richmond-Coggan 2019:79). When the number of trophy hunted leopards exceeded 250 in 2008 (Table 4.18, Richmond-Coggan 2019:79), Namibia instituted a temporary harvest moratorium, assessed population data, evaluated their hunting management strategy, and ultimately revised their hunting regulations. The quota of 250 leopards was maintained. Under the new regulations introduced in 2010, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set (CITES 2018a:11). Between 2011 and 2018, an average of 138 leopards were harvested each year, with the highest number of leopards harvested in 2017 (161 individuals) (Richmond-Coggan 2019:79, Table 4.18).

Table 4.18. The number of male and female leopards trophy hunted across Namibia between 2001 and 2018.

	Leopard sex			
Year	**Male**	**Female**	**Unknown**	**Total**
2001	23	10	2	**35**
2002	61	27	1	**89**
2003	61	34		**95**
2004	65	32	6	**103**
2005	86	43	1	**130**
2006	138	68	3	**209**
2007	126	72	4	**202**
2008	262	123	5	**390**
2009	151	64	2	**217**
2010	27	3		**30**
2011	111	4		**115**
2012	105	1	1	**107**
2013	114	2		**116**
2014	149			**149**
2015	148	1	1	**150**
2016	160			**160**
2017	161			**161**
2018	143			**143**
Total	**2091**	**484**	**26**	**2601**

17. Between 2006 and 2018, according to UNEP-WCMC (2021), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 166 trophies (169 including bodies), 7 skins, and 7 skulls annually.

18. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decisions on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

> Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

19. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018b). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals Committee. For Namibia:

"*The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Namibia, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild*."

20. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018c:6).

21. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (*Panthera pardus*): Report of the Animals Committee. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Geneva, Switzerland, August 17 – 28, 2019, under document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*. There were no recommended amendments to the approved quotas for Namibia.

22. During CoP18, a working group was established to consider leopard quotas set by the CoP. The working group chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Humane Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International, San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019b). This working group resulted in a consensus recommendation, later adopted by CoP18, to establish a regular process for reviewing quotas (every 9 years or sooner if determined necessary) for species included in Appendix I established by the Conference of the Parties.

23. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species, subject to the following conditions.

Conditions

a. The leopard to be imported must have been harvested and exported in accordance with all relevant laws and regulations established by the government of Namibia and comply with United States import law.
b. The leopard to be imported must be a male leopard and comply with Namibia's minimum skull size requirement (length + width).

* * * * *

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* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

RACHEL JACOBS

Digitally signed by RACHEL JACOBS
Date: 2021.04.13 09:57:05 -04'00'

Rachel L. Jacobs, Ph.D.
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

DSA CONCUR:

ELEANORA BABIJ

Digitally signed by ELEANORA BABIJ
Date: 2021.04.13 10:33:15 -04'00'

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
21US00900E/9

2. Valid
2022-04-12

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
PAUL E ALDERETTE
(b) (6)
GLENDORA, CA 91740
U.S.A

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
MARIAAN DREYER
JAMY TRAUT HUNTING SAFARIS
P.O BOX 4890
REHOBOTH NAMIBIA

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, INDICATING STATE OF EXPORT, NUMBER OF SPECIMENS IN RELATION TO ANNUAL QUOTA, AND CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THIS TAGGING INFORMATION.
-TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2021 HUNTING SEASON.

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

-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.

2021-04-13
Issuing Date

U.S. CITES Management Authority
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. DOES NOT INCLUDE WORKED, MANUFACTURED, OR HANDICRAFT ITEMS SUCH AS CURIOS, JEWELRY, OR OTHER UTILITARIAN ITEMS.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin NAMIBIA
B. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
C. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
D. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
E. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX

939240

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC.
5653 STONERIDGE DRIVE, STE 107, PLEASANTON, CA 94588
Attached prepaid Fedex label - Tracking# 7728 9265 8702

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

MARIA FELIX, TEL (925) 417 5270, EMAIL: maria@b.hunter-international.net

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): M (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

5. **IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD**, Please enter the following information: N/A

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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

HUNTING OUTFITTER - BUBIANA SAFARIS
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER - MARTIN PIETERS (LICENSE#288)

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

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

   a. Country and location (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife was taken from the wild: Rocky Glen,Gwanda Dist.,Matabeland West Nicholson, Zimbabwe

   b. Date wildlife was hunted: 11/11/2020

   c. Approximate age of animal:

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

      HUNTING OUTFITTER: BUBIANA SAFARIS
      PROFESSIONAL HUNTER: MARTIN PIETERS (LICENSE#288)

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

      TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL
      4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD, BELMONT
      BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE

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).

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:	TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL
Business Name:	4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD
Address:	BELMONT, BULAWAYO
Address:	ZIMBABWE
City:	
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: Maria Felix Date: 02/08/2021

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature:_____ Date: _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

Zim Leopard and some other animals

martin pieters <martinpielerssafaris@gmail.com>
To: Maria Felix <maria@b.hunter-international.net>
Cc: "Steve Reeves (b) (6)

safari outfitter : bubiana safaris

Professional hunter : martin pieters
Licence # 288

Date leopard hunted 11/11/2020

PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT [CHAPTER 20:14] OF 2001

SPECIAL PERMIT FOR 2020 HUNTING SEASON

Section: 123 (1) of the Parks and Wildlife Act 20:14 as read with 59 (1) (a) (b) (c) of SI 362 of 1990.
Reference: 150/18/H/SPNH
ISSUER
Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (The Authority)

PERMIT HOLDER
Drummond Ranching Pvt Ltd, Bubiana Development Pvt Ltd, Boulder Creek Pvt Ltd, K.D Drummond, Dr Nyathi, A. Chamboko, A Dube, L. Moyo, T Muleya of Rocky Glen lot 3 Wedza Block

NAME OF SAFARI OPERATOR
Bubiana Safaris

NAME OF PROFESSIONAL HUNTER
Martin Pieters PH licence number 288

NAME OF CLIENT:
Steven Glen Reeves

The Parks and Wildlife Management Authority is a statutory body established in terms of the **Parks and Wildlife Act [Chapter 20:14] (the Act)** and is the responsible authority for the management and development of National Parks and wildlife resources thereby controlling all related activities and issues this permit in terms of the Act. Permission is hereby granted on the authority of the Minister of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry in terms of Section 123 (1) of the Parks and Wildlife Act 20:14 as read with 59 (1) (a) (b) (c) of SI 362 of 1990.

PURPOSE OF PERMIT

To hunt 1 x male leopard in the following property:

- Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block Boulder Creek in Gwanda District Matebeleland South Province

Unless sooner cancelled, amended or modified in the terms of section 123 4 (a) (b) of the Act, this permit is valid from **09 December 2020 to 13 December 2020** and is issued subject to strict compliance with overleaf-mentioned terms and conditions.

7/12/20

.....
Investigations and Security Manager **Date**

.....
Legal, Corporate Services and Permits Manager
For and on behalf of the Director-General

PARKS AND WILD LIFE MANAGEMENT
PERMITS - HUNTING
Date
07 DEC 2020
HEAD OFFICE

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

and

Acknowledgment of Terms and Conditions of Service

Social Security number (b) (6)
Date of birth (b) (6)

Know all men by these presents: That, Steven Glen Reeves
(Full legal name of individual)

residing at (b) (6) Hooper, UTAH 84315
(Residential or physical mailing address, P.O. Box is not accepted)

hereby constitutes and appoints: **HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC., its officers, authorized employees and duly appointed sub-agents** to act for and on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, and stead of said grantor from this date and in all Customs Districts, and in no other name to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or other document required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise shipped or consigned by or to said grantor, to perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor:

To make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title, make entry or collect drawback, and to make sign, declare, or swear to any statement, supplemental statement, schedule, supplemental schedule, certificate of delivery, certificate of manufacture, certificate of manufacture and delivery, abstract of manufacturing records, declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district:

To sign, seal and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise;

To sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

To authorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

To waive the requirement of other Customs Brokers transmitting a copy of the customs entry CF7501 and the Customs Broker's bill of services directly to the undersigned grantor in accordance with CF 111.36(a) & (b). Such entry summary and bill will be transmitted through Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc. It is also understood that the agreement between Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc. and other Customs Brokers does not forbid or prevent the Customs Broker from having direct contact with the grantor in accordance with CFR 111.36(c)(3).

To generally to transact at the customs houses in any district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filing of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents the forgoing power of attorney to remain in full force until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by a District Director of Customs.

The undersigned grantor of this power of attorney hereby agrees to HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC. Terms and Conditions of Service, which are attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said (Print full legal name) Steven Glen Reeves

has caused these presents to be sealed and signed: (Signature) (b) (6)

(Capacity) Individual (Date) 21 Aug 2017

Important note: If you are the importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve you of liability for Customs charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed Customs) in the event the charges are not paid by the broker. Therefore, if you pay by check, Customs charges may be paid with a separate check payable to the "U.S. Customs Service" which shall be delivered to Customs by the broker. Importers who wish to utilize this procedure must contact our office in advance to arrange timely receipt of duty checks.

(Mandatory requirement to validate this POA is to provide a CLEAR copy of your passport or driver's license or have this document notarized and mail to our office at Hunter Int'l., 5674 Stoneridge Drive, Ste 209, Pleasanton, CA 94588, tel (925) 417-5270, fax (925) 417-0170)

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD JAN 14 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Ross	Daniel	B	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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)				
1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6)

1-6-2021

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

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

Adam Clements

(b) (6)

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Tanzania, Moyowosi Game Reserve. Arusha.

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

August 19 - September 6, 2021

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

Adam Clements Safaris LTD.

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

   d. 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:

   e. Date wildlife was hunted:

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

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Adam Clements Safaris LTD.
Business Name:	Block DD 586
Address:	Sakina
Address:	Arusha, Tanzania
City:	
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: [redacted] Date: 1-6-2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

   Sharon Materi, 127 Materi Rd, Upton, WY 82730

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

   Sharon Materi
   307-756-3404
   sharon@securityinsurancewy.com

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): ? (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: NA Sex (if known): NA (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Rosslyn Safaris, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe Africa S19 42' 19.09" E28 21', Nearest city is Bulawayo.

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: May 1 2021 to May 14, 2021

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

Rosslyn Safaris

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

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

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

   b. Date wildlife was hunted: NA

   c. Approximate age of animal: NA

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

   Rosslyn Safaris

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

   NA

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).

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:	Colletts Wildlife Artistry
Business Name:	15 Josiah Chinamano Road
Address:	Belmont
Address:	Bulawayo
City:	Zimbabwe
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature: Sharon Materi Sharon Materi 2021.02.26 09:51:15 -07'00' Date: _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
HERB	DANIEL	J	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
SALEM	OREGON	97306-9425	MARION	US

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)
ATTN: RYAN CHOATE, PO BOX 56056

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f.Country
PORTLAND	OREGON	97238	MULTNOMAH	US

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

ATTY-IN-FACT Ryan T. Choate, Brave Stork International — 3/5/20

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   N/A

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

   RYAN T. CHOATE, OPS MANAGER, BROWNSTONE INTERNATIONAL, INC.
   503-287-9577
   RYAN.CHOATE@BROWNSTONEINTL.COM

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.

N/A

4. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: 0 (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

N/A

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

N/A

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

   d. 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:

BUBYE VALLEY CONSERVANCY, BEITBRIDGE, ZIMBABWE - GPS: 36K 037193

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: 08/19/2019

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

MAZUNGA SAFARIS, 8 NORFOLK ROAD, HILLSIDE, BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL - HEAD OFFICE
4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD, BELMONT, BULWAYO, ZIMBABWE
+263 29 2273581

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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: N/A
Business Name:
Address:
Address:
City:
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: 03/05/2021

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: N/A Date: N/A

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty.
John F. Kennedy

Visas

PASSPORT CONTROL
DEPARTURE
2015 -07- 22
AAS
CAPE TOWN

NL
06.07.14 47
AMSTERDAM SCHIPHOL
G 424

NL
24.07.15 29
AMSTERDAM SCHIPHOL
G 010

NL
23.07.15 29
AMSTERDAM SCHIPHOL
G 163

THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE VISA

Issued At HARARE AIRPORT

Receipt No. [redacted] Amount $30

Date of Issue 12 AUG 2019 Date of Expiry [redacted]

SINGLE ENTRY

Visa ~~Member~~ ZM ~~SE~~

Nationality U.S.A.

Surname Herb

Forename [redacted]

Passport No. [redacted] Expiry Date [redacted]

Issuing Officer (Please Print) [redacted] Name [redacted] Signature Kawazoe

HQ Ref No. [redacted] For Principal Officer [redacted]

Issued subject to the holder's ability to comply with the requirements of the Immigration Act - Chapter (4:02) 1996.

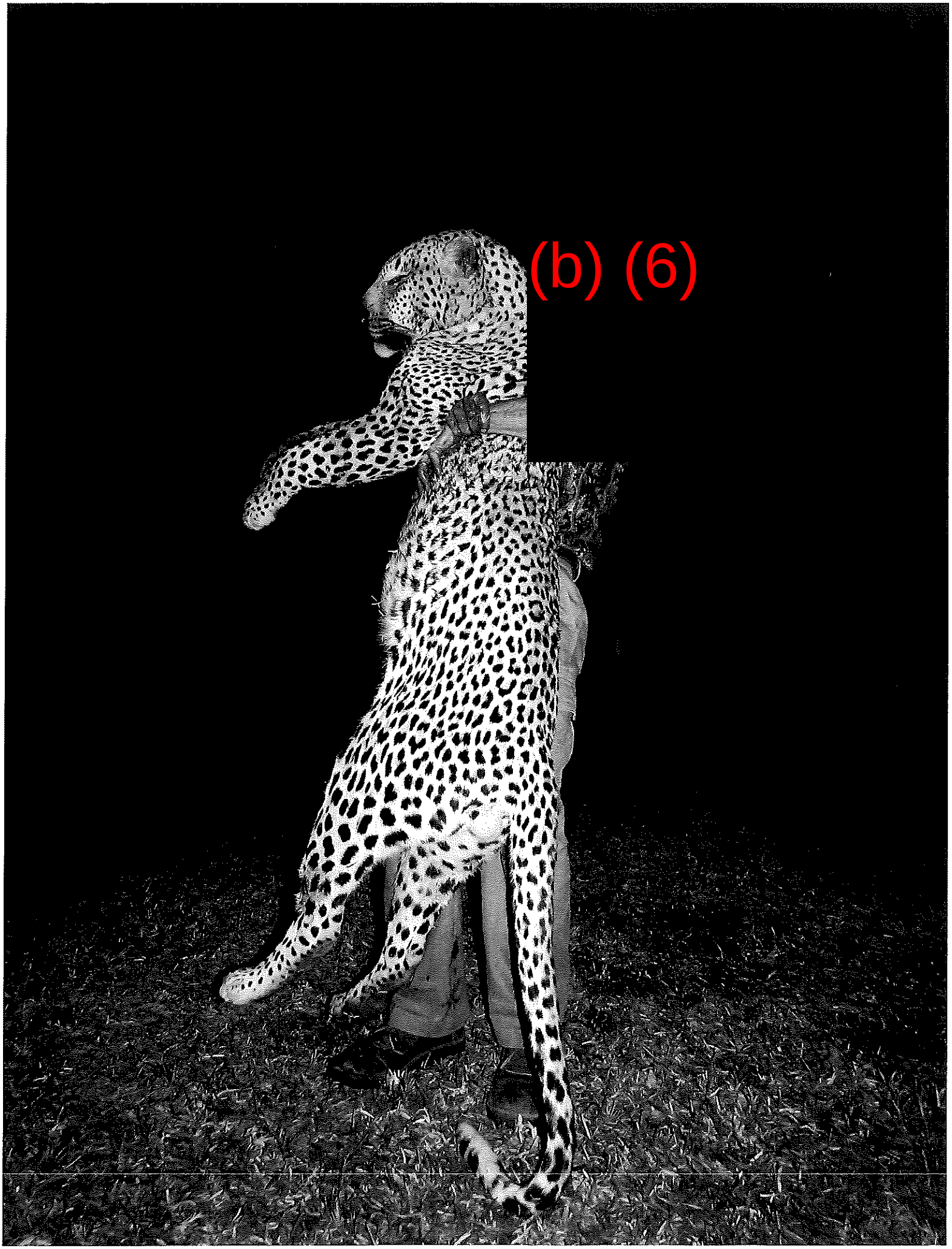
IMMIGRATION

FPR [redacted]

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

(b) (6)


(b) (6)

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
20US56724D/9

2. Valid
03/01/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
DANIEL J HERB
(b) (6)
SALEM, OR 97302
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL
4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD
BELMONT, BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE

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(l)).

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 2019 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

U.S. CITES Management Authority

03/02/2020
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 / 11. Quantity (including units) / 12. Country of Origin
A. Common Name: LEOPARD Scientific Name: PANTHERA PARDUS	9. IMPORT 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 jewerly, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.)	10. 1 W 11. 1 NO 12. ZIMBABWE
B. Common Name: Scientific Name:	9.	10. 11. 12.
C. Common Name: Scientific Name:	9.	10. 11. 12.
D. Common Name: Scientific Name:	9.	10. 11. 12.
E. Common Name: Scientific Name:	9.	10. 11. 12.

975223

Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

CITES PERMIT/CERTIFICATE ZW/4657/2020
NP CITES FORM 2

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

Permit/Certificate No ZW/4657/2020

[X] Export
[ ] Re-Export
[ ] Import
[ ] Other

Original

2. Valid Until: 17/03/2021

3. Importer (name and address):
MR DANIEL J HERB
(b) (6)
SALEM , OR 97302
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3a. Country Of Import: United States Of America

4. Exporter (name, address and country Zimbabwe
TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL
4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD
BELMONT, BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE

5. Special Conditions
For live animals this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations

5a. Purpose of transaction (see reverse): H

5b. Security stamp no. S29090

6. Name, address, stamp and country of Management Authority

Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority
P.O. Box CY 140
Causeway
Harare, Zimbabwe

6a. Declaration by Exporter or Agent
I hereby declare that I am aware of the provision of the Convention contained in the *Statutory Instrument 76 of 1998*, for the purpose of Exporting / Re- exporting / Importing the Wildlife listed below.
The total value of this consignment is:
$US 24,415.00 Signature of applicant

7. Scientific Name	8. Common Name	9. Description of specimens including no. (age/sex if live)	10. Appendix and Source (see reverse)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total exported quota	11b. Tag Number	11c. Mark
Sylvicapra grimmia	*Common duiker*	*skulls :*	*NE W*	*1 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
Sylvicapra grimmia	*Common duiker*	*full mount skin :*	*NE W*	*1 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
Genetta Genetta	*Genet cat*	*skulls :*	*NE W*	*2 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
Genetta Genetta	*Genet cat*	*full mount skin :*	*NE W*	*2 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
Aepyceros melampus	*Impala*	*skulls :*	*NE W*	*1 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
Oreotragus oreotragus	*klipspringer*	*skulls :*	*NE W*	*1 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
Oreotragus oreotragus	*klipspringer*	*full mount skin :*	*NE W*	*1 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*

12. Country of origin:	Permit No	Date of issue	12a. Country of last re-export	Certificate No	Date:

PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY PERMITS

13. This permit is issued by

Place: Bulawayo Date: 17/09/2020 Security stamp, signature and official seal:

MATOPO LODGE P.O. BOX 2 BULAWAYO TEL: 0292 274000

14. Exchange Control Information
CD1 number...../or
CD1 not applicable to export (delete)

(Date stamp and signature of authorized official):.....
Note: Permit/certificate invalid unless this section is completed.

15. Date Stamp of Zimbabwe Revenue Authority inspector

16. Export endorsement:

Specimens	Quantity	Specimens	Quantity

17. Bill of landing/Air waybill number:

Port of export Date Signature

26261

Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

CITES PERMIT/CERTIFICATE ZW/4658/2020

NP CITES FORM 2

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

Permit/Certificate No ZW/4658/2020

[X] Export
[ ] Re-Export
[ ] Import
[ ] Other

Original

2. Valid Until: 17/03/2021

3. Importer (name and address): MR DANIEL J HERB
(b) (6)
SALEM , OR 97302
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

4. Exporter (name, address and country Zimbabwe
TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL
4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD
BELMONT, BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE

3a. Country Of Import: United States Of America

5. Special Conditions
For live animals this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations

5a. Purpose of transaction (see reverse): H

5b. Security stamp no. 1529091

6. Name, address, stamp and country of Management Authority

Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority
P.O. Box CY 140
Causeway
Harare, Zimbabwe

6a. Declaration by Exporter or Agent
I hereby declare that I am aware of the provision of the Convention contained in the *Statutory Instrument 76 of 1998*, for the purpose of Exporting / Re- exporting / Importing the Wildlife listed below.
The total value of this consignment is:
$US .....Signature of applicant.....

7. Scientific Name	8. Common Name	9. Description of specimens including no. (age/sex if live)	10. Appendix and Source (see reverse)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total exported quota	11b. Tag Number	11c. Mark
TRAGELAPHUS STREPSICEROS	*KUDU*	*skin pieces : cape*	*NE W*	*1 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
TRAGELAPHUS STREPSICEROS	*KUDU*	*skulls :*	*NE W*	*1 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
Panthera pardus	*Leopard*	*skulls :*	*I W*	*1 no*	*75-500-2020*	*ZW062 500 2019-PAR*	*n/a*
Panthera pardus	*Leopard*	*full mount skin :*	*I W*	*1 no*	*75-500-2020*	*ZW062 500 2019-PAR*	*n/a*
Tragelaphus angasii	*Nyala*	*skulls :*	*NE W*	*1 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
Tragelaphus angasii	*Nyala*	*full mount skin :*	*NE W*	*1 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
Kobus ellipsiprymnus	*Waterbuck*	*skin pieces : cape*	*NE W*	*1 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*

12. Country of origin:	Permit No	Date of Issue	12a. Country of last re-export	Certificate No	Date:

13. This permit is issued by

Place: Bulawayo Date: 17/09/2020 Security stamp, signature and official seal:

PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
MATOPO CLIMATOLOGICAL OFFICE
P.O. BOX 220 BULAWAYO
TEL 274000

14. Exchange Control Information
CD1 number...../or
CD1 not applicable to export (delete)

(Date stamp and signature of authorized official):.....
Note: Permit/certificate invalid unless this section is completed.

15. Date Stamp of Zimbabwe Revenue Authority Inspector

16. Export endorsement:

Specimens	Quantity	Specimens	Quantity

17. Bill of landing/Air waybill number:

Port of export Date Signature

26262

Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

CITES PERMIT/CERTIFICATE ZW/4659/2020
NP CITES FORM 2

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

Permit/Certificate No ZW/4659/2020

[X] Export
[ ] Re-Export
[ ] Import
[ ] Other

Original

2. Valid Until: 17/03/2021

3. Importer (name and address): MR DANIEL J HERB
(b) (6)
SALEM , OR 97302
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3a. Country Of Import: United States Of America

4. Exporter (name, address and country Zimbabwe
TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL
4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD
BELMONT, BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE

5. Special Conditions
For live animals this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations

5a. Purpose of transaction (see reverse): H

5b. Security stamp no. IS29092

6. Name, address, stamp and country of Management Authority

Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife
Management Authority
P.O. Box CY 140
Causeway
Harare, Zimbabwe

6a. Declaration by Exporter or Agent
I hereby declare that I am aware of the provision of the Convention contained in the *Statutory Instrument 76 of 1998*, for the purpose of Exporting / Re- exporting / Importing the Wildlife listed below.
The total value of this consignment is:
$US .....Signature of applicant.....

7. Scientific Name	8. Common Name	9. Description of specimens including no. (age/sex if live)	10. Appendix and Source (see reverse)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total exported quota	11b. Tag Number	11c. Mark
Kobus ellipsiprymnus	*Waterbuck*	*skulls :*	*NE W*	*1 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
Equus burchelli	*Zebra*	*skins : full*	*NE W*	*3 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
Equus burchelli	*Zebra*	*skin pieces : cape*	*NE W*	*1 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*

12. Country of origin:	Permit No	Date of issue	12a. Country of last re-export	Certificate No	Date:

13. This permit is issued by

Place: Bulawayo Date: 17/09/2020 Security stamp, signature and official seal:

PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY PERMITS
MATOPO CLI... P.O. BOX 2283, BULAWAYO
TEL: 0292 27...

14. Exchange Control Information
CD1 number...../or
CD1 not applicable to export (delete)

(Date stamp and signature of authorized official):.....
Note: Permit/certificate invalid unless this section is completed.

15. Date Stamp of Zimbabwe Revenue Authority Inspection

16. Export endorsement:

Specimens	Quantity	Specimens	Quantity

17. Bill of landing/Air waybill number:

Port of export Date Signature

26263

HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2
APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05),
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20:14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14:20)

0000082194
HUNT_FUNDS_CAPTURED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator	Mazunga Safaris (Pvt) Ltd	Client's Full Name	DANIEL JOSEPH HERB
ZTA (HOP) No.	HOP0062	Passport Number	(b) (6)
		Country of Issue	UNITED STATES
Address	Bubye Valley Conservancy 8 Norfolk Road Bulawayo	Address	(b) (6) SALEM, OR 97302,
Name of Professional Hunter	P FICK	Licence No.	112
Telephone		Fax	NIL
Number of Accompanying Guests			1
Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting?			
Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?			
Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist	TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL	Address	4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO RD BELMONT BULAWAYO
Name of Shipping Agent	Maple freight	Address	4th Josiah Chinamano Road Belmont Bulawayo Zimbabwe
Name of Foreign Agent	TRACY SAFARI ADVENTURES	Address	5424 SUNOL BOULEVARD #10 STE 235, PLEASANTON CA 94566 USA

2. HUNTING AREAS

	Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
1	Bubye Valley Conservancy	Masvingo	
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Date of Safari From	14-08-2019
Date of Safari To	28-08-2019
Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD	1,650.00
Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD	.00
Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD	300.00
Number of Accompanying Guests	1

ZPWMA
Date Stamp

3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All Inclusive of Daily Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other incidentals)

(i) Safari Operator

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1	11-OCT-2019	DMS/20790	13-NOV-2019	USD	86,149	397
2	30-OCT-2019	DMS/20790	13-NOV-2019	USD	86,149	69,762
3						
4						

(ii) Taxidermist

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate	33,750.00	Total Guests rate	15,750.00
Less Commission	15,990.01	Total Trophy fees	30,450.00
Other fees (Incidentals)	6,199.00	Grand Total USD	70,159.00
Percentage Commission Charged	47.38	Total Processing Fees	

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	IMPALA	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	36K 917 161	19-AUG-2019	18 1/2	300
2	WATERBUCK	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	36K 951 257	19-AUG-2019	29	2,000
3	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	36K 035 319	14-AUG-2019	NA	1,100
4	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	36K 035 319	14-AUG-2019	NA	1,100
5	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	36K 035 319	14-AUG-2019	NA	1,100
6	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	36K 995 234	16-AUG-2019	NA	1,100
7	ZEBRA	F	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	36K 032 280	16-AUG-2019	NA	1,100
8	KLIPSPRINGER	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	36K 036 210	15-AUG-2019	4 1/2	1,200
9	GENET	F	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	36K 923 201	28-AUG-2019	NA	300
10	GENET	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	36K 001 228	23-AUG-2019	NA	300
11	DUIKER	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	36K 926 193	15-AUG-2019	3 1/2	360
12	BUFFALO	M	Wounded	Bubye Valley Conservancy	36K 002 321	26-AUG-2019	NA	5,750
13	LEOPARD	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	36K 037 193	19-AUG-2019	16 2/8	8,500
14	NYALA	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	36K 964 222	22-AUG-2019	27	4,250
15	KUDU	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	36K 979 117	23-AUG-2019	52	2,000
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								

CASE NO: HBL/A

PACKING LIST / SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS:

CLIENT:

MR DANIEL J HERB
(b) (6)
SALEM TEL: (b) (6)
OR 97302
USA
EMAIL: (b) (6)

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS:

MR DANIEL J HERB
C/O BROWNSTONE INTERNATIIONAL, INC
18712 NE PORTAL WAY
PORTLAND
OR 97230
USA
EMAIL: trophies@brownstoneintl.com
imports@brownstoneintl.com

KUDU SKULL X 1	STERILISED	TRAGELAPHUS STREPSICEROS
KUDU CAPE X 1	"	"
WATERBUCK SKULL X 1	"	KOBUS ELLIPSIPRYMNUS
WATERBUCK CAPE X 1	"	"
NYALA SKULL X 1	"	TRAGELAPHUS ANGASII
NYALA FULLMOUNT SKIN X 1	"	"
IMPALA SKULL X 1	"	AEPYCEROS MELAMPUS
DUIKER SKULL X 1	"	SYLVICAPRA GRIMMIA GRIMMIA
DUIKER FULLMOUNT SKIN X 1	"	"
KLIPSPRINGER SKULL X 1	"	OREOTRAGUS OREOTRAGUS
KLIPSPRINGER FULLMOUNT SKIN X 1	"	"
GENET CAT SKULLS X 2	"	GENETTA GENETTA
GENET CAT FULLMOUNT SKINS X 2	"	"
LEOPARD SKULL X 1	"	PANTHERA PARDUS
LEOPARD FULLMOUNT SKIN X 1	"	"
LEO TAG NO: ZW062/500/2019-PAR		
ZEBRA CAPE X 1	"	EQUUS BURCHELLI
ZEBRA FULLSKINS X 3	"	"

TROPHIES OBTAINED:

MASVINGO
AUGUST 2019

THIS SHIPMENT IS (1) ONE CASE IN ALL

Laserlife Trophy Services Pvt (Ltd) t/a (Taxidermy Enterprises)

T.C.I
TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL

DANIEL J. HERB
(b) (6)
SALEM
OR 97302
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BROWNSTONE INTERNATIONAL, INC.,
18712 NE PORTAL WAY
PORTLAND
OR 97230
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

23 MARCH 2020

EXPORT INVOICE 201/19 **USD**

KUDU	SKULL	STERILIZED	
	CAPE	STERILIZED	
WATERBUCK	SKULL	STERILIZED	
	CAPE	STERILIZED	
NYALA	SKULL	STERILIZED	
	F/M/S	STERILIZED	
IMPALA	SKULL	STERILIZED	
DUIKER	SKULL	STERILIZED	
	F/M/S	STERILIZED	
KLIPSPRINGER	SKULL	STERILIZED	
	F/M/S	STERILIZED	
GENET CAT	SKULL	STERILIZED	
	F/M/S	STERILIZED	
GENET CAT	SKULL	STERILIZED	
	F/M/S	STERILIZED	
LEOPARD	SKULL	STERILIZED	
	F/M/S	STERILIZED	
ZEBRA	CAPE	STERILIZED	
ZEBRA	F/SKIN	STERILIZED	
ZEBRA	F/SKIN	STERILIZED	
ZEBRA	F/SKIN	STERILIZED	
		DIP & PACK	800.00
		ADD: LEOPARD METAL TAG	15.00
		PAID	**815.00**

No. 4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO RD, BELMONT, BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE
Tel: +263 9 73593; +263 9 73983
Fax: +263 9 75513
EMAIL: clientliaison@tci.co.zw
WEB: www.tci.co.zw
Directors: C.D.A. Meredith; C.P. Meredith

To be submitted in duplicate

ZIMBABWE

PERMIT NUMBER H5/20

Provincial Veterinary Office
P O Box RY41
Bulawayo
ZIMBABWE
TELE: 68061/3

Date: .....

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE

The game trophies listed below have been:-

a. tanned in a process using formic acid, salt and Basyntan, or
b. sprayed with a 4% solution of washing soda (sodium carbonate), or
c. skulls have been boiled and bleached in a 4% solution of washing soda and are free from flesh and grease, or
d. ~~the trophies, other than those from carnivores and zebra, destined for processing in the Republic of South Africa have been soaked for 24 hours in a solution of 1:5000 sodium fluoride under veterinary supervision and are contained in seal polythene bags.~~
e. ~~Have been soaked for 21 hours in a solution of 1:5000 Sodium Fluoride under veterinary supervision & are contained in seal polythene bags~~
f. disinfected with Hydrogen Peroxide (H_2O_2) – Skull/bone only (*delete inapplicable section(s))

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS:

KUDU (TRAGELAPHUS STREPSICEROS) SKULL X 1 / CAPE X 1
WATERBUCK (KOBUS ELLIPSIPRYMNUS) SKULL X 1/ CAPE X 1
NYALA (TRAGELAPHUS ANGASII) SKULL X 1/ FULLMOUNT SKIN X 1
IMPALA (AEPYCEROS MELAMPUS) SKULL X 1
DUIKER (SYLVICAPRA GRIMMIA GRIMMIA) SKULL X 1/ FULLMOUNT SKIN X 1
KLIPSPRINGER (OREOTRAGUS OREOTRAGUS) SKULL X 1/ FULLMOUNT SKIN X 1
GENET CAT (GENETTA GENETTA) SKULLS X 2/ FULLMOUNT SKINS X 2
LEOPARD (PANTHERA PARDUS) SKULL X 1/ FULLMOUNT SKIN X 1
LEO TAG NO: ZW062/500/2019-PAR
ZEBRA (EQUUS BURCHELLI) CAPE X 1/ FULLSKINS X 3

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN: MASVINGO –AUGUST 2019

CONSIGNOR: TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL/ 4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO RD/BELMONT/ BULAWAYO/ ZIMBABWE

CONSIGNEE: MR DANIEL J HERB/(b) (6) SALEM/ OR 97302/ USA

AUTHORITY:
DATE:

.....
DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES
ZIMBABWE

NOTE: AN EXPORT PERMIT from the Department of National Parks and Wild Life Management is also required.

NetChb

Transmission

Transmission Type	Importer Bond Query
Transmitted By	RChoate
Transmitted	Fri, 03/05/21 1:57 PM PST

Response

Received: Fri, 03/05/21 1:57 PM PST

Importer Number: (b) (6)
Status: CBPF 5106 is on file with no bond
Physical Address: HERB, DANIEL J.
(b) (6)
SALEM
OR
97306-9425
Mailing Address: HERB, DANIEL J.
(b) (6)
SALEM
OR
97306-9425
PMS Approved: No
Bond Amt Sufficient: No



CUSTOMS BROKER SERVICES CONTRACT

Tax Identification number: 1) (b) (6)
Check Box 2) ☐ **Partnership** ☐ **Corporation** ☐ **Limited Liability Company** ☒ **Individual** ☐ **Sole Proprietorship**

This CUSTOMS BROKER CONTRACT (the "CONTRACT") is entered into by: 3) DANIEL J. HERB, the importer of record and/or principal party in interest ("Customer" or "Grantor"), and Brownstone International, Inc. ["CUSTOMS BROKER"] a customs broker, its employees, subsidiaries, related companies, authorized agents and/or representatives (collectively, "Company," or "Grantee"). All services that the Company provides are subject to the terms of Company's invoice, quotes, and Terms and Conditions of Service, all of which are incorporated herein by reference. The Terms and Conditions of Service are posted on the Internet at www.brownstoneintl.com. This CONTRACT is a legally binding contract between Company and Customer.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

Company, as a customs broker, shall perform U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") broker services on behalf of Customer as the importer of record, and shall file CBP entries and related data and documents with government agencies on behalf of Customer based on the information, data, and documents that the Customer shall provide. CBP requires Customer to exercise reasonable care. *See* 19 C.F.R. section 141. CBP recommends that Customer obtain a binding ruling concerning classification, valuation, or any scheme that Customer may propose or utilize to avoid, reduce, or defer duties and/or taxes. Upon written request, Company can provide entry and/or shipment audits and/or consulting services based on a quoted fee. Customer should review www.cbp.gov for additional information on informed compliance and the exercise of reasonable care. Company is not an attorney and does not provide legal advice.

CBP POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That Grantor is an entity presently living or doing business at 4) (b) (6) S., SALEM, OR 97306 under the laws of the State of 5) OREGON and hereby constitutes, appoints, and authorizes the Grantee to act for and on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of Grantor for and in the name, place, and stead of Grantor, from this date, in the United States and in any foreign country, either by writing, electronically, or by other authorized means, to: Make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any CBP entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet, Importer Security Filing ("ISF"), or any other documents required by law or regulation in connection with the importation of any merchandise in or through the CBP territory, shipped or consigned by or to said Grantor; appoint Grantee or a third party selected by Grantee to file Grantor's ISFs; Grantor agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless Grantee and its affiliates and all of their respective members, managers, officers, directors, employees, and agents and any third parties from and against any claim, liability, or expense, including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys' fees arising out of or in any way connected to Grantee's ISF filings;

Perform any act or condition that may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise; to receive any merchandise on Grantor's behalf; Make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback or export purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with CBP;

Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said Grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry of or withdrawal of any imported merchandise, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said Grantor, and any and all bonds that may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or declarations, affidavits, or statements in connection with the entry or export of merchandise;

Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said Grantor or other means of conveyance; appoint Grantee or a third party selected by Grantee to file Grantor's ISFs; Grantor agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless Grantee and its affiliates and all of their respective members, managers, officers, directors, employees, and agents and any third parties from and against any claim, liability, or expense, including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys' fees arising out of or in any way connected to Grantee's ISF filings;

Authorize other CBP brokers and freight forwarders duly licensed within the territory to act as Grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for CBP duty refunds in Grantor's name drawn on the Treasury of the United States; if the Grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the Grantor;

Select another CBP broker to make CBP entry on the Grantor's behalf and execute a power of attorney as required by 19 C.F.R. section 141.46, and apply for and obtain a CBP bond on Grantor's behalf, as the bond principal, under 19 C.F.R. section 113;

Authorize, in a case of merger or acquisition of Grantee, the transfer and/or assignment of any rights and privileges from Grantee to the acquiring and/or successor entity without requiring the execution of a new power of attorney. Grantor consents to the disclosure by Company of records pertaining to Grantor's business to any affiliated companies of Company and their employees who provide customs, forwarding and transportation services to Grantor. Grantor waives compliance with 19 C.F.R. 111.24 to permit such disclosure and the sharing of such records and any requirement to receive a copy of Grantee's charges and fees under 19 C.F.R. section 111.36. At Grantee's discretion, any fees and costs due to Grantee may be consolidated on another CBP broker's or freight forwarder's invoice for the convenience of Grantor. The Grantor acknowledges that as the importer of record, the payment of duties, both regular and additional, under 19. C.F.R. section 141.1 are the personal debt of importer that can be discharged only by payment in full of all duties legally accruing, unless relieved by law or regulation. In consideration of the services provided, the officers of the Grantor personally and individually guarantee the full payment of all

unpaid past and future invoices and that in the event of default by Grantor, that they will defend, hold harmless, and indemnify Grantee against any and all claims, suits, losses, damages, or liability of any kind, including attorneys' fees, costs, and interest incurred in the enforcement of this CONTRACT;

And generally, to transact CBP business, including filing of claims or protests, upon written request, under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said Grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney;

Giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said Grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents. Unless other specific arrangements have been made in advance, each invoice is due and payable upon presentation. Past due invoices are subject to an interest charge of 1.5% per month. Subsequent payments will be applied first against such interest charges and second against past due invoices. Regardless of the terms of any credit agreement to between Grantee and the Grantor, Grantee reserves the right to modify the Grantor's status without prior notice. As a condition precedent to any credit agreement, Grantor agrees that it shall report to Grantee any material change in financial information or solvency by facsimile or e-mail within 24 hours of acquiring such status. Grantor agrees to reimburse Grantee for freight charges paid without setoff. Grantor agrees that all shipments are subject to Grantee's general lien and Grantee has the right to sell Grantor's property to recover any unpaid charges.

This power of attorney to remain in full force and effect until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by Grantee; if the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect in the United States after the expiration of 2 years from the dates of its execution; if the Grantor is a limited liability company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of the Grantor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, 6) Daniel J. Herb has read the CONTRACT and caused these presents to be sealed and signed:

7) NAME OF SIGNER : Click or tap here to enter text. Daniel J. Herb

8) TITLE : Click or tap here to enter text.

9) SIGNATURE : (b) (6)

10) DATE : Click or tap here to enter text. 7/29/2020

EMAIL : Click or tap here to enter text. (b) (6)

PHONE NO. : Click or tap here to enter text. (b) (6)

11) WITNESS : N/A

NAME OF WITNESS : Click or tap here to enter text. N/A

E-MAIL OF WITENSS : Click or tap here to enter text. N/A

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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 included in 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 NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS TROPHIES.

Note 2: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 4, 5, and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

Jeff Campagna
(b) (6) [redacted]
Bettendorf, IA 52722 USA

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

Jeff Campagna, (b) (6) [redacted]

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation of the laws mentioned above?

X 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 pardus (Leopard)

b. Sex (if known).

Male

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

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

Zimbabwe, South-East, Masvingo Province, 21,29'53 S"/30,47'02 E", Nuanetsi Ranch, nearest city - Masvingo

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

May 20 - June 09, 2021

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

Brendon Coaton (PH)

6. **IF ANIMAL HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN**, please include the following:

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

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

c. Approximate age of animal:

d. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, and/or professional hunter you hunted with:

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

7. Please provide a copy of any applicable foreign government permits, licenses, or tags, 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).

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: Big Five Safaris (PVT), LTD
Address: 54 Edinburgh Road, Vainona
City: Harare
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code: Zimbabwe

9. For species listed under the Endangered Species Act, please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife 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 have hunted when making the required findings, **please include the Operator Enhancement Questionnaire** provided in Annex I filled out by the operator or professional hunter of the concession in which you hunted or will hunt. You may attach an updated report of operations from this concession in lieu of this questionnaire if information regarding the enhancement of the survival or propagation of the species in the wild is made available in the report.

10. If required by the country in which you hunted, please include the government-endorsed hunter return form.

11. Provide the name of the operator, safari company, or professional hunter with whom you hunted or will hunt.

Name (Company/Professional Hunter): Brendon Coaton (PH)
E-mail: butchcoaton1@yahoo.com
Phone number: + 263 77 2307571

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CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 11 or 12 below)

12. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

13. **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**).

    Applicant's signatur [redacted] Date: 3/6/21

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

14. All international shipment(s) 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).

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ANNEX I
OPERATOR ENHANCEMENT QUESTIONAIRE

Operator Information

a. Name of Area Operator: _____
b. Years in business: _____
c. Name of company conducting hunt: _____
d. Country: _____

Concession

a. Name of Concession: _____
b. Area in km^2: _____
c. Land tenure:
   ____ Government Lease
   ____ Community
   ____ Private Ranch
   ____ Private Conservancy
d. Length of concession agreement:_____
e. Can the concession be renewed? _____
f. Length of renewal, if applicable: _____
g. Estimated trophy fees: _____
h. Are there are special obligations under the Concession Agreement (e.g. annual reporting, poaching control, qualification requirements, community investment/employment? If so, please explain (attach extra documents if needed: _____
   _____
i. Provide concession location and nearest city: _____
j. Please attach a map or maps with marked boundaries and nearest city
k. If the concession borders a National Park, provide park name: _____
l. Describe general and distinctive habitat/water features: _____
   _____
   _____

Communities in the Concession

a. Are there any communities living in the concession? Yes____ No ____
b. If so, estimated number of people/villages in the concession: _____
c. Are there communities bordering this concession? Yes ____ No ____
d. If so, estimated number of peoples/villages around the concession: _____

Relevant Game Populations in the Concession

Species	Relative Abundance (Dense, Average, or Sparse)	Estimated Population	3-Year Trend (Up, Down, or Stable)	How is it Monitored?
Elephant				
Lion				
Prey Species (if applicable)				
Other: _____				

a. If there are any population studies or reports being done in or around the concession area, please provide a copy with your application.
b. Are there any actions being taken to conserve game community habitat? If so, please explain and attach any relevant project photos or reports.

Local Community Participation

a. Total employment number: _____
b. Total employment in the off-season:_____
c. Identify the number and type of all employees:

Employee Type	Number of Employees	Number of Employees from Local Communities	Number of Employees in the Off-Season
Professional Hunters			
Trackers			
Anti-poaching Scouts/Rangers			
Other Anti-poaching			
Cooks/Housekeepers			
Community Coordinators			
Managers			
Biologists			
Others: _____			

Anti-Poaching Efforts

a. Number of anti-poaching staff: _____
b. Are patrols conducted during the hunting season, off-season, or both? _____
c. Months patrols are conducted: _____
d. Number of patrols per month: _____
e. Estimate the percentage of trophy fees that go toward anti-poaching efforts: _____
f. Description of anti-poaching equipment, vehicles, gear, etc. _____
_____
_____
g. Do government-sponsored game scouts conduct patrols? _____
h. If so, do they have the ability to arrest? _____
i. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants leading to arrest? Yes ____ No ____
j. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants upon conviction? Yes____ No ____
k. Please describe the operator's anti-poaching expenditures over the past 3 years below:

Type of Expense	Year 1 (_____) Spending	Year 2 (_____) Spending	Year 3 (_____) Spending	Remarks
Scout Salaries				
Equipment				
Vehicles				
Fuel				
Rewards				
Others:_____				
Totals				

l. What currency are the expenditures given in? _____

Anti-Poaching Results

Type	Year 1 (____)	Year 2 (____)	Year 3 (____)	Remarks
Poaching Incidents Discovered				
Elephant Carcasses Observed				
Lion Carcasses Observed				
Leopard Carcasses Observed				
Ivory Poachers Observed				
Bush Meat Poachers Observed				
Illegal Logging Observed				
Other Poachers Observed				
Poachers Convicted				
Snares/Traps Collected				
Firearms Confiscated				
Vehicles Confiscated				
Bicycles Confiscated				
Boats/Nets Confiscated				
Tusks Recovered				
Others: _____				

Community Investment

a. Does the company give money or goods/services to local communities? Yes ____ No ____
b. If so, what percentage/amount is shared and how often, and how much is voluntary (i.e. more than required by law)? _____
c. Does the company provide game meat to nearby communities? Yes ____ No ____
d. If so, estimate the amount/value of meat contributed in the last year and describe that distribution program: _____
e. Are there any programs run by the company that address human-wildlife conflict (e.g. patrolling field during harvest, PAC hunts, insurance programs); please describe. _____
_____
f. Describe any consolation payments made to local residents that have incurred damage by game species:

Species	Damage Caused	Consolation Paid, Year 1 (____)	Consolation Paid, Year 2 (____)	Consolation Paid, Year 3 (____)	Remarks
Elephant					
Lion					
Leopard					
Other: _____					

g. What currency are the expenditures reported in? _____
h. Describe any community projects paid for by the company:

Product/Service	Spending, Year 1 (____)	Spending, Year 2 (____)	Spending, Year 3 (____)	Remarks
Education (classrooms, offices)				
Education (supplies, fees)				
Health (clinics, offices)				
Health (equipment, salaries)				

Product/Service	Spending, Year 1 (____)	Spending, Year 2 (____)	Spending, Year 3 (____)	Remarks
Community Scout Salaries				
Community Anti-Poaching				
Local Government Activities				
Infrastructure Improvements				
Sports Teams Funded				
Construction Materials Donated				
Other: _____				
Other: _____				
TOTALS				

i. What currency are the expenditures reported in? _____

j. Include receipts and photographs of projects, if available.

Company Clientele

a. How many U.S. clients did the company have in the past 3 years (indicate years), what percentage of clients were from the U.S., and what fees did they pay?

	Elephant	Lion	All Species
Number of U.S. Clients			
Percentage of Clients from the U.S.			
Trophy Fees Paid by U.S. Clients			

b. Approximate amount/percentage of company's revenue from U.S. clientele: _____

Hunting Policies

a. List the expertise required for the company's professional hunters (i.e. abilities and experience):

_____

_____

b. Are there age/sex requirements for take of trophies? If so, please describe how this is enforced for each species (attach methodology, if available): _____

_____

c. Are there hunt return forms that must be reported to officials? If so, please include a copuy of these forms or confirmation of their receipt for the past 3 years.

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Other Information

Provide a narrative of other enhancement information about the operation, such as any additional hunting policies, maintenance of the concession, management activities, research, community involvement and outreach, etc.

I declare that the foregoing is true and correct.

X _____

Sign Name and Date

X _____

Print Name and Title

Form 3-200-20

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MAR 4 AM10:48

2021

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

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Webster	Jason	C	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Katy	Texas	77494	Fort Bend	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)
(b) (6)

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country
Houston	TX	77036	Harris	USA

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** State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee– pt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].

2. (b) (6) have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in ***Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations*** and the ***apter B of Chapter I of Title 50***, and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and dge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

Signatu for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 3-1-2021

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.

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

Jason Webster, (b) (6) [redacted]

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.

Leopard (panthera pardus)

b. Sex (if known).

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:

Zambia; Nkala game Management area; Kaflie Valley Region; Nearest Town: Mfuwe, Eastern Pr Province of Zamabia Coordinates of area HQ - SOUTH 13.00598, EAST 32.08455

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

June 15-29, 2021

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

Westgate Properties Ltd

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:

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

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

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]:

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).
I have not hunted yet and do not have the permits.

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: Mike Borman, Bangweulu Taxidermy Limited
Address: 4142/K Chifwema Road
City: New Kasama
State/Province: Lusaka, Zambia
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?

Please see attached Conversation Force Operator Enhancement Questionnaire

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?

Please see attached Conversation Force Operator Enhancement Questionnaire

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?

Please see attached Conversation Force Operator Enhancement Questionnaire

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 t[redacted]e calendar year.

Applicant's signature: _____ Date: 3-1-21

Be aware that there may be add[redacted]val 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).

Conservation Force v.5/8/18
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire

1. Name of area operator: **LUPANDE GMA**

   a. Years in business: **FOUR YEARS**

   b. Name of company conducting hunt: **WESTGATE PROPERTIES LTD**

   2. Name of concession: **UPPER LUPANDE GMA** Size in km^2: **1,226 KM2 (LUPANDE)**

   a. Land tenure: __ Government lease **X** Community __ Private ranch __ Private conservancy

   b. Length of concession agreement: **SEVEN YEARS** Can it be renewed? **X** Yes __ No

   c. Are there any special obligations under the concession agreement such as annual reporting, poaching control, community investment, community employment, etc.? If so, please explain: **YES WE ARE SUPPOSED TO PROVIDE A REPORT ON THE PLEDGES WE HAVE DONE TO THE COMMUNITY AND FUNDS THAT HAVE BEEN SPENT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT TO CURB POACHING IN THE AREA.THIS REPORT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT AT THE TIME OF RENEWING THE CONCESSION IF WE WERE CONSISTENT DURING THE SEVEN YEARS TENURE**

   d. Please provide the concession location and nearest city. Please attach a map or maps with the boundaries marked and showing the nearest city: **NEAREST TOWN IS MFUWE**

   e. If the concession borders a national park, please provide the park name: **SOUTH LUANGWA NATIONAL PARK AND NSEFU NATIONAL PARK**

   f. Description of general and distinctive habitat features and any water features: **HABITAT INCLUDES SAVANNA GRASSLANDS, MOPANE WOODLANDS, LAGOONS AND THE LUANGWA RIVER FLOWS THROUGH THE GMA**

3. Are there any communities living in the concession? **X** Yes __ No

   a. If so, estimated number of people or villages in the concession? **ABOUT 250 PEOPLE ONLY IN ONE VILLAGE IN THE GMA**

4. Are there communities bordering this concession? **X** Yes __ No

   a. If so, estimated number of people or villages around the concession? **THE POPULATION IS SPARSE AROUND THE GMA**

5. Relevant game populations in the concession:[1]

[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?"

Species name	Relative Abundance (dense/avg./sparse)	Est. population	3-Year trend (up/ down/ stable)	How monitored?
Elephant	**ABUNDANT**	**600 AND ABOVE**	**UPWARD**	**PATROL DATA AND OBSERVATIONS**
Lion	**FREQUENT**		**UPWARD**	**-TRAIL CAMERAS -OBSERVATIONS- -PATROL DATA**
Leopard	**FREQUENT**		**UPWARD**	**-TRAIL CAMERAS -OBSERVATIONS- -PATROL DATA**
Prey species	**ABUNDANT PREY BASE**	**ABUNDANT**	**UPWARD**	**-TRAIL CAMERAS -OBSERVATIONS- -PATROL DATA**

6. Total employment number: **25 PERMANENT EMPLOYEES AND 50 CASUALS BEGINNING OF THE SEASON FOR CAMP BUILDING AND OPENING UP THE ROADS.**

   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	FOUR	ONE(APPRENTICE)
Trackers	FOUR	FOUR
Anti-poaching scouts/rangers	TWELVE	TWELVE
Other anti-poaching	THREE	THREE
Cooks/housekeepers	TEN	TEN
Community coordinators	ONE	ONE
Managers	ONE	NONE
Biologists	NONE	NONE
Others: _____SKINNERS_____	THREE	THREE

7. Number of staff employed in the off-season: **FIVE (5)**

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	12	12	**THROUGHOUT THE YEAR**
Managers	1		
Maintenance	2		
Road opening/construction	30	25	**BEGINNING OF THE SEASON**
Community relations personnel	2	2	
Others: _____	NONE		

8. Anti-poaching efforts:[2]

a. Number of anti-poaching staff: **TWELVE**

b. Are anti-poaching patrols conducted during the hunting season, off-season, or both? **BOTH**

c. Months during which anti-poaching patrols are conducted: **THROUGH OUT THE YEAR**

d. Number of anti-poaching patrols per month: **WE DO THREE PATROLS (SETS OF 4 PEOPLE PER TEAM HEADED BY NATIONAL PARKS RANGERS.**

e. Description of anti-poaching equipment, vehicles, etc.: **ONE 4X4 LANDCRUISER,BICYCLES, SATELLITE PHONES AND FIREARMS**

f. Who is responsible for organizing and coordinating anti-poaching from prevention through successful prosecution? **WE DO TOGETHER WITH DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS**

g. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants leading to arrest? **X Yes** __ No

h. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants upon conviction? **_X_** Yes __ No

i. Please describe the company's anti-poaching expenditures below. What currency are the expenditures given in? **ZAMBIAN KWACHA**

Type of expense	Spending 2016	Spending 2017	Spending 2018	Remarks
Salaries for anti-poaching scouts	140,000	154,000	157,500	AMOUNT FOR 12 SCOUTS PER ANNUM
Equipment	43,000	50,000	35,000	UNIFORMS,BOOTS,TORCHES,RAINCOATS ETC
Vehicles	250,000		250,000	USED TO BUY A LANCRUISER IN THE FIRST YEAR FOR USE BY DNPWS

[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."

Petrol	55,100	63,000	70,000	200 LITRES IS USED EVERY MONTH.THE CHANGE IN AMOUNTS IS DUE TO PRICE FLACTUATIONS
Rewards paid	12,000	8,000	30,000	REWARDS ARE IN FORM OF BICYCLES ,TELEVISION SETS AND KITCHEN UTENSILS
Other: _RANDOM PATROLS_____	17,000	25,000	30,000	RANDOM PATROLS USING OFFICERS FROM OTHER AREAS
Other: _____				
TOTALS	**292,100**	**300,000**	**527,500**	

9. Anti-poaching results:

Category	2016	2017	2018	Remarks
Poaching incidents discovered	185	127	140	THIS INCLUDED STATISTICS FROM DNPW AND GUN SHOTS HEARD
Ivory poachers arrested	12	5	7	THESE WERE TAKEN TO THE CHIEF
Meat poachers arrested	85	72	52	THESE WANTED MEAT FOR FOOD
Other poachers arrested	7	8	4	THESE POACHERS HAD NO SPECIFIC REASON FOR POACHING MAYBE FOR FUN
Poachers convicted	7	4	9	THESE GUYS THEIR CASES WERE TRIED AND DISPOSED OFF IN COURT
Snares/gin traps collected	478	352	300	THESE WERE FOUND DURING PATROLS ALL YEAR ROUND
Firearms confiscated	17	8	9	FIREARMS WERE GIVEN TO DNPWS
Vehicles confiscated	0	0	0	NO VEHICLES WERE CONFISTICATED
Bicycles confiscated	19	8	6	A NUMBER OF THEM USE THESE AS MODE OF TRANSPORT
Boats/nets confiscated				
Tusks recovered	0	0	0	ITS HARD TO RECOVER TUSKS BECAUSE THEY CUT THEM INTO SMALLER PIECES IMMEDIATELY THEY ARE REMOVED FROM THE ELEPHANT

Carcasses observed	22	15	9	THESE WERE DROPPED ON THE WAY AFTER THE POACHERS WERE PERSUED
Other: _____				

10. Community investment:[3]

a. Does the company contribute money or goods/services to local communities? _X_ 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)? __**WE PAY 300,000 KWACHA AS COMMUNITY OBLIGATION AND 70,000 KWACHA FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.THIS IS CONTAINED IN THE CONTRACT.BESIDES THE COMPANY MAKES ITS OWN VOLUTARY DONATIONS LIKE DONATING HAMMERMILLS,CLOTHES AND OFFERING HELP TO THE COMMUNITY WHEN NEED ARISES. WE HAVE BUILT PERMANENT STRUCTURES FOR CEREMONIES AND DUG BOREHOLES WHERE THERE IS NO CLEAN WATER.**_____

c. Does the company provide game meat to nearby communities? **X** Yes __ No

d. If so, please estimate the amount and/or value of meat contributed in prior year and describe **THE MEAT CONTRIBUTION PROGRAM: 50% OF EDIBLE MEAT IS CONTRIBUTED TO THE COMMUNITY DURING THE HUNTING SEASON**

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. **OUR MANAGER GOES AROUND THE VILLAGES TO ASK IF THE WILD ANIMALS HAVE CAUSED ANY DAMAGE TO THE CROPS**

f. Please describe any consolation payments made to local residents damaged by game species. What currency are the expenditures reported in? **ZAMBIAN KWACHA**

Species	Damage caused	Consolation paid 2016	Consolation paid 2017	Consolation paid 2018
Elephant	VEGETABLE FIELDS WERE EATEN	23,700	31,000	25,000
Lion	NIL			
Leopard	NIL			
Other	NIL			

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

[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."

Type of project	Spending 2016	Spending 2017	Spending 2018	Remarks
Education (e.g., classrooms, offices)	60,000	90,000	95,000	Most of the schools in this Area are in a deplorable state. Westgate safaris has embarked on a program to renovate these schools so that children have better learning environment.
Education (e.g., school fees, supplies)				
Health (e.g., clinics, offices)				
Health (e.g., medical salaries, equipment)				
Community scout salaries	97,200	124,200	165,600	EMPLOY SCOUTS FROM COMMINITY
Other community anti-poaching	25,000	30,000	40,000	ANTI POACHING AND ROAD BLOCKS FUNDED
Local government activities				
Water infrastructure improvements		40,000	45,000	DUG BOREHOLES
Sports teams funded	4,000	4,000	4,500	HELD AND HOSTED SOCCER TOURNAMENT
Construction materials donated	17,000	22,000	22,000	RUNNING WATER TOILETS
Other: _____			350,000	LAND CRUISER DONATED TO THE LOCAL CHIEF'S PALACE.
Other: _____				
TOTALS	**203,200**	**310,200**	**722,100**	

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

	2016 (number and percentage of U.S. clients)	2017 (number and percentage of U.S. clients)	2018 (number and percentage of U.S. clients)
U.S. clients (total)	3(65%)	5 (70%)	6 (80%)
-- hunting lion	0	1	1
-- hunting elephant	0	0	0
-- hunting leopard	3	3	2

12. Dollar amount and percentage of the company's revenue from U.S. clients: **80%**

13. Other information: Please provide a narrative of other enhancement information about the company, such as any special hunting policies (e.g., aging, size, resting areas), concession

-WE ONLY SHOOT LIONS OF 5 YEARS AND OVER

-WE ONLY SHOOT ELEPHANT OF 15 KGS WEIGHT OF IVORY AND OVER

-WE KEEP PATROL DATA FORMS AND MONITOR GAME POPULATIONS EVERY 2YEARS

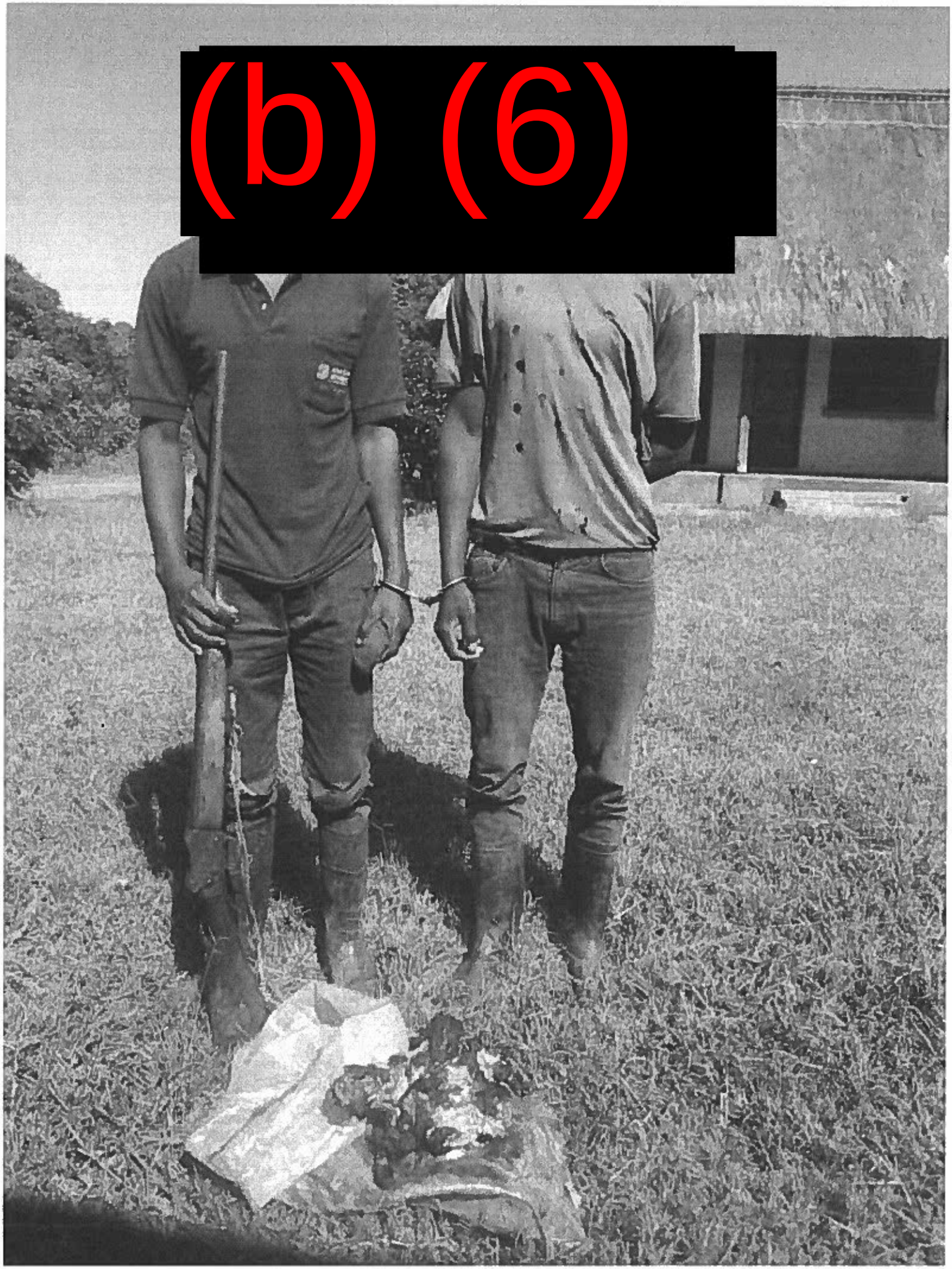
Improvements (e.g., digging and maintaining boreholes, restocking), management activities, research, etc.

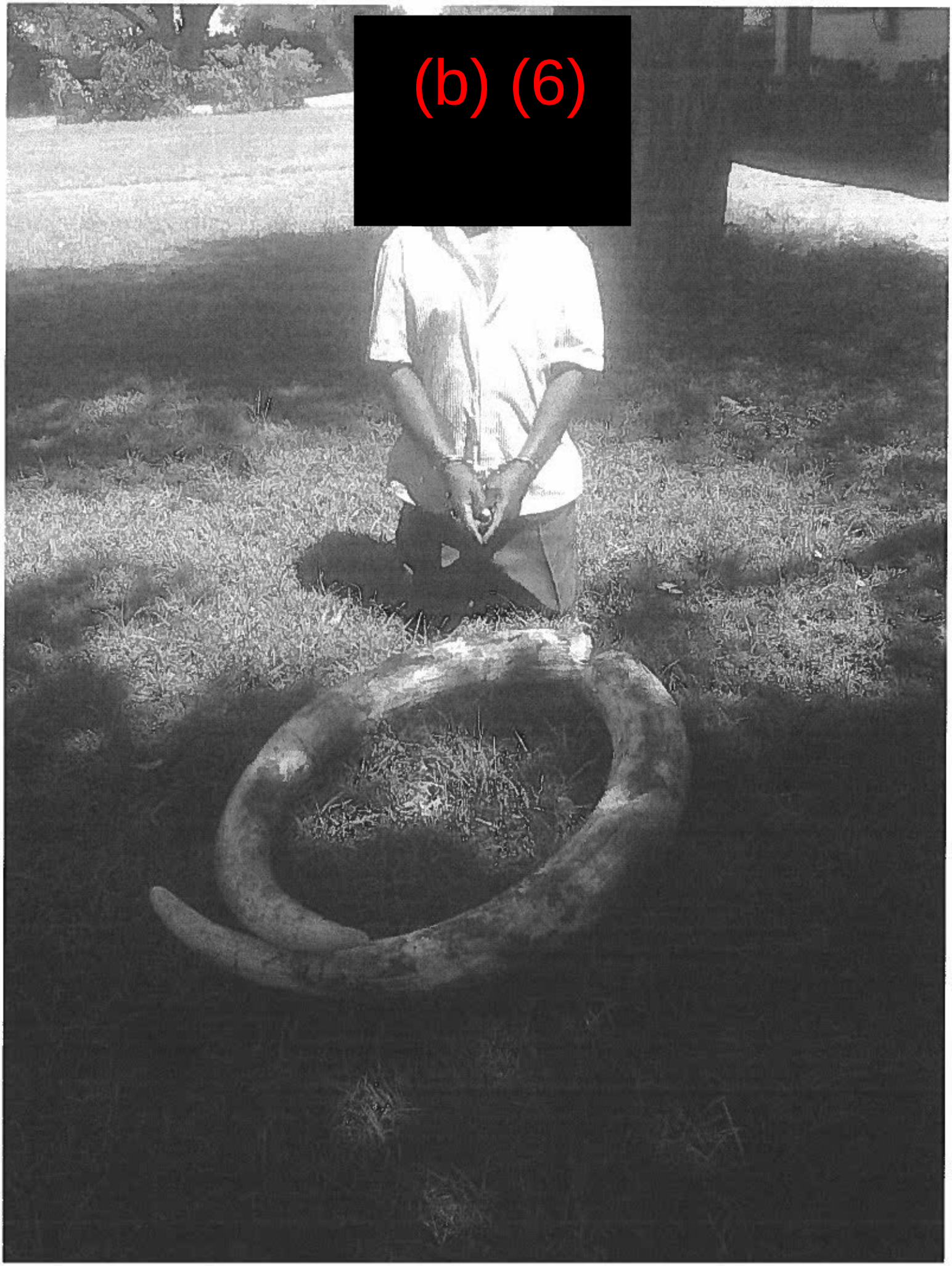
14. I declare that the foregoing is true and correct.

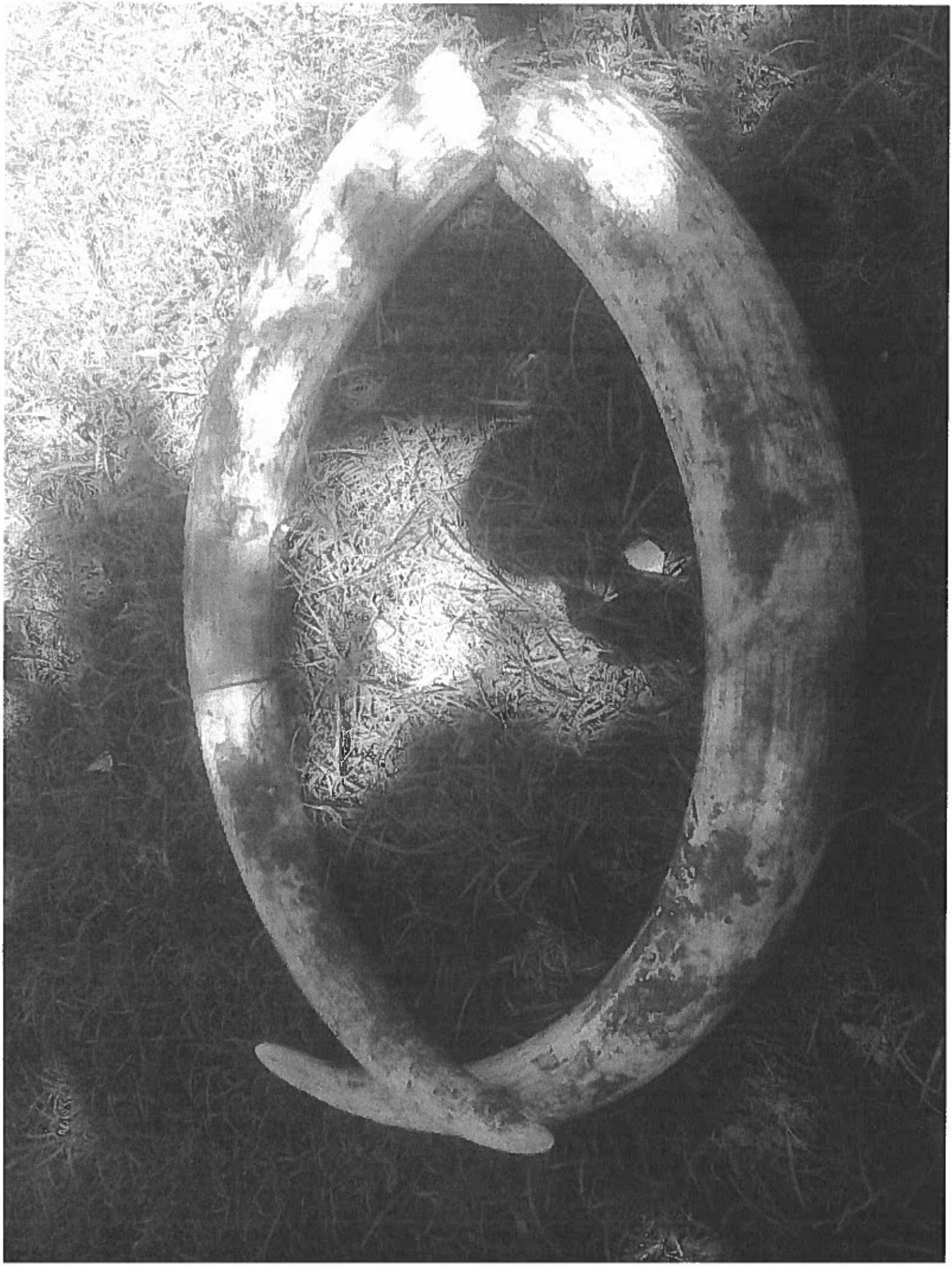
Signature: (b) (6) [redacted]

Name: Ibrahim Mitha **Title:** DIRECTOR

BEST GATE PROPERTIES LTD
P.O. BOX 31206, LUSAKA
18/04/19

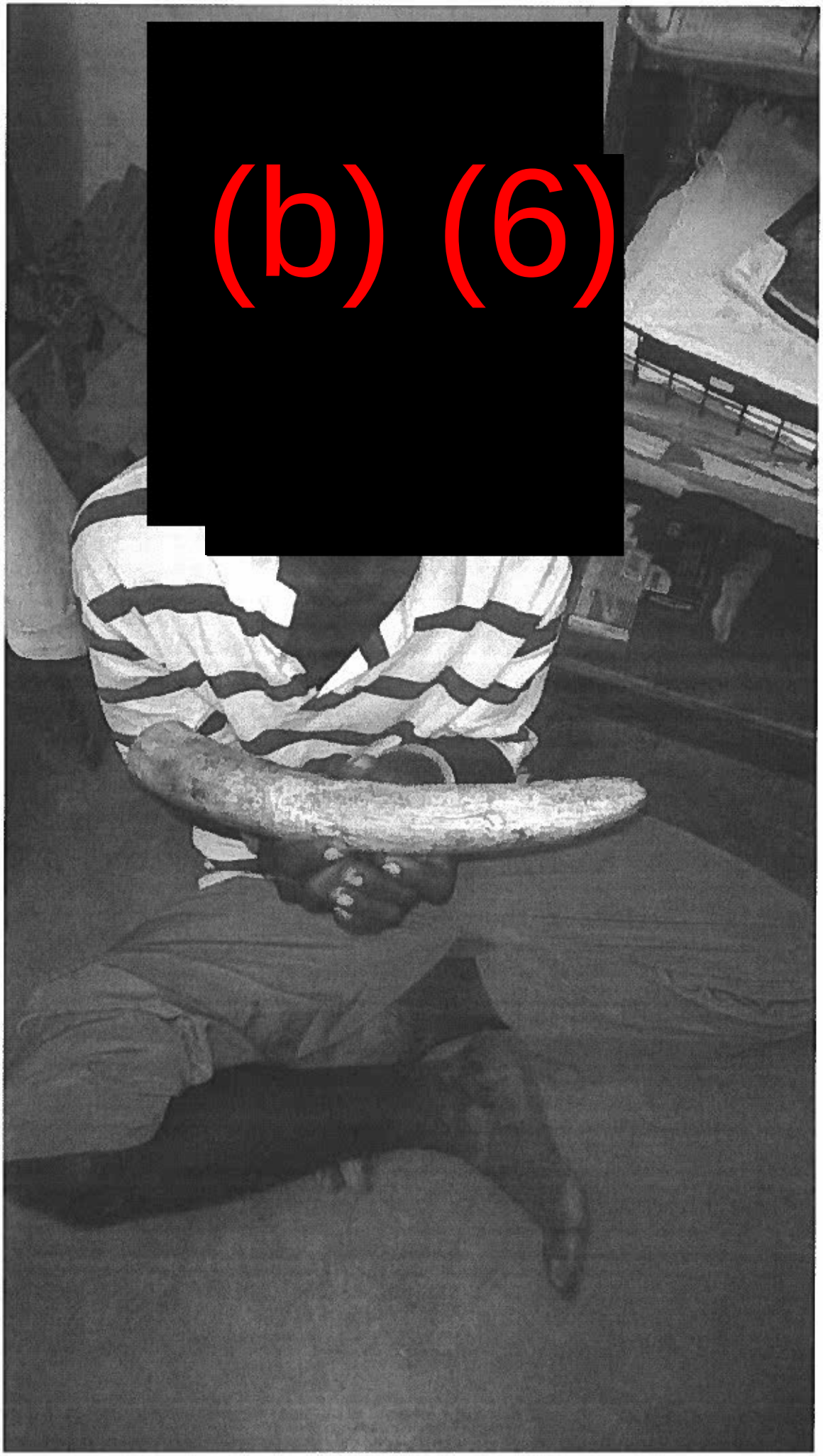

(b) (6)


(b) (6)



(b) (6)


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(b) (6)



Form 3-200-20

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

MAR 4 AM10:48

2021

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

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Webster	Jason	C	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Katy	Texas	77494	Fort Bend	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)
(b) (6)

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country
Houston	TX	77036	Harris	USA

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** State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee– pt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].

2. (b) (6) have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in ***Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations*** and the ***apter B of Chapter I of Title 50***, and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and dge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

3-1-2021

Signatu for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

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.

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

Jason Webster (b) (6) [redacted]

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.

Leopard (panthera pardus)

b. Sex (if known).

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:

Zambia; Nkala game Management area; Kaflie Valley Region; Nearest Town: Mfuwe, Eastern Pr Province of Zamabia Coordinates of area HQ - SOUTH 13.00598, EAST 32.08455

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

June 15-29, 2021

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

Westgate Properties Ltd

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:

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

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

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]:

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).
I have not hunted yet and do not have the permits.

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: Mike Borman, Bangweulu Taxidermy Limited
Address: 4142/K Chifwema Road
City: New Kasama
State/Province: Lusaka, Zambia
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.

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Please see attached Conversation Force Operator Enhancement Questionnaire

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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 t[redacted]e calendar year.

Applicant's signature: _____ Date: 3-1-21

Be aware that there may be add[redacted]val 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).

Conservation Force v.5/8/18
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire

1. Name of area operator: **LUPANDE GMA**

   a. Years in business: **FOUR YEARS**

   b. Name of company conducting hunt: **WESTGATE PROPERTIES LTD**

   2. Name of concession: **UPPER LUPANDE GMA** Size in km^2: **1,226 KM2 (LUPANDE)**

   a. Land tenure: __ Government lease **X** Community __ Private ranch __ Private conservancy

   b. Length of concession agreement: **SEVEN YEARS** Can it be renewed? **X** Yes __ No

   c. Are there any special obligations under the concession agreement such as annual reporting, poaching control, community investment, community employment, etc.? If so, please explain: **YES WE ARE SUPPOSED TO PROVIDE A REPORT ON THE PLEDGES WE HAVE DONE TO THE COMMUNITY AND FUNDS THAT HAVE BEEN SPENT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT TO CURB POACHING IN THE AREA.THIS REPORT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT AT THE TIME OF RENEWING THE CONCESSION IF WE WERE CONSISTENT DURING THE SEVEN YEARS TENURE**

   d. Please provide the concession location and nearest city. Please attach a map or maps with the boundaries marked and showing the nearest city: **NEAREST TOWN IS MFUWE**

   e. If the concession borders a national park, please provide the park name: **SOUTH LUANGWA NATIONAL PARK AND NSEFU NATIONAL PARK**

   f. Description of general and distinctive habitat features and any water features: **HABITAT INCLUDES SAVANNA GRASSLANDS, MOPANE WOODLANDS, LAGOONS AND THE LUANGWA RIVER FLOWS THROUGH THE GMA**

3. Are there any communities living in the concession? **X** Yes __ No

   a. If so, estimated number of people or villages in the concession? **ABOUT 250 PEOPLE ONLY IN ONE VILLAGE IN THE GMA**

4. Are there communities bordering this concession? **X** Yes __ No

   a. If so, estimated number of people or villages around the concession? **THE POPULATION IS SPARSE AROUND THE GMA**

5. Relevant game populations in the concession:[1]

[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?"

Species name	Relative Abundance (dense/avg./sparse)	Est. population	3-Year trend (up/ down/ stable)	How monitored?
Elephant	**ABUNDANT**	**600 AND ABOVE**	**UPWARD**	**PATROL DATA AND OBSERVATIONS**
Lion	**FREQUENT**		**UPWARD**	**-TRAIL CAMERAS -OBSERVATIONS- -PATROL DATA**
Leopard	**FREQUENT**		**UPWARD**	**-TRAIL CAMERAS -OBSERVATIONS- -PATROL DATA**
Prey species	**ABUNDANT PREY BASE**	**ABUNDANT**	**UPWARD**	**-TRAIL CAMERAS -OBSERVATIONS- -PATROL DATA**

6. Total employment number: **25 PERMANENT EMPLOYEES AND 50 CASUALS BEGINNING OF THE SEASON FOR CAMP BUILDING AND OPENING UP THE ROADS.**

   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	FOUR	ONE(APPRENTICE)
Trackers	FOUR	FOUR
Anti-poaching scouts/rangers	TWELVE	TWELVE
Other anti-poaching	THREE	THREE
Cooks/housekeepers	TEN	TEN
Community coordinators	ONE	ONE
Managers	ONE	NONE
Biologists	NONE	NONE
Others: _____SKINNERS_____	THREE	THREE

7. Number of staff employed in the off-season: **FIVE (5)**

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	12	12	**THROUGHOUT THE YEAR**
Managers	1		
Maintenance	2		
Road opening/construction	30	25	**BEGINNING OF THE SEASON**
Community relations personnel	2	2	
Others: _____	NONE		

8. Anti-poaching efforts:[2]

a. Number of anti-poaching staff: **TWELVE**

b. Are anti-poaching patrols conducted during the hunting season, off-season, or both? **BOTH**

c. Months during which anti-poaching patrols are conducted: **THROUGH OUT THE YEAR**

d. Number of anti-poaching patrols per month: **WE DO THREE PATROLS (SETS OF 4 PEOPLE PER TEAM HEADED BY NATIONAL PARKS RANGERS.**

e. Description of anti-poaching equipment, vehicles, etc.: **ONE 4X4 LANDCRUISER,BICYCLES, SATELLITE PHONES AND FIREARMS**

f. Who is responsible for organizing and coordinating anti-poaching from prevention through successful prosecution? **WE DO TOGETHER WITH DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS**

g. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants leading to arrest? **X Yes** __ No

h. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants upon conviction? **_X_** Yes __ No

i. Please describe the company's anti-poaching expenditures below. What currency are the expenditures given in? **ZAMBIAN KWACHA**

Type of expense	Spending 2016	Spending 2017	Spending 2018	Remarks
Salaries for anti-poaching scouts	140,000	154,000	157,500	AMOUNT FOR 12 SCOUTS PER ANNUM
Equipment	43,000	50,000	35,000	UNIFORMS,BOOTS,TORCHES,RAINCOATS ETC
Vehicles	250,000		250,000	USED TO BUY A LANCRUISER IN THE FIRST YEAR FOR USE BY DNPWS

[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."

Petrol	55,100	63,000	70,000	200 LITRES IS USED EVERY MONTH.THE CHANGE IN AMOUNTS IS DUE TO PRICE FLACTUATIONS
Rewards paid	12,000	8,000	30,000	REWARDS ARE IN FORM OF BICYCLES ,TELEVISION SETS AND KITCHEN UTENSILS
Other: _RANDOM PATROLS_____	17,000	25,000	30,000	RANDOM PATROLS USING OFFICERS FROM OTHER AREAS
Other: _____				
TOTALS	**292,100**	**300,000**	**527,500**	

9. Anti-poaching results:

Category	2016	2017	2018	Remarks
Poaching incidents discovered	185	127	140	THIS INCLUDED STATISTICS FROM DNPW AND GUN SHOTS HEARD
Ivory poachers arrested	12	5	7	THESE WERE TAKEN TO THE CHIEF
Meat poachers arrested	85	72	52	THESE WANTED MEAT FOR FOOD
Other poachers arrested	7	8	4	THESE POACHERS HAD NO SPECIFIC REASON FOR POACHING MAYBE FOR FUN
Poachers convicted	7	4	9	THESE GUYS THEIR CASES WERE TRIED AND DISPOSED OFF IN COURT
Snares/gin traps collected	478	352	300	THESE WERE FOUND DURING PATROLS ALL YEAR ROUND
Firearms confiscated	17	8	9	FIREARMS WERE GIVEN TO DNPWS
Vehicles confiscated	0	0	0	NO VEHICLES WERE CONFISTICATED
Bicycles confiscated	19	8	6	A NUMBER OF THEM USE THESE AS MODE OF TRANSPORT
Boats/nets confiscated				
Tusks recovered	0	0	0	ITS HARD TO RECOVER TUSKS BECAUSE THEY CUT THEM INTO SMALLER PIECES IMMEDIATELY THEY ARE REMOVED FROM THE ELEPHANT

Carcasses observed	22	15	9	THESE WERE DROPPED ON THE WAY AFTER THE POACHERS WERE PERSUED
Other: _____				

10. Community investment:[3]

a. Does the company contribute money or goods/services to local communities? _X_ 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)? __**WE PAY 300,000 KWACHA AS COMMUNITY OBLIGATION AND 70,000 KWACHA FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.THIS IS CONTAINED IN THE CONTRACT.BESIDES THE COMPANY MAKES ITS OWN VOLUTARY DONATIONS LIKE DONATING HAMMERMILLS,CLOTHES AND OFFERING HELP TO THE COMMUNITY WHEN NEED ARISES. WE HAVE BUILT PERMANENT STRUCTURES FOR CEREMONIES AND DUG BOREHOLES WHERE THERE IS NO CLEAN WATER.**_____

c. Does the company provide game meat to nearby communities? **X** Yes __ No

d. If so, please estimate the amount and/or value of meat contributed in prior year and describe **THE MEAT CONTRIBUTION PROGRAM: 50% OF EDIBLE MEAT IS CONTRIBUTED TO THE COMMUNITY DURING THE HUNTING SEASON**

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. **OUR MANAGER GOES AROUND THE VILLAGES TO ASK IF THE WILD ANIMALS HAVE CAUSED ANY DAMAGE TO THE CROPS**

f. Please describe any consolation payments made to local residents damaged by game species. What currency are the expenditures reported in? **ZAMBIAN KWACHA**

Species	Damage caused	Consolation paid 2016	Consolation paid 2017	Consolation paid 2018
Elephant	VEGETABLE FIELDS WERE EATEN	23,700	31,000	25,000
Lion	NIL			
Leopard	NIL			
Other	NIL			

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

[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."

Type of project	Spending 2016	Spending 2017	Spending 2018	Remarks
Education (e.g., classrooms, offices)	60,000	90,000	95,000	Most of the schools in this Area are in a deplorable state. Westgate safaris has embarked on a program to renovate these schools so that children have better learning environment.
Education (e.g., school fees, supplies)				
Health (e.g., clinics, offices)				
Health (e.g., medical salaries, equipment)				
Community scout salaries	97,200	124,200	165,600	EMPLOY SCOUTS FROM COMMINITY
Other community anti-poaching	25,000	30,000	40,000	ANTI POACHING AND ROAD BLOCKS FUNDED
Local government activities				
Water infrastructure improvements		40,000	45,000	DUG BOREHOLES
Sports teams funded	4,000	4,000	4,500	HELD AND HOSTED SOCCER TOURNAMENT
Construction materials donated	17,000	22,000	22,000	RUNNING WATER TOILETS
Other: _____			350,000	LAND CRUISER DONATED TO THE LOCAL CHIEF'S PALACE.
Other: _____				
TOTALS	**203,200**	**310,200**	**722,100**	

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

	2016 (number and percentage of U.S. clients)	2017 (number and percentage of U.S. clients)	2018 (number and percentage of U.S. clients)
U.S. clients (total)	3(65%)	5 (70%)	6 (80%)
-- hunting lion	0	1	1
-- hunting elephant	0	0	0
-- hunting leopard	3	3	2

12. Dollar amount and percentage of the company's revenue from U.S. clients: **80%**

13. Other information: Please provide a narrative of other enhancement information about the company, such as any special hunting policies (e.g., aging, size, resting areas), concession

-WE ONLY SHOOT LIONS OF 5 YEARS AND OVER

-WE ONLY SHOOT ELEPHANT OF 15 KGS WEIGHT OF IVORY AND OVER

-WE KEEP PATROL DATA FORMS AND MONITOR GAME POPULATIONS EVERY 2YEARS

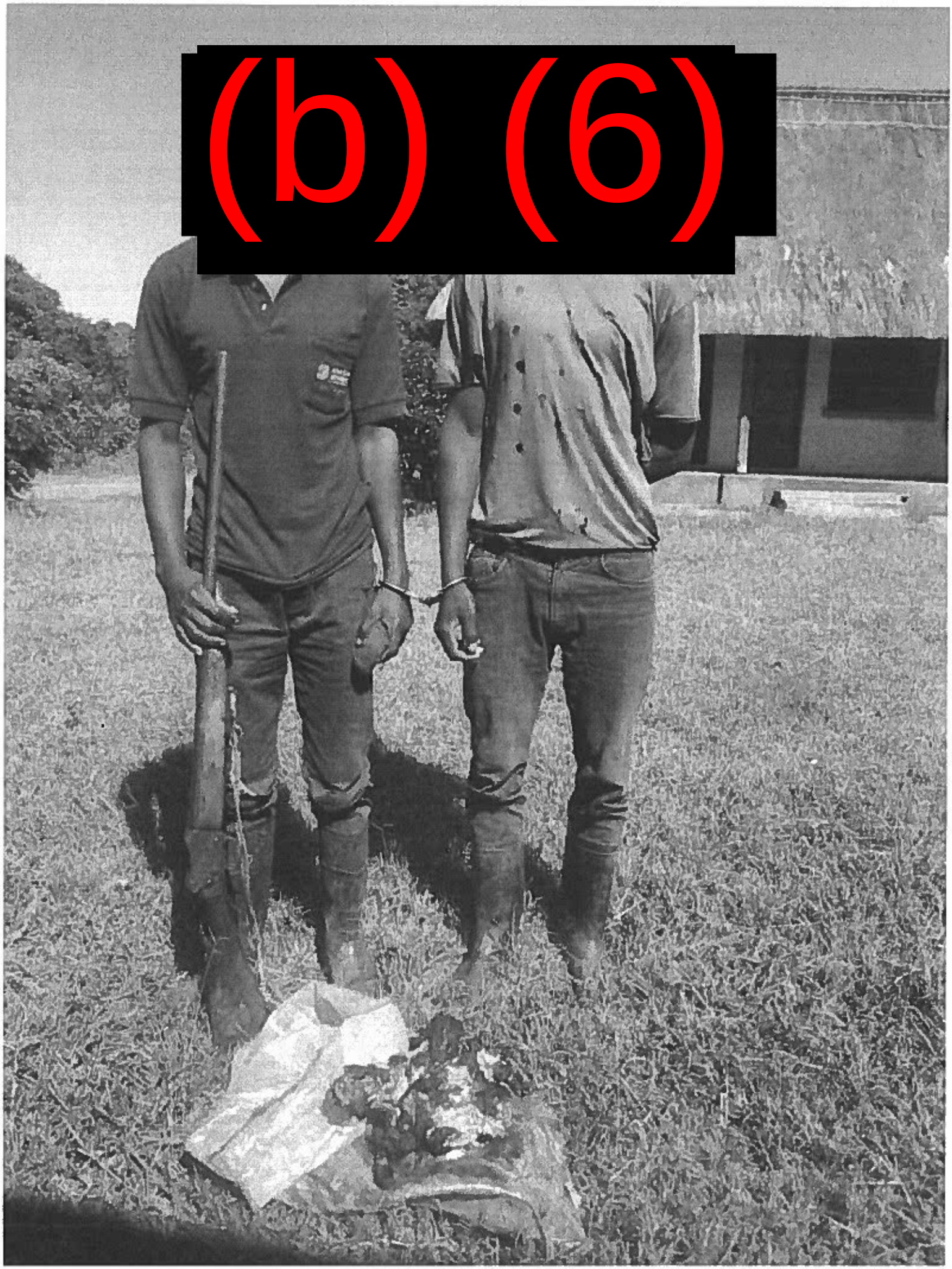
Improvements (e.g., digging and maintaining boreholes, restocking), management activities, research, etc.

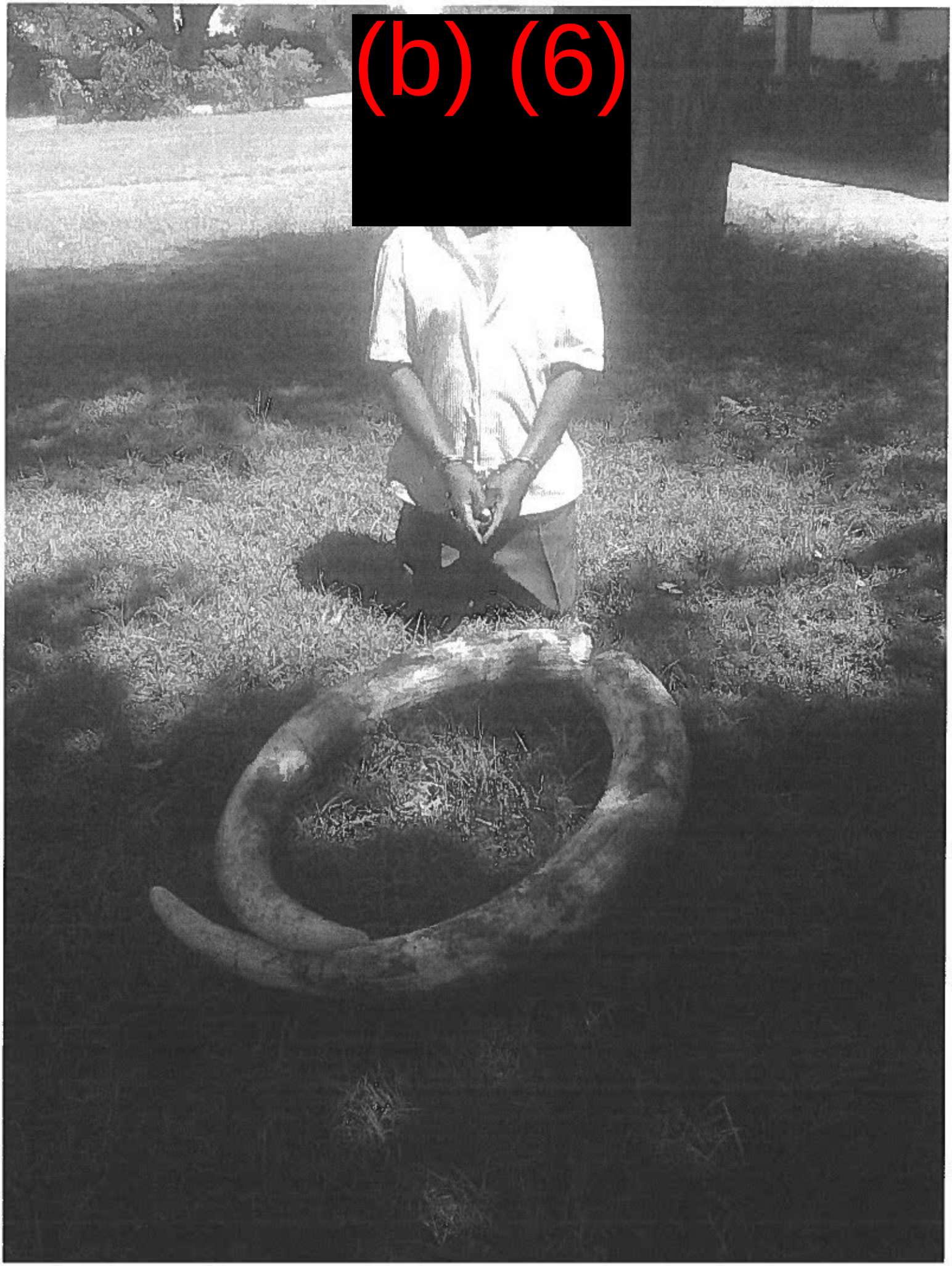
14. I declare that the foregoing is true and correct.

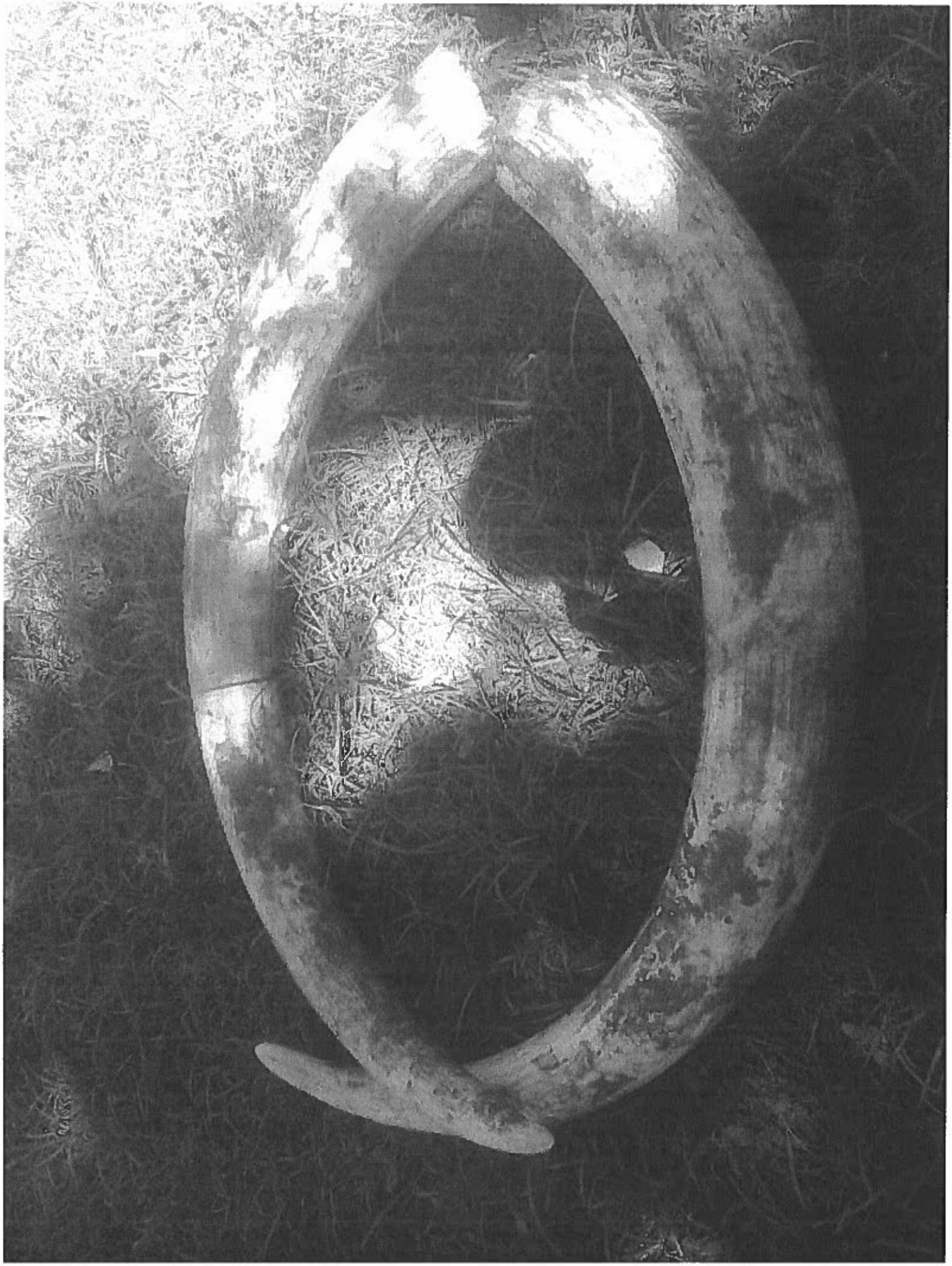
Signature: (b) (6)

Name: Ibrahim Mitha **Title:** DIRECTOR

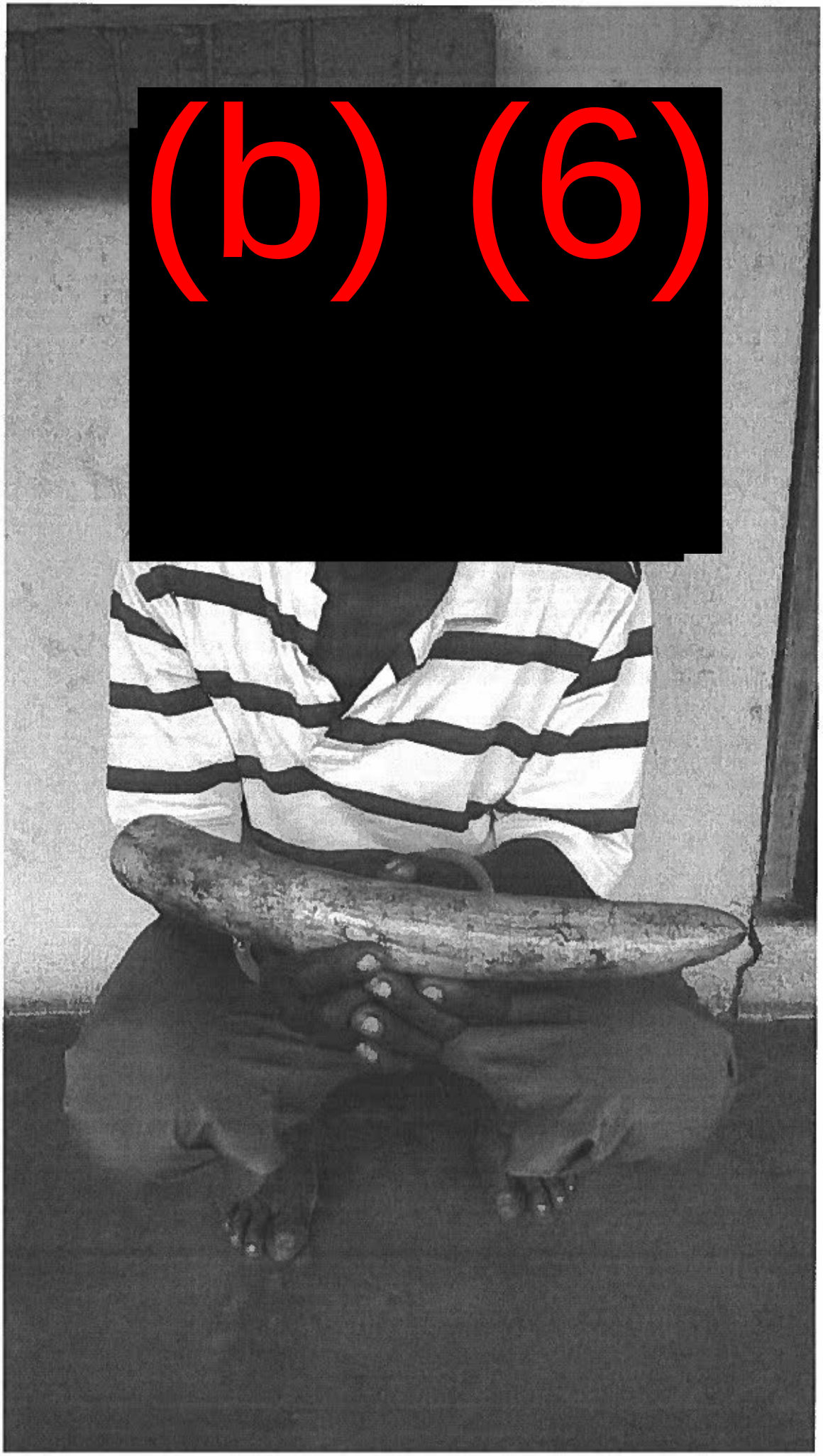
BEST GATE PROPERTIES LTD
P.O. BOX 31206, LUSAKA
18/04/19

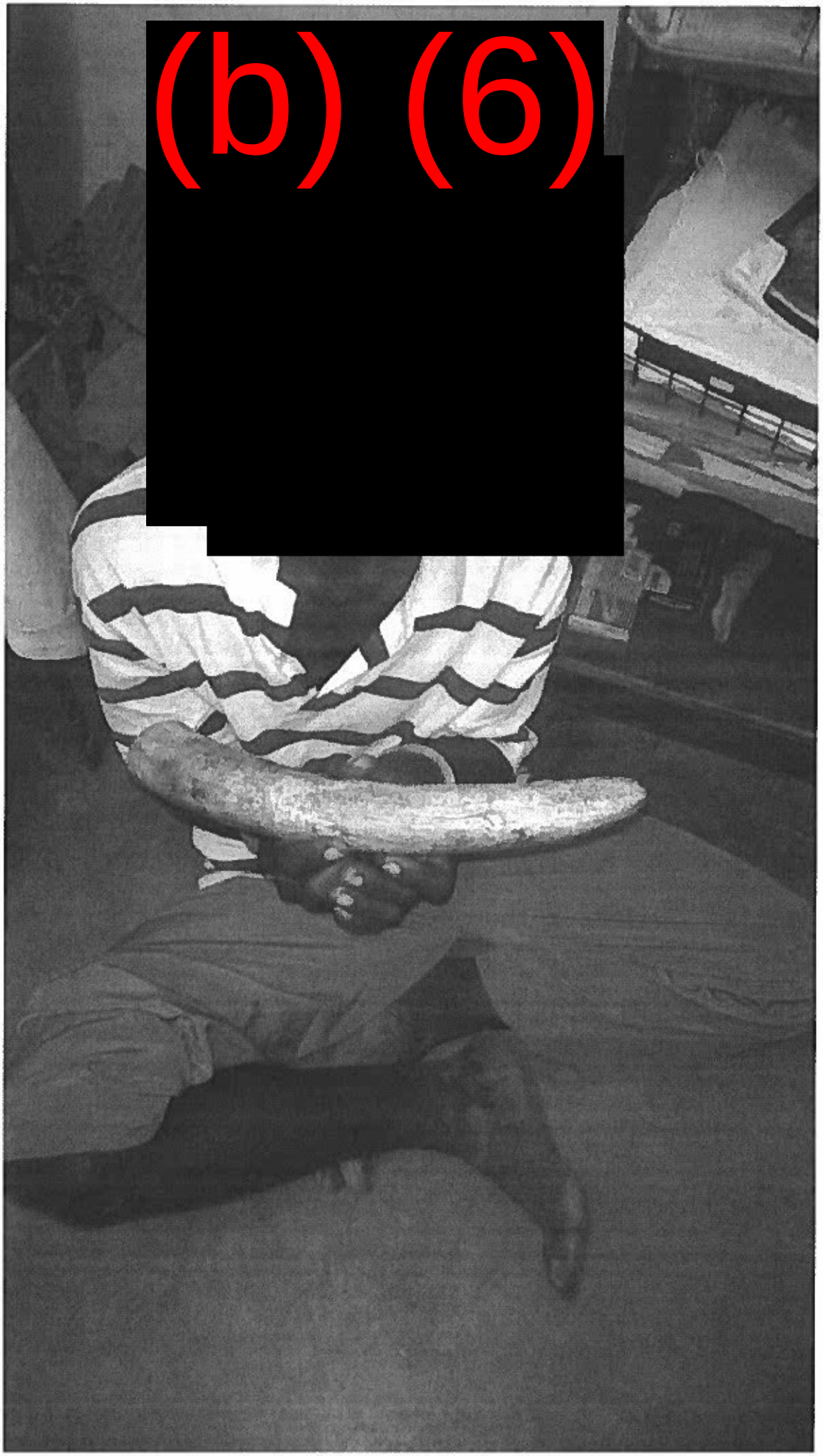

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number:	PER0009293
Date Received by DSA:	April 7, 2021
DMA Contact:	Rogelio Hubbard
Applicant:	Jason Webster Katy, Texas
Specimens and Species:	Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Wild (Zambia) One (1) personal sport-hunted trophy (life-sized mount; skin, skull, and claws)
Recipient:	Self
Type of Permit:	Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Species Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) has one of the largest geographic ranges of any terrestrial mammal in the world and ranges from southern Africa, through the Middle East, to eastern Asia from South Africa to eastern China and Russian Federation (Stein et al. 2016). The African leopard (*P. p. pardus*) is one of about nine leopard subspecies and occurs primarily in sub-Saharan regions (Jacobson et al. 2016). A habitat generalist, the leopard – all subspecies considered – occupies mesic woodlands, grassland savannas, and forests (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011). Home ranges are about 13–35 km^2 (Hunt 2011). Ambush predators, leopards prey primarily on

medium-sized ungulates, especially deer (Family Cervidae) (Hanssen et al. 2017). They also scavenge prey taken by other carnivores. These carcasses are often cached in trees beyond the reach of smaller, more numerous predators (Stein et al. 2016). Adult leopards have few natural predators (Hunt 2011). The total population size of the leopard is unknown. In southern Africa, a regional range loss of approximately 21% has been reported (Stein et al. 2016). Given their larger body size, males are more desirable and thus more susceptible than females to being harvested by trophy hunters (Braczkowski et al. 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein et al. 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2018). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2018).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein et al. 2016). This rangewide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein et al. 2016).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah, (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

According to Zambia's Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), there are two main leopard populations in Zambia which are centered in the Kafue and Luangwa Ecosystems and are comprised of several national parks (NP) and game management areas (GMA) (CITES 2018a:3). Five smaller populations occur in northwest Zambia in the Lunga NP area, Liuwa NP area in the west, Sioma-Ngwezi NP area in the southwest, and in the NPs and GMAs in the

Bangweulu area and Lake Mweru-Wantipa area in the north (CITES 2018a:3). DNPW reports that the current total leopard range in Zambia is at least 220,000 km^2 (CITES 2018a:3), which is similar to the extant range of 218,000 km^2 determined by Jacobson et al. (2016:Supp. Table 5).

No countrywide estimate of the leopard population in Zambia has been made (CITES 2018a:5). Previous research conducted in 2011, 2016 and 2017, on leopard densities in some NPs and GMAs within Zambia found densities between 1.88 leopards/100 km^2 and 8.2 leopards/100 km^2 (CITES 2018a:5). Therefore, given the extent of leopard range in the country and assuming a conservatively low overall density of between one and two leopards per 100 km^2, DNPW reports that the overall leopard population in Zambia is likely to be 2,000 – 4,000 individuals (CITES 2018a:5).

In the 2016 IUCN Red List assessment, Stein et al. (2016) stated that it is generally thought that the Zambia leopard population is healthy but declining outside of human dominated areas. The leopard population in Zambia appears to be decreasing from previous estimates with leopards disappearing from areas with increased human development and intensive conflict with humans (Haton et al. 2001, du Toit 2004, Fusari et al. 2006, Lindsay et al. 2014, as cited in Stein et al. 2016.)

According to DNPW, threats to the persistence of the leopard population in Zambia include habitat encroachment and fragmentation, bush meat poaching/snaring, human leopard conflict and prey depletion (CITES 2018a:36). In addition, illegal harvest is a potential threat to the species in Zambia as DNPW confiscated 110 illegal leopard skins between 2013 and 2017 (CITES 2018a:12).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Jason Webster; Katy, Texas) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zambia.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard will be taken from the wild in the Nkala Hunting Block, Zambia, during a hunt scheduled for June 15-29, 2021. The 2021 leopard hunting quota allocated for the Nkala Hunting Block has not yet been posted.

B. Zambia Information:

3. Leopards in Zambia are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting and are the beneficiary of several protective measures. The Wildlife Act of 2015 (Act) is the principal legislation guiding the management of wildlife in Zambia, and the DNPW is the only government department responsible for the management of wildlife, including leopards, in Zambia (CITES 2018a:7). The Act also provides for the promotion of opportunities for the equitable and sustainable use of public wildlife estates; provides for the establishment, control and co-management of Community Partnership Parks for the conservation and restoration of

ecological structures for non-consumptive forms of recreation and environmental education; provides for the sustainable use of wildlife and the effective management of the wildlife habitat in Game Management Areas; enhances the benefits of Game Management Areas to local communities and wildlife; involves local communities in the management of Game Management Areas; and provides for the development and implementation of management plans (CITES 2018a:7).

The Act also provides for stiffer penalties related to poaching and enforcing all wildlife related violations in Zambia (CITES 2018a:7). Hunting of all wild animals without a permit in Zambia is illegal (CITES 2018a:7). Further, it is a criminal offense to hunt, kill, capture or be in possession of a leopard specimen without a license (CITES 2018a:7). The leopard is considered a protected species under the Act and therefore attracts stiffer penalties without option of a fine (CITES 2018a:7). Other legislation includes regulations (Private Wildlife Estates) and Statutory Instruments already in force such as CITES, Hunting, and Elephant Hunting (CITES 2018a:7). According to DNPW, other Statutory Instruments are in preparation for the implementation of the Wildlife Act of 2015 and are currently under review, including (CITES 2018a:1,7-8):

- formulating specific regulations which place certain conditions on the hunting of leopards (and lions) in GMAs, including but not limited to: age-based regulations, banning the hunting of females, and setting a minimum number of days to hunt; and
- formulating regulations regarding off-take quota management that will regulate how quotas are set, approved and utilized, and will be based on the precautionary principle that requires the most up-to-date information be used on setting quotas.

4. Leopard hunting in Zambia is carried out in hunting blocks located in Game Management Areas surrounding National Parks in the Luangwa, Kafue and Lower Zambezi ecosystem and in Open Game Ranches/Conservancies (CITES 2018a:16). Game Management Areas (GMA) are a category of protected areas in Zambia designed to form buffer zones between National Parks and Open Areas (CITES 2018a:16). The main land use form in GMAs has been safari and resident hunting; however, a few GMAs have included photographic tourism (CITES 2018a:16). There are 36 Game Management Areas in Zambia covering 177,404 km^2. Open Game Ranches are unfenced private wildlife estates outside public protected areas that are reserved by a person or local community for wildlife conservation and management (CITES 2018a:16). The private sector and the community agree to protect wildlife on these privately owned or communal lands and in exchange for protecting the wildlife, DNPW issues the Open Game Ranches annual non-resident hunting quotas (CITES 2018a:16). Zambia currently has 17 registered Open Game Ranches covering over 2,500 km^2, of which 8 have a quota for leopards (CITES 2018a:16-17).

5. Quotas are set annually and are issued to hunting blocks in GMAs and Open Game Ranches (CITES 2018a:18). With quotas allocated on an annual basis, DNPW can react quickly to any difficulties in specific areas, whenever necessary to adjust or even suspend quotas (CITES 2018a:52).

6. Zambia has a participatory quota setting process that is based on scientific information derived from aerial surveys, ground counts, patrol sightings, local and expert opinion, and hunting monitoring, as well as information provided by Community Resource Boards (CRBs), DNPW, lease holders/operators/professional hunters, and other organizations (CITES 2018a:18).

The quota for leopards is set using information from hunting records and field observations derived from professional hunters, operators, and field officers (CITES 2018a:18). According to DNPW, this allows CRBs and DNPW to review the previous hunting season's offtake before setting the quota for the upcoming year (CITES 2018a:18). In approving the quota, management developed the sustainable maximum harvest rates which it uses to allocate and approve the leopard quota as follows (CITES 2018a:18):

- Prime hunting blocks = 3 leopard per 1,000 km^2
- Secondary hunting blocks and open game ranches = 1 leopard per 1,000 km^2
- Under stocked hunting blocks = 0 leopard per 1,000 km^2

DNPW states that in using these rates, the total number of leopards on quota that can possibly be issued in the entire country in any hunting season is 162 (CITES 2018a:18), which is 54 percent of the CITES approved export quota for Zambian leopard trophies and skins.

7. The Zambian government suspended leopard trophy hunting from 2013 to 2015 due to concerns and uncertainty about the conservation status of the population (Stein et al. 2016). According to DNPW, the suspension was lifted in 2016 when rural communities requested that the suspension be lifted due to the detrimental impact on their livelihoods of increased human-livestock-carnivore conflict with offsets from hunting revenues (CITES 2018a:1). In view of this, Zambia established a limited offtake that was within the CITES approved quota and that they believed was sustainable (CITES 2018a:1).

8. In reopening leopard hunting in 2016, DNPW consulted with independent leopard experts to get advice and held a workshop with stakeholders in April 2016, which resulted in the formulation of guidelines on leopard (and lion) hunting in Zambia (CITES 2018a:23). According to DNPW, the guidelines have since been re-drafted for gazetting as a Statutory Instrument and are considered as part of an adaptive process to manage leopard hunting in the country (CITES 2018a:23). In addition, DNPW states that the guidelines will be further reviewed at the end of the 2018 hunting season taking into account the experiences from the first two years of implementation since the suspension was lifted (CITES 2018a:23). The guidelines include (CITES 2018a:23):

1. Utilization must be based on scientific principles: use area size and leopard density, population status trends and prey availability;
2. Hunted leopards must be an adult; and
3. Use adaptive approaches in managing leopards. This may include varying quotas according to population status in a hunting area. Therefore, it is important to establish a monitoring mechanism that provides information on:
    A. Indicators that show the leopard trends in an area, such as:
        - Hunting effort - time spent to find the desirable trophy;
        - Hunting success – was the hunted leopard of desired and acceptable trophy size;
        - Trophy size - Size of skull, tooth measurements, body length, shoulder height, etc.; and
        - Age – the average age of lawful trophies.
    B. The status of habitat and prey in an area, including:
        - Satellite images of the area;
        - Encroachment levels; and

- Quantitative and qualitative indication of prey.

C. Regular collection of data on the hunted leopard with prompt checking on the accuracy of information provided, with:
   - Skull, teeth, and hide to be examined, sampled and permanently tagged; and
   - Certificates provided for proof of sampling and rating of trophy.

The guidelines also recommend (CITES 2018a:23-24): no hunting of female leopards, no hunting of any leopard born or held in captivity, no use of pre-recorded sounds in the hunting of leopards, no leopard hunting on fenced game ranches, leopard hunting only in Prime and Secondary areas and Open Game Ranches known to be rich in leopards and prey, and establishing a central place for trophy measurements and ageing of hunted leopards for export. According to DNPW, the long-term implementation and monitoring of the effectiveness of these guidelines and indicators allow for adaptive adjustment of leopard quotas (CITES 2018a:24).

9. As a result, Zambia's new management approach to leopard hunting is based on three pillars (CITES 2018a:24):

I. A conservative, precautionary quota, well below the recommended thresholds for sustainability;
II. An age–based harvest limit and strong monitoring of leopard offtakes; and
III. Significant and direct community benefits. This will ensure that leopard hunting in Zambia is sustainable and does not negatively affect the population. In addition, in the hunting concession agreements signed in 2015, no hunting outfitter has been guaranteed a leopard on quota. It is made clear that the quota for any species shall be based on scientific methods including the latest available survey and aging techniques.

10. To monitor quotas and trophy hunting in Zambia, wildlife officers accompany hunters on all hunts during the hunting season (CITES 2018a:28). The officer records activities related to the hunt on specified forms (i.e., Safari Hunting monitoring forms, trophy measurement forms, and a client questionnaire) (CITES 2018a:28). The officer endorses used licenses ensuring that they cannot be used again (CITES 2018a:28). In addition, the law requires that all harvested trophies be registered (CITES 2018a:28).

DNPW is also introducing a monitoring system specific for leopards (and lions). This monitoring system will be based on a Statutory Instrument which is in preparation, which will introduce a mandatory sampling system that requires trophy leopards meet or exceed a minimum size (or possibly age) as one measure for harvesting trophy leopards (CITES 2018a:29). The monitoring system will be based on specific forms that will help ensure proper compliance with the provisions of the law, including confirmation of legal licenses and collection of data associated with the hunt (including but not limited to: location, date, participants, and photos) (CITES 2018a:29). The monitoring system will be complemented by regular surveys for leopards throughout the GMAs using camera trap and other indirect monitoring techniques (CITES 2018a:29).

11. Leopard–human conflicts occur on the interface between communities and leopard range, often resulting in "problem animals" being removed through lethal means (CITES 2018a:35). Fortunately, DNPW reports that the number of incidents of leopard–human conflict (HLC) is low

in Zambia and retaliatory killings by livestock owners are not as prevalent as in other areas of Africa, however with increasing human populations, this may become an issue as human settlements expand (CITES 2018a:35,38). DNPW states that they apply an adaptive system that includes a procedure whereby reported cases of leopard damage are investigated by field officers and complete reports are reviewed by the most senior officer for immediate feedback (CITES 2018a:38). Interventions include: scaring leopards through blasting or killing the animals suspected to be responsible for the attack on livestock and humans (CITES 2018a:38). DNPW admits that this approach is considered incompatible with sustainable conservation of wildlife and may contribute to the decline in the leopard population; however, they state that they are committed to implement the best practices on HLC (for example, the HLC toolkit developed by the Niassa Carnivore Project) (CITES 2018a:38). According to DNPW, this will be done through the development of a specific policy on Human Wildlife Conflict that the department, pending the availability of funding, would like to devise as soon as possible (CITES 2018a:38).

12. According to DNPW, direct poaching of leopards is not believed to be significant (CITES 2018a:38). Between 2013 and 2017, DNPW confiscated 110 illegal leopard skins (CITES 2018a:12). As a result, DNPW is establishing an investigation into current levels of illegal trade and use of leopard skins (CITES 2018a:33). DNPW states that identifying levels and source routes will be a first step in controlling this potential threat to Zambia's wild leopard population (CITES 2018a:33).

13. Given the elusive nature of leopards, the vast areas where they occur in Zambia and its wide-ranging biology, DNPW states that it is almost impossible to obtain reliable population estimates that can be used with confidence for management purposes (CITES 2018a:14). Moreover, DNPW states that the cost of undertaking long-term intensive surveys across the many habitats where leopards occur in Zambia is beyond the financial capacity of the DNPW (CITES 2018a:14). For these reasons, DNPW is adopting an adaptive management framework approach to determine reliable estimates of population trends to assess how leopard populations are changing over time and at a scale relevant to management (CITES 2018a:14). Going forward, DNPW will adopt "best practices" that use a combination of intensive monitoring (i.e. systematic camera trap surveys at 20 strategic sites across the country), extensive monitoring that captures relative abundance indices, and information captured from leopards that are harvested by the hunting industry (CITES 2018a:14). DNPW acknowledges that these relative abundance indices are generally less accurate and precise, but they can be collected rapidly at a landscape scale and within the capacity of the DNPW and its stakeholders (CITES 2018a:14). DNPW also recognizes that more reliable and robust monitoring techniques are required to better assess and measure the population trend and therefore, they state that they are committed to developing long-term rigorous monitoring programs that can be used to monitor the status of leopard populations across its range in Zambia (CITES 2018a:14).

14. The CITES Scientific Authority of Zambia has considered the country's population of leopards, the quota-setting system and current precautionary quota, the newly implemented age-based harvest policy, the limited offtake, the adaptive management of leopards, and the current threats to leopards in Zambia, including loss of habitat, human-leopard conflicts, and levels of illegal trade (CITES 2018a:51). Upon considering these factors and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings*, the Zambian

Scientific Authority concludes that the low level of offtake generated by trophy hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Zambia (CITES 2018a:51). According to DNPW, the newly developed leopard management systems, Statutory Instruments and hunting reforms employ an adaptive management approach thereby ensuring long-term sustainability, health and enjoyment of Zambia's wild leopard populations (CITES 2018a:51).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

15. Within the context of CITES, Zambia initially had an approved export quota of 80 leopard skins established in 1983 at CoP4 (CITES 2018a:3). At CoP5 in 1985, Zambia proposed to increase its CITES export quota to 300 leopard trophies and skins per year in order to maintain and encourage sport hunting which had been a source of employment for local people (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:94). The increase of the quota to 300 was adopted by the Conference of the Parties and has remained at that level ever since.

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 300 leopard trophies and skins per year, the annual leopard quotas established by Zambia and the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2005 and 2017, the DNPW issued a total of 1,177 leopards on quota of which 687 were utilized (58% of the annual quota) (CITES 2018a:23). During this period, the highest number of leopards issued on quota was 126 individuals in 2011 and the lowest was 37 individuals in 2015 (CITES 2018a:23). Before the hunting ban was implemented in 2013 – 2014, the average annual leopard quota was 120 individuals per year (CITES 2018a:23). Since the ban was lifted, the annual leopard quotas have increased from 37 individuals per year in 2015 to 105 individuals per year in 2017 (CITES 2018a:23). The annual leopard quota for 2018 was set at 102 individuals (CITES 2018a:20-21).

16. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 70 trophies and 9 skins annually.

17. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decision on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

> Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

18. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018b). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals Committee. For Zambia:

> "*The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing*

Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Zambia, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild."

The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018c:6).

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Geneva, Switzerland, August 17 – 28, 2019, under document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.

20. Based on the discussions regarding Doc. 46 at CoP18, the Chair of Committee I established a working group to consider the revision of Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP11) in Annex 2 and draft decisions 18.AA to 18.HH in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46. The working group, chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Humane Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International, San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019a). The working group prepared document CoP18 Com. I. 10 on the basis of document CoP18 Doc. 46 after discussion in the second session of Committee I (CITES 2019b). At the conclusion of CoP18 (i.e. plenary), the amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP17) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* contained in the in-session document CoP18 Com. I. 10 had been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. The eight draft decisions in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46 had also been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. Decisions 17.114 to 17.117 were deleted (CITES 2019c).

21. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

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DSA BIOLOGIST:

MONICA HORTON
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Date: 2021.04.08 10:40:10 -04'00'

Monica A. Horton
Biologist (CITES Specialist)
Division of Scientific Authority

DSA CONCUR:

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Date: 2021.04.09 10:48:23 -04'00'

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
21US05137E/9

2. Valid
2022-04-11

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
JASON C WEBSTER
[redacted] (b) (6)
KATY, TEXAS 77494
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
MIKE BORMAN
BANGWEULU TAXIDERMY LIMITED
4142/K CHIFWEMA ROAD
NEW KASAMA LUSAKA ZAMBIA

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 2021 HUNTING SEASON.

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

-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.

2021-04-12
Issuing Date

U.S. CITES Management Authority
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 / 11. Quantity (including units) / 12. Country of Origin
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. DOES NOT INCLUDE WORKED, MANUFACTURED, OR HANDICRAFT ITEMS SUCH AS CURIOS, JEWELRY, OR OTHER UTILITARIAN ITEMS.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 12. Country of Origin ZAMBIA
B. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
C. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
D. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
E. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX

939160

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

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

Ernest G Jones (b) (6) [redacted]

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): _____(Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Zimbabwe; Save Valley; Bulawayo

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: May 10-23, 2021

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

Leloma Hunting Safaris; Mafuta Phillip

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

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

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

   b. Date wildlife was hunted:

   c. Approximate age of animal:

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

Leloma Hunting Safaris; Mafuta Phillip

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

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).

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:
   Address:
   Address:
   City:
   State/Province:
   Country, Postal Code:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: 3/17/2021

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

FEB 12 '21 PM12:06

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Fejes	Samuel	Thomas	Jr.

(b) (6)

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Anchorage	Alaska	99507	N/A	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)

(b) (6)

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country
Anchorage	Alaska	99511	N/A	USA

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 ap(b) (6) copied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

2/4/21

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

Knight's Taxidermy Inc.
7329 Arctic Blvd.
Anchorage, AK 99518

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

Doug Robinson, 907-344-5501, doug@knightstaxidermy.com

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 o 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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: 0 (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

N/A

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

N/A

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

   d. 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:

Zimbabwe, Rocky Glen Ranch, Lot 3 Wedza Block, Boulder Creek

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: 11/16/2018 - 11/29/2018

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

Martin Pieters - Martin Pieters Safaris

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

Trophy Consultants International
4 Josiah Chinamano Road
Belmont, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

Contact: Dee Gilmour
263-292-273983
clientliaison@tci.co.zw

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).
   See attached Hunting Return Form

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Dee Gilmour
Business Name:	Trophy Consultants International (T.C.I.)
Address:	4 Josiah Chinamano Road
Address:	
City:	Belmont
State/Province:	Bulawayo, Zimbabwe
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: _____ (b) (6) _____ Date: 02/04/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

Martin Pieters

P. O. Box 1684
Bulawayo
Zimbabwe
Cell: +263778121842 / +263772264578
BP200158322

29 September 2018

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

INVITATION TO HUNT IN ZIMBABWE

We would like to extend an invitation to Mr. Samuel Thomas Fejes. He resides at (b) (6) Lane, Anchorage, AK 99507, USA. Mr. Fejes will be joining Martin Pieters on a hunt in Zimbabwe. This hunt will commence on 15 November 2018 and end on 30 November 2018. Mr. Fejes will be accompanied on his hunt by a Professional Hunter who is licensed by the Zimbabwe National Parks Authority to conduct Trophy Hunts.

Mr. Fejes travels on an American passport, number (b) (6)

He will be hunting game using a Rifle, Bolt Action, 300 calibre, Rifle Inc, serial number (b) (6) with 40 rounds of Ammunition and Rifle, Bolt Action, .416 calibre, Rifle Inc, serial number (b) (6) with 40 rounds of Ammunition. He will be issued with a Visitors Permit to Possess Firearms and Ammunition at Customs and Immigration on arrival in Zimbabwe. The rifle will be used for hunting purposes only.

Yours sincerely



MARTIN PIETERS
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2
APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05),
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20:14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14:20)

0000080726
HUNT_FUNDS_CAPTURED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator	Drummond Ranching (Pvt) Ltd t/a Bubiana Safaris	**Client's Full Name**	SAM FEJES
ZTA (HOP) No.	HOP0150	**Passport Number**	(b) (6)
		Country of Issue	UNITED STATES
Address	Rocky Glen Ranch P O Box 15 West Nicholson	**Address**	(b) (6) Alaska 99507 USA
Name of Professional Hunter	MARTIN PIETERS	**Licence No.**	288
Telephone		**Fax**	240291
Number of Accompanying Guests		1	
Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting?			
Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?			
Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist	TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL	**Address**	4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO RD BELMONT BULAWAYO
Name of Shipping Agent	MAPLE SHIPPING AND FREIGHT	**Address**	4 BELMONT ROAD, BULAWAYO
Name of Foreign Agent		**Address**	

2. HUNTING AREAS

	Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
1	Rock Glen	Matabeleland South	
2	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	Matabeleland South	
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Date of Safari From	16-11-2018
Date of Safari To	29-11-2018
Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD	850.00
Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD	350.00
Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD	150.00
Number of Accompanying Guests	1

ZPWMA
Date Stamp



3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All inclusive of Daily Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other incidentals)

(I) Safari Operator

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1	14-DEC-2018	DMS/2380	13-FEB-2019	USD	35,962	35,962
2						
3						
4						

(II) Taxidermist

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate	13,090.00	**Total Guests rate**	2,100.00
Less Commission	00	**Total Trophy fees**	19,500.00
Other fees (Incidentals)	1,272.00	**Grand Total USD**	35,962.00
Percentage Commission Charged	00	**Total Processing Fees**	

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	WIK	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	IMPALA	M	Killed	Rock Glen	QG950451	19-NOV-2018	53"	250
2	IMPALA	M	Killed	Rock Glen	QG894463	20-NOV-2018	51"	250
3	WATERBUCK	M	Killed	Rock Glen	QG907482	23-NOV-2018	71"	1,500
4	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	QG937449	18-NOV-2018	N/A	900
5	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	QG859462	19-NOV-2018	N/A	900
6	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	QG871434	22-NOV-2018	N/A	900
7	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Rock Glen	QG874444	24-NOV-2018	N/A	900
8	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	QG906445	20-NOV-2018	N/A	900
9	KLIPSPRINGER	M	Killed	Rock Glen	QG807448	22-NOV-2018	12"	950
10	WILDEBEEST	M	Killed	Rock Glen	QG944467	21-NOV-2018	68"	900
11	BUFFALO	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	QG924468	18-NOV-2018	106	4,000
12	LEOPARD	M	Killed	Rock Glen	QG834444	26-NOV-2018	15 1/4"	5,000
13	BUSHBUCK	M	Killed	Rock Glen	QG939548	27-NOV-2018	38	950
14	KUDU	M	Killed	Rock Glen	QG899476	26-NOV-2018	132	1,200
15								
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30								

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD FEB 22 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Justice	Amy	L	Ms.

(b) (6)

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Jonesboro	Ga	30236	Clayton	U.S.A.

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6)

ase continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

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

Amy Justice (b) (6) [redacted]
(b) (6) [redacted]

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
   Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: September 11, 2019

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

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:
   King's Taxidermy
   Banhofstr. 27
   Otjiwarongo Namibia

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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: J.W. Van Der Westhuizen
   Business Name:
   Address: Farm Westfalen No. 245
   Address:
   City: Outjo
   State/Province: Namibia
   Country, Postal Code:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD FEB 23 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Kamps	John	Allen	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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 and Apt. #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes)
(b) (6)

1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Manteca	California	95336	San Joaquin	U.S.A

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 02/07/2021

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

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

John Kamps-(b) (6) [redacted]

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
   Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:

Maswa Game Reserve North, Simiyu, Tanzania. 751 square kilometres.

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: February 6, 2021

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

Bushman Hunting Safaris Limited,
Plot No. 61-64, Block E, Kihonda Industrial Complex, P.O. Box 678, Morogoro, Tanzania.

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

Bushman Hunting Safaris Limited,
Plot No. 61-64, Block E, Kihonda Industrial Complex, P.O. Box 678, Morogoro, Tanzania.

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Bushman Hunting Safaris Limited,
Business Name:	Plot No. 61-64, Block E, Kihonda Industrial Complex, P.O. Box 678,
Address:	Morogoro, Tanzania.
Address:	
City:	
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: Feb 7, 2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

ORIGINAL
CN.# 998411768364
APP: 0000326

MAIN PERMIT
RETURN DATE: Monday, March 15, 2021
PERMIT NO. MP-0000257

Station: DAR ES SALAAM OFFICE **Start Date:** Sunday, January 24, 2021 **End Date:** Saturday, February 13, 2021 **Package Type:** PREMIUM **Extra Days:** 0 **This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to** JOHN ALLEN KAMPS **of Address** U.S.A **Passport No.** (b) (6)

Who holds Weapon (Type) SAKO **Calibre** 375 **Maker's No:** (b) (6) **C.A.R No:** NA **Licence No:** (b) (6) **Dated** 2020-08-21 **Issued At** DAR ES SALAAM **Weapon owner & Address** JOHN ALLEN KAMPS , **Weapon (Type)** REMINGTON **Calibre** 300 **Maker's No:** (b) (6) **C.A.R No:** NA **Licence No:** (b) (6) **Dated** 2020-08-21 **Issued At** DAR ES SALAAM **Weapon owner & Address** JOHN ALLEN KAMPS

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks) MASWA GR N **owned by** BUSHMAN HUNTING SAFARIS (T) LTD **PH** MICHAEL GEORGE FELL **LICENSE No.** NT201901DAR

Additional Blocks

SN	SPECIES NAME	QUOTA FOR SPECIES
1	BABOON OLIVE	3
2	BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE	4
3	BUSHBUCK CHOBE	1
4	BUSHPIG	1
5	NILE CROCODILE	1
6	DIKDIK KIRK'S	1
7	DUIKER COMMON	1
8	ELAND PATERSON'S	1
9	GAZELLE ROBERT'S	1
10	GAZELLE THOMSON'S	2
11	GENET BLOTCHED	1
12	HARTEBEEST COKE'S	1
13	HIPPOPOTAMUS	1
14	HYAENA SPOTTED	1
15	IMPALA EAST AFRICAN	2
16	JACKAL SLIVER BACKED	1
17	LEOPARD	1
18	LION	1
19	OSTRICH	1
20	PORCUPINE CRESTED	1
21	RATEL (HONEY BADGER)	1
22	REEDBUCK BOHOR	1
23	TOPI	2
24	WARTHOG	1
25	WATERBUCK DEFASSA	2
26	WILD CAT	1
27	WILDEBEEST EASTERN WHITE BEARDED	2
28	ZEBRA BURCHELL'S	4

(b) (6)

Signature of Holder

Signature of Issuing Officer

Official Stamp

For: CONSERVATION COMMISSIONER
TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
MOROGORO

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer.
3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife.
4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep , transfer.
5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his /her PH Licence during the entire safari.
6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone.
7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shortgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish
8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or weight and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and its carcass.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

PERMIT NO. MP C000257 **998411768364**

CLIENT NAME: JOHN ALLEN KAMPS **PH NAME:** MICHAEL GEORGE FELL

COMPANY: BUSHMAN HUNTING SAFARIS (T) LTD **PH LICENSE NO:** NT201901DAR

SPECIES	NO. KILLED	AREA WHERE KILLED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES		LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
Impala East African	One	Mkungu GR (North)	.375	01/24/21	4.30PM	M.	36M 0653722	UTM 9702112	L. 61cm R. 68cm	Killed
Zebra Burchelli	One	Mkungu GR (North)	.375	01/24/21	5.05PM	M.	36M 0652587	UTM 9702041		Killed
Zebra Burchelli	One	Mkungu GR (North)	.375	01/24/21	5.30PM	M.	36M 0651704	UTM 9702102		Killed
Buffalo African Cape	One	Mkungu GR (North)	.375	01/26/21	9.30AM	M.	36M 0653501	UTM 969201	Width 48cm	Killed
Topi	One	Mkungu GR (North)	.375	01/26/21	5.00PM	M.	36M 0653231	UTM 9702492	R 35cm L 36cm	Killed
Buffalo African Cape	One	Mkungu GR (North)	.375	01/28/21	10.10AM	M.	36M 0654318	UTM 9701309	Width 92cm	Killed
Buffalo African Cape	One	Mkungu GR (North)	.375	01/29/21	1.30AM	M.	36M 0653734	UTM 9698416	Width 87cm	Killed
Zebra Burchelli	One	Mkungu GR (North)	.375	01/30/21	9.00AM	M.	36M 0653005	UTM 9701945		Killed
Cokes Hartebeest	One	Mkungu GR (North)	.375	01/31/21	9.35AM	M.	36M 0653980	UTM 9702903	L. 39.5cm R. 37cm	Killed
Zebra Burchelli	One	Mkungu GR (North)	.375	02/01/21	5.20PM	M.	36M 0653608	UTM 9702609		Killed

DECLARATION

I John Kamps hereby declare that the register of game killed is a true record of all animals killed or wounded by me during the validity of this permit.

(b) (6) [redacted]

Date 2/7/2021

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER SIGNATURE

Date 02/07/21

Joshua Jacob Rapha 2776

WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE SIGNATURE

Date 7/2/2021

KHIY. MENEJIMENTI WA WANYAMAPORI MASWA-TAWA BARIADI-SIMIYU

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

PERMIT NO. MP-0000257
CLIENT NAME: JOHN ALLEN KAMPS
COMPANY: BUSHMAN HUNTING SAFARIS (T) LTD

998411768364
PH NAME: MICHAEL GEORGE FELL
PH LICENSE NO: NT201901DAR

SPECIES	No. KILLED	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES		LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
African Cape Buffalo	One	Masuna GR (North)	.375	02/04/21	4:30PM	M.	36M 0658077	9701966	Width 100cm	Killed
LEOPARD	One	Masuna GR (North)	.375	02/06/21	5:45 PM	M.	36M 0658633	9702532	length nose to base of tail: 180cm	Killed.

DECLARATION

I (name of client) John A Kamps hereby declare that the register of game killed is a true record of all animals killed or wounded by me during the validity of this permit.

[redacted]

HUNTING CLIENT SIGNATURE
Date 2/7/2021

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER SIGNATURE
Date 02/07/21.

J. Joshua
WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE SIGNATURE
Date 7/2/2021

J.J. MHIFADHILI
JACOB RAPHAEL 277
BARIADI-SIMIYU
SIMIYU WANYAMAPORI NA SWA-TAWA

TANZANIA

GAME DIVISION

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED AND TROPHY LIST

A No. 01

Client's Name and Address: John Allen Kamps, U.S.A

Permit # mp-0000257

Hunter's Name and Address: Mr. Fell

Safari company and address: Bushman Hunting Safaris (T) Ltd, Morogoro.

Area Hunted: Masuwa Game Reserve (North).

P. H. Licence and Date: NT 201 Valid until end of 2

Safari Dates: January 24 - February 13, 2021

Shipping Instructions: As per g instructions

SN	Species/Trophy	Quant.	Fee T. SH.	Fee US $	Sex	Locality	Date	Tag. No.	Length of horn or Animal, or weight	Circ. of Base of horn	Width of horn	Reg. No.	C. of O. No.	Date	Place of issue
15	Impala East African	One			M		01/24		(1) -	skull		(2)	- full body mount		
29	Zebra Burchellii	One			M		01/24		(3) -	full body mount					
28	Zebra Burchellis	One			M		01/24		(4) -	flat skin		(5)	- skrotum		
2	Buffalo African Cape	One			M		01/26		(6) -	skull		(7)	- skrotum		
23	Topi	One			M		01/26		(8) -	skull		(9)	- Cape		
2	Buffalo African Cape	One			M		01/28		(10) -	skull					
2	Buffalo African Cape	One			M		01/29		(11) -	skull					
28	Zebra Burchellis	One			M		01/30		(12) -	flat skin					
12	Coke Hartebeest	One			M		01/31		(13) -	skull		(14)	full body mount		
28	Zebra Burchellis	One			M		02/21		(15) -	full body mount					

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

Signature of Client

JOSH

Signature of Guid

Certified Booking and Trophy fee Shs. ..... received on E.R.V. No. ..... Dated 02/27/2021

Certificate can be issued. Currency Details :- .....

NOTE: 1. All columns must be filled in block letters accurately.
2. Original and Duplicate to Game, Duplicate to be returned to Hunter with Certificate details.
3. Original and Hunting permit(s) to be attached to duplicate Certificate of Ownership.
4. Triplicate to Regional Game Officer in charge of area.

TANZANIA

GAME DIVISION

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED AND TROPHY LIST

A No 0

Client's Name and Address: John Allen Kamps, U.S.A

Permit # mp 0000257

Hunter's Name and Address: Mr Fell

Safari company and address: Buchoma Hunting Safaris (T) Ltd, Morogoro

Area Hunted: Maswa Game Reserve (North).

P. H. Licence and Date: NT 2019 Valid until end of 20

Safari Dates: January 24 - February 13 2021

Shipping Instructions: As per Instructions

SN	Species/Trophy	Quant.	Fee T. Sh.	Fee US $	Sex	Locality	Date	Tag No.	Length of horn or Animal, or weight	Circ. of Base of horn	Width of horn	Reg. No.	C. of O. No.	Date	Place of issue
2	African Cape Buffalo	One			M	Maswa Game Reserve (North)	02/04/21	(16)	-	skull					
17	LEOPARD	One			M	Maswa Game Reserve (North)	02/04/21		(17)	- skull		(18)	- full body mount		

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

Signature of Client

Signature of Guid

Certified Booking and Trophy fee Shs. ..... received on E.R.V. No. ..... Dated 02/04/2021

Certificate can be issued. Currency Details :- .....

NOTE: 1. All columns must be filled in block letters accurately.
2. Original and Duplicate to Game, Duplicate to be returned to Hunter with Certificate details.
3. Original and Hunting permit(s) to be attached to duplicate Certificate of Ownership.
4. Triplicate to Regional Game Officer in charge of area.

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC.
5653 STONERIDGE DR., STE 107, PLEASANTON, CA 94588 - ATTACHED PREPAID FEDEX LABEL
TRACKING#7733 5863 3901

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

MARIA FELIX, TEL (925) 417 5272, EMAIL: maria@b.hunter-international.net

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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.

N/A

4. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): _____(Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

MATETSI ECA HUNTING BLOCK (MATETSI ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AUTHORITY), NEAREST TOWN IS VICTORIA FALLS, NEAREST CITY, BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: JUNE/JULY 2021

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

OUTFITTER: LOWVELD HUNTERS

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

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

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

   b. Date wildlife was hunted:

   c. Approximate age of animal:

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

      OUTFITTER: LOWVELD HUNTERS

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

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).

   SEE ATTACHED COPY OF HUNTING PERMIT

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:	LOWVELD HUNTERS
Business Name:	
Address:	P.O. BOX 36
Address:	TRIANGLE
City:	ZIMBABWE
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: Maria Felix For: Jack Bradford Date: 04/05/2021

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature:_____Date: _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

050 002389

NPVCITES FORM 10

This permit is not valid (in the case of issue by the Head Office of the Zimbabwe Parks & Wildlife Management Authority) unless payment is reflected in cash register figures in this box (See paragraph 18 on reverse)

PHL: PHL 111
Amount Paid US$250.(
Date 00/02/21
Rec. 107366

(payment details)

ORIGINAL
VALID AS AUTHORITY TO HUNT

ZIMBABWE PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
HUNTING PERMIT
PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT [*CHAPTER 20:14*]

Permission is hereby granted on the authority of the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources Management in terms of the Parks and Wildlife Act [*Chapter 20:14*],

to Matetsi ECA (All A1 properties)

of Matetsi ECA

and co-hunter .....

of .....

Firstly to hunt in Hunt Number or Section Matetsi ECA of the Mat North

..... Area, such number of animals as is indicated in column "A" below against the name of the animals specified. Such hunting shall be conducted during the period extending between 1/1/2021

and 31/12/2021 (inclusive dates)

Animal	A	B
Lion	2	
Leopard	2	
Elephant	1	
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		

Animal	A	B
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		

Animal	A	B
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		

Secondly to remove from the Hunting Area such number of animals as indicated in column "B" above against the name of the animal specified. An animal specified may be removed in whole or in part unless there is a condition on this permit prohibiting such removal.

Thirdly to sell, within a period of six months from the second date which appears above, the trophies of such number of animals as may be indicated in column "B" above against the name of the animal and subject to any other regulations which may be in force governing movement, sale or export of wildlife trophies.

The holder of this permit shall not permit any other person to hunt the animals specified in addition to such holder and his co-hunter appointed at the time of issue of this permit.

This permit is issued strictly subject to the terms and conditions which appear on the reverse.

for and on behalf of the Director General, *Parks and Wildlife Management Authority*

(*Designation* Legal Officer)

for *Finance Manager*

for and on behalf of the Director General, *Parks and Wildlife Management Authority*

(*Designation* D.G.)

Date stamp of authority which issuing the permit

09 MAR 2021

HEAD OFFICE
P O BOX CY 140 CAUSEWAY HARARE
TEL 0242 707624-9

Printed by Printflow (Private) Limited

CM/0242

RECEIVED FEB 28 2015

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY
and
Acknowledgment of Terms and Conditions of Service

Social Security number (b) (6)
Date of birth (b) (6)

Know all men by these presents: That, JACK Clifford BRADFORD
(Full legal name of individual)

residing at (b) (6) Deatsville Alabama 36022 USA
(Residential or physical mailing address, P.O. Box is not accepted)

hereby constitutes and appoints: **HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC., its officers, authorized employees and duly appointed sub-agents** to act for and on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, and stead of said grantor from this date and in all Customs Districts, and in no other name to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or other document required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise shipped or consigned by or to said grantor, to perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor:

To make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title, make entry or collect drawback, and to make sign, declare, or swear to any statement, supplemental statement, schedule, supplemental schedule, certificate of delivery, certificate of manufacture, certificate of manufacture and delivery, abstract of manufacturing records, declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district

To sign, seal and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise;

To sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

To authorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

To waive the requirement of other Customs Brokers transmitting a copy of the customs entry CF7501 and the Customs Broker's bill of services directly to the undersigned grantor in accordance with CF 111.36(a) & (b). Such entry summary and bill will be transmitted through Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc. It is also understood that the agreement between Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc. and other Customs Brokers does not forbid or prevent the Customs Broker from having direct contact with the grantor in accordance with CFR 111.36(c)(3).

To generally to transact at the customs houses in any district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filing of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents the forgoing power of attorney to remain in full force until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by a District Director of Customs.

The undersigned grantor of this power of attorney hereby agrees to HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC. Terms and Conditions of Service, which are attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said (Print full legal name) JACK CLIFFORD BRADFORD

has caused these presents to be sealed and signed: (Signature) (b) (6)

(Capacity) Mark Holder (Date) 2-26-15

Important note: If you are the importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve you of liability for Customs charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed Customs) in the event the charges are not paid by the broker. Therefore, if you pay by check, Customs charges may be paid with a separate check payable to the "U.S. Customs Service" which shall be delivered to Customs by the broker. Importers who wish to utilize this procedure must contact our office in advance to arrange timely receipt of duty checks.

(Mandatory requirement to validate this POA is to provide a CLEAR copy of your passport or driver's license or have this document notarized and mail to our office at Hunter Int'l., 5674 Stoneridge Drive, Ste 209, Pleasanton, CA 94588, tel (925) 417-5270, fax (925) 417-0170)

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Expires 08/31/2023

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

   HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC.
   5653 STONERIDGE DR., STE 107, PLEASANTON, CA 94588 - SEE ATTACHED PREPAID FEDEX LABEL

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

   MARIA FELIX, TEL (925) 417 5272, EMAIL: maria@b.hunter-international.net

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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.

N/A

4. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): _____(Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

IT WILL BE IN ONE OF THE CONCESSIONS IN KAOKOLAND (KUNENE REGION) IN NAMIBIA SUCH AS: EHIROVIPUKA CONSERVANCY, OMATENDEKA CONSERVANCY OR ORUPUPA CONSERVANCY

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: APRIL 2021

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

OUTFITTER: JAMY TRAUT HUNTING SAFARIS
P.H.: JAMY TRAUT

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6. **IF THE ANIMAL HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN**, please enter the following: N/A

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

   b. Date wildlife was hunted:

   c. Approximate age of animal:

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

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

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). NAMIBIAN HUNTING PERMIT IS ISSUED SEVEN DAYS PRIOR TO THE HUNT

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:	JAMY TRAUT
Business Name:	FARM GRAVENSTEIN
Address:	NO. 65
Address:	WINDHOEK DISTRICT
City:	NAMIBIA
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: Maria Felix Date: 04/05/2021

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature:_____ Date: _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

RECEIVED JUL 2 3 2006

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY
and
Acknowledgement of Terms and Conditions of Service

Copyright 1995, National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America, Inc.
(Revised 01/00)

✓ appropriate box:
- [x] Individual
- [ ] Partnership
- [ ] Corporation
- [ ] Sole Proprietorship
- [ ] Limited Liability Company

FED ID#

SS NO# (b) (6) ✓ D.O.B. (b) (6)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, ✓ Matt Ward (Full name of individual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship, or limited liability company) (Identify) doing

business as a (Individual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship) under the laws of the State of ,

residing at (b) (6) Santa Maria, CA 93401 hereby constitutes and

appoints HUNTER INTL. BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC. (Grantee's Name) its officers, employees, and/or specifically authorized agents, to act for and

on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor for and in the name, place and stead of said grantor, from this date,

in the United States (the "territory") either in writing, electronically, or by other authorized means, to:

Make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any customs entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or any other documents required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, exportation, transportation, of any merchandise in or through the customs territory, shipped or consigned by or to said grantor;

Perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise deliverable to said grantor; to receive any merchandise;

Make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with Customs;

Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits or statements in connection with the entry of merchandise;

Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

Authorize other Customs Brokers duly licensed within the territory to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

And generally to transact Customs business, including filing of claims or protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney;

Giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents;

This power of attorney to remain full force and effect until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by grantee (if the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect in the United States after the expiration 2 years from the dates of its execution);

Grantor acknowledges receipt of ✓ HIBS (Grantee's Name) Terms and Conditions of Service governing all transactions between the Parties.

If the Grantor is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of the Grantor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said INDIVIDUAL

caused these presents to be sealed and signed: (Signature) ✓ (b) (6)

(Capacity) Date: ✓ July 14, 2006

Witness: (If required)

If you are the importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve you of liability for U.S. Customs charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed Customs) in the event the charges are not paid by the broker. Therefore, if you pay by check, Customs charges may be paid with a separate check payable to the "U.S. Customs Service" which shall be delivered to Customs by the broker. Importers who wish to utilize this procedure must contact our office in advance to arrange timely receipt of duty checks.

Please mail original signed form to: Hunter Int'l., Brokerage Services, Inc
1633 Bayshore Hwy, Ste 337, Burlingame, CA 94010
Fax copy to (650)697-0687

APPERSON PRINT MANAGEMENT SERVICES • NCBFAA • NVOCC NO. 03540

APPLICANT:

TODD CURELL

IMPORT PERMIT APPLICATION

3.200.19

SECTION "E"

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   Todd Curell · (b) (6) [redacted] Alta, Wyoming 83414

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

   John Jackson III of Conservation Force (504) 837-1233; permits@conservationforce.org

   Todd Curell · (b) (6) [redacted]

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (**Panthera pardus**) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known) :Male (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
   Quantity: Sex (if known): (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

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

   Tanzania
   Selous Game Reserve
   Block LR3 - Hunting concession
   Nearest City - Utete
   Region - Pwani
   37L043 degrees395

b. Date wildlife was hunted: **16 October 2020**

c. Approximate age of animal: **12-14 years**

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

Pori Trackers of Africa (T) Ltd.

P.H. - Andries J. Oosthuizen

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

Pori Trackers of Africa (T) Ltd.
Maji ya Chai
Arusha
Tanzania

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).

Please see the attached hunting permits

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: **Suleiman M Said**
Business Name: **Pori Trackers of Africa (T) Ltd**
Address: **Maji ya Chai**
Address: **Usariver**
City: **Arusha**
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code: **Tanzania**

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires: 08/31/2023

10. 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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date:

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an import can be 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 3-200-21).

APPLICANT:

TODD CURELL

HUNTING PERMITS

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

ORIGINAL

CN

APP

MAIN PERMIT

RETURN DATE: Sunday, November 15, 2020

PERMIT NO. MP-0000142

Station Start Date: Saturday, September 26, 2020 End Date: Friday, October 16, 2020 Package Type:

Extra Days: 0 This RESIDENT'S VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to of Address

Passport No.

Who holds Weapon (Type) Calibre Maker's No: C.A.R No: Licence No: Dated

Issued At Weapon owner & Address , Weapon (Type) Calibre

Maker's No: C.A.R No: Licence No: Dated Issued At Weapon

owner & Address , Weapon (Type) Calibre Maker's No: C.A.R No:

Licence No: Dated Issued At Weapon owner & Address

and trophies Exercised must be taken animals in the (Game area and blocks) owned by

PH LICENSE No.

Additional blocks

SN	SPECIE NAME	QTY FOR SPECIES

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

PERMIT NO. MS-0000142

CLIENT NAME: [redacted]

COMPANY: [redacted]

(b) (6)

PH NAME: [redacted]

PH LICENSE NO: [redacted]

SPECIES	No. KILLED	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES	LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
Wildebeest, Nyasa	ONE	Selous LR3	375	06/10/2020	10h00	M♂	37L0422327 9070330	148+33+33	Killed
Buffalo, African	ONE	Selous LR3	375/470	07/10/2020	16h30	M♂	37L0428927 9082688	161+33+32	Killed
Eland, Lesser Sitatunga	ONE	Selous LR3	375	08/10/2020	13h10	M♂	37L0441045 9088967	94+91+32+32	Killed
Zebra	TWO	Selous LR3	375	11/10/2020	14h15	M♂♀	37L0416897 9075261	n/a	Killed
Buffalo, African	ONE	Selous LR3	475	13/10/2020	06h45	M♂	37L0428180 9076804	161+27+27	Killed
Leopard	ONE	Selous LR3	375	16/10/2020	17h50	M♂	37L0430375 9085743	131cm/31cm	Killed

(b) (6)

HUNTING CLIENT SIGNATURE

Date 16 Oct. 2020

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the record of game killed is a true record of all animals killed or wounded by me during the validity of this permit.

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER SIGNATURE

Date 16 Oct. 2020

WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE SIGNATURE

Date 16/10/2020

[redacted] FOR MANAGER
EASTERN SECTOR
SELOUS GAME RESERVE

Scanned with CamScanner

CONSERVATION FORCE A FORCE FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

† BARON BERTRAND DES CLERS, PH.D.
† JAMES G. TEER, PH.D.
† BART O'GARA, PH.D.
† DON LINDSAY
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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SHANE MAHONEY
RENEE SNIDER

January 7, 2021

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

RE: Import Application for a leopard trophy
Applicant: Todd Curell
Date of Hunt: October 16, 2020
Country: Tanzania

Enclosed please find a permit application for the importation of a Southern African leopard trophy from Tanzania for Mr. Todd Curell. Mr. Curell hunted with Pori Trackers of Africa in the Selous Game Reserve. The Selous Game Reserve is the largest protected game reserve on the African continent, covering an area of 54,600 square kilometers comprised of a vast wilderness with forests, grassy plains, mountains, and open woodlands. The Selous Game Reserve is abundant with wildlife. All human entry and exit is controlled by the Wildlife Division of the Tanzanian Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

No enhancement documents are needed for leopard import permits however, we have included two fact sheets entitled, "The Benefits of Regulated Hunting for Leopard (Panthera Pardus) and "The Top 50 Reasons that Leopard are not Endangered"

If you have any questions about this import application, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Aimee Korver
Permits Paralegal Conservation Force

Cc: Mr. Todd Curell W/ attachments

Enclosures:
a. FWS Permit Application Form 3-200-19
b. Notice of Representation,
c. Hunting Permits
d. Operator Enhancement Report
e. The Benefits of Regulated Hunting for Leopard
f. The Top 50 Reasons the Leopard are not Endangered

3240 S I-10 Service Road W, Suite 200 • Metairie, Louisiana 70001 • USA
Telephone: (504) 837-1233 • Fax (504) 837-1145 • Email: cf@conservationforce.org
www.conservationforce.org

APPLICANT:

TODD CURELL

BENEFITS OF REGULATED HUNTING FOR LEOPARD

BENEFITS OF REGULATED HUNTING FOR LEOPARD (*PANTHERA PARDUS*)

Legal, regulated tourist hunting of African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) benefits the species through mitigation of the primary threats: habitat loss and fragmentation; increased human populations leading to higher incidence of human-wildlife conflict; poaching and illegal wildlife trade; and prey base declines.[i]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is mitigated in part by fully-protected national parks, which provide over 400,000 km^2 of relatively secure habitat for leopard across the six Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries that rely on regulated hunting to sustain their leopard and leopard prey populations.[ii] The national parks are > 30,000 km^2 larger than in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted to "threatened" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and leopard are estimated to be present in most of the parks in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[iii] Regulated hunting revenues help cover the costs of policing these parks, which in most cases do not generate sufficient revenue to cover all enforcement expenses.[iv]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is further mitigated by areas dedicated to regulated hunting. In Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, hunting areas include government reserves, communal wildlife management areas, and private ranches. They are substantially larger than the national parks and represent over 700,000 km^2.[v] Leopard are estimated to be present across almost all hunting areas.[vi]

- **Habitat:** According to the 2016 IUCN *Red List* assessment of leopard, the species' total extant range exceeds 8.5 million km^2, with between 4.3 million and 6.3 million km^2 of range available in Southern and East Africa. Most decline in the leopard's range has occurred in areas where the species is already listed as endangered. It is no accident that the countries where the leopard has no value have declining leopard populations and habitat, while the leopard is "healthiest" in the SADC countries where it is threatened-listed and valued as a tourist-hunted game animal.[vii]

- **Habitat:** Communal wildlife areas are particularly important additional habitat. Community-based natural resource management was in the nascent stages in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted. It is now an important component of wildlife management policies in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and of growing importance in Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, and South Africa. Communal wildlife management areas provide almost 400,000 km^2 in habitat across Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[viii]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Revenue-sharing and infrastructure projects in communal areas funded by hunting revenues also help increase rural communities' tolerance for dangerous game like leopard.[ix] Leopard and similar game are otherwise retaliated against for damage to rural community livelihoods through predation on livestock (and sometimes, community members).[x]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Sustainable use of leopard improves rural community livelihoods, and greatly reduced problem animal control (PAC) in communal areas. In Zimbabwe, from 2011 to 2015, leopard hunts in CAMPFIRE Areas generated almost $500,000 for communities, and there were zero reported PAC offtakes.[xi]

3240 S I-10 Service Rd. W, Suite 200, Metairie, Louisiana 70001-6911, USA
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www.conservationforce.org

- **Illegal Trade:** Illegal commercial trade in leopard parts occurs primarily in the North and West African countries in which the species is listed as endangered. Reports from SADC countries indicate that illegal commercial trade in leopard parts is low, suggesting the species appears to be valued more as regulated trophy trade than for illegal products in those countries.[xii]

- **Prey Base:** The 2016 IUCN *Red List* noted a 24% increase in ungulate species (leopard prey) in Southern Africa. This healthy prey base helps to sustain the healthy leopard population in the SADC. The West and Central African countries facing the highest levels of bushmeat poaching and prey base depletion do not rely on regulated hunting as a basis for their national conservation policies.[xiii]



Photo Credit: Duncan Watson

- **Regulated Hunting:** In the SADC countries, leopard hunting is regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Resolution Conf. 10.14, which sets a maximum annual export quota for each country requesting trade in sport-hunted leopard trophies.[xiv] Compliance with these quotas is overseen by the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee, Standing Committee, and Parties.[xv]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting is further regulated by national laws and policies that have been "beefed up" in the past few years in response to expressed concerns. For example, over the past several years, the SADC countries have invested in greater leopard management, which had not been a prior area of focus because the species was considered so numerous. Among other things, Namibia has been conducting a national leopard survey funded by the government and hunting operators. Zimbabwe held its first workshop on leopard (2012), which led to reduced quotas and increased size limits.[xvi] Tanzania imposed a limit on the length of lawful leopard trophies (2015).[xvii] South Africa imposed a zero quota in 2015 due to the inability to find that leopard hunting offtakes were supported by sufficient data given the country's small population.[xviii] The Southern African range states held their first regional Large Carnivores Workshop in February 2018 to share data and establish common practices and data collection points.

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting offtakes are typically low. In Mozambique, 60 leopard were hunted in 2015, fulfilling half the national CITES export quota. In South Africa, 36 leopard were hunted in in 2015. In Tanzania, 139 leopard were hunted in 2015/2016 from a quota of 500.[xix]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard are on quota in far more countries and on far more blocks than any other species in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[xx] Income from leopard safaris is crucial to both national wildlife authorities, which rely in large part on income from regulated hunting to fund enforcement and management activities,[xxi] and to hunting operators, as leopard hunting generates the second-most income of any species in Tanzania and Zambia, the third-most income in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the fourth-most income in Mozambique.[xxii] Leopard hunts are also required to be fairly long—an average of 14 days (12 in Mozambique, 16 in Tanzania), which generates daily fees that operators reinvest in anti-poaching and management activities. On average, hunting operators invest approximately $80,000 in anti-poaching each year, which reduces the burden on the government wildlife authority and increases protected habitat for leopard and prey species.[xxiii]

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[i] A.B. Stein et al., *Panthera pardus*, IUCN Red List (2016), unpaginated.

[ii] Mozambique: ~88,000 km^2, National Administration for Conservation Areas, *Comment on U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard* (Jan. 2017), p. 3; South African: ~40,000 km^2, South African National Parks, https://www.sanparks.org/about/; Tanzania: ~58,000 km^2, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, *Comment on ESA Status Review of the Africa Leopard (Panthera pardus) in Tanzania* (2017), p. 3; Zambia: ~64,000 km^2, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015); Zimbabwe: ~28,000 km^2, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for Panthera leo in Zimbabwe* (Oct. 2016).

[iii] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[iv] P.A. Lindsey et al., *The Performance of African Protected Areas for Lions and Their Prey*, 209 Biological Conservation (2017), p. 138.

[v] Note the figures are not available for Namibia and South Africa. In South Africa, note that private ranches are almost five times larger than the national parks. Mozambique: ~135,000 km^2 (~1.5 times larger than the national parks), National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Tanzania: ~304,000 km^2 (~5 times larger than the national parks), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia: ~180,000 km^2 (2.8 times larger than the national parks), Country Presentation (2015); Zimbabwe: over 88,000 km^2 (3.1 times larger than the national parks, and without including all conservancies or communal land), Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

[vi] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[vii] Stein (2016).

[viii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Namibian Association of Conservancy Support Organizations, *The State of Community Conservation in Namibia* (2015); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia Country Presentation (2015); CAMPFIRE Association, *Press Statement on Lifting of the Suspension of Elephant Trophy Imports into America* (Nov. 21, 2017), https://www.campfirezimbabwe.org/index.php/news-spotlight/26-press-statement-21-november-2017.

[ix] For example, in Namibia, safari hunting revenues are essential to keeping at least 52 communal conservancies operating and providing over 50,000 km^2 in habitat, over 250 jobs, and over N$ 45 million. NACSO (2015); R. Naidoo et al., *Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia*, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016). In Tanzania, from 2013 to 2015, a sample of 27 hunting operators contributed over $3.1 million in community investment and created over 1,200 permanent jobs. Conservation Force, *Tanzania Operators Summary Report* (2016). In Zimbabwe, CAMPFIRE operates on the basic principle that people are more tolerant of the negative effects of living with wildlife if wildlife has value for them. CAMPFIRE revenues accrue from regulated hunting in communal areas, including leopard hunting, and "are used to support a variety of social services that benefit a large proportion of the local community." CAMPFIRE Association, *The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program* (Dec. 2016).

[x] Lindsey (2016), p. 138; A. Loveridge, C. Packer, A. Dutton, *Science and Recreational Hunting of Lions*, in B. Dickson et al. (eds.), *Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice* (2009).

[xi] Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority & Zimbabwe Professional Hunters and Guides Association, *Proceedings of a Collaborative Workshop on Leopard Management in Zimbabwe* (Mar. 7-8, 2016), p. 28.

[xii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 8; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 6; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Preliminary Non-Detriment Finding Assessment for Leopards in Zimbabwe* (Dec. 2012), p. 9. There is some illegal trade in leopard skins for ceremonial use among members of the Nazareth Baptist Church, but the extent of the trade is difficult to quantify and is being controlled through collaboration of South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs and the non-profit Panthera. C. Torchia, *In South Africa, Conservationists Offer Fake Leopard Hides*, Associated Press (Jan. 28, 2017), http://www.sfgate.com/news/crime/article/In-South-Africa-conservationists-offer-fake-10890867.php.

[xiii] Stein (2016).

[xiv] Res. Conf. 10.14, https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-10-14-R16.pdf.

[xv] Decisions taken at the last Conference of the Parties in October 2016 have prompted range nations to review their current leopard quotas, evidencing the effective oversight of the CITES trade. CITES Conference of the Parties 17, Decisions 17.114-17.117, *Quota for Leopard Hunting Trophies* (2017).

[xvi] Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2012), p. 11.

[xvii] Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations (2015).

[xviii] Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, *Non-Detriment Finding for Leopard (Panthera pardus), South Africa* (Sept. 10, 2015).

[xix] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 5; South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs, pers. comm. (2017); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 8.

[xx] P.A. Lindsey et al., *Lions and the Viability of Trophy Hunting*, 7 PLoS ONE 1 (Jan. 2012), p. 6.

[xxi] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 10-11; Namibian Game Products Trust Fund, *Report on the Activities of the GPTF: 2012-2016* (Sept. 2016), p. 4-7; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 10; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods* (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 10.

[xxii] Lindsey (2012), p. 6.

[xxiii] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017); Conservation Force, *Zambia Operators Summary Report* (2016) Conservation Force (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

APPLICANT:

TODD CURELL

NOTICE

OF

REPRESENTATION

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 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. This authority also may include execution of electronic signatures on my behalf, that may be required for the filing of my import permit application.

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: cf@conservationforce.org

(b) (6)

APPLICANT:

TODD CURELL

OPERATOR ENHANCEMENT REPORT

CONSERVATION FORCE

OPERATOR ENHANCEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

1. **OPERATOR INFORMATION**
   a. Name of Area Operator: ANDRIES J. OOSTHUIZEN
   b. Years in business: 30 YEARS
   c. Name of Company conducting hunt: PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD
   d. Closest town to hunt location: UTETE, PWANI
   e. Country where hunt will take place: TANZANIA

2. **CONCESSION**
   a. Name of Concession: SELOUS GAME RESERVE BLOCK LR3
   b. Area in Km^2: 113,600
   c. Land tenure: SINCE 2013 - 2022
   Government Lease YES Community _____ Private Ranch _____ Private Conservancy
   d. Length of Concession Agreement: 5 YEARS - BEING EXTENDED
   e. Can it be renewed? Yes YES No _____
   f. Length of Renewal, if applicable: 5 YEARS, POSSIBLE 10 YEARS
   g. Estimated total amount received in trophy fees last year, if applicable: 225,000 USD
   h. Are there any special obligations under the Concession Agreement such as annual reporting, poaching control, community investment, community employment, etc.? If so, please explain below:
   YES, ALL OF THE ABOVE
   i. Please provide the Concession location and nearest City: CENTRAL-EASTERN SELOUS UTETE
   j. Please attach a map or maps with the boundaries marked and showing the nearest City
   k. If the Concession borders a National Park, please provide Park name: N/A
   l. Description of general and distinctive habitat features and any water features:
   SANDY TERRAIN, SLIGHTLY SLOPED IN THE SOUTH, PLENTY CREEKS, LAKE FOR PERMANENT WATER AND OTHER WATERHOLES, ACACIA / SAVANA VEGETATION COMBINED WITH MIOMBO FOREST IN THE SOUTH.

3. **COMMUNITIES IN THE CONCESSION**
   a. Are there any communities living in the Concession? Yes _____ No X
   b. If so, estimated number of people or villages in the Concession? N/A
   c. Are there communities bordering this Concession? Yes X No _____
   d. If so, estimated number of people or Villages around the Concession? 1200

4. **RELEVANT GAME POPULATIONS IN THE CONCESSION:**[1]

SPECIES NAME	RELATIVE ABUNDANCE			ESTIMATED POPULATION	3-YEAR TREND			HOW IS IT MONITORED?
	DENSE	AVG.	SPARSE		UP	DOWN	STABLE	
ELEPHANT	X			1000+	X			SPOTTING
LION	X			30-40	X			SPOT/TRACK/DATA
LEOPARD	X			50+	X			SPOT/TRACK/DATA

[1] The 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?"

PREY SPECIES	X			300+	X			SPOT/TRACK/DATA

5. **LOCAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

a. Total employment number: 4 permanent and 12 Temp. (sometimes up to 20)
b. Please identify the number and type of all employees:

EMPLOYEE TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER OF THIS TYPE	NUMBER OF THIS TYPE WHO ARE LOCAL/FROM NEARBY COMMUNITIES
PROFESSIONAL HUNTERS	3	0
TRACKERS	5	2
ANTI-POACHING SCOUTS/RANGERS	8	8
OTHER ANTI-POACHING	6	4
COOKS/HOUSEKEEPERS	5	4
COMMUNITY COORDINATORS	1	1
MANAGERS	1	0
BIOLOGISTS	0	0
OTHERS:		

6. Number of staff employed in the off-season: 23

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

EMPLOYEE TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER OF THIS TYPE	NUMBER OF LOCALS /FROM NEARBY COMMUNITIES	WHEN EMPLOYED?
ANTI-POACHING STAFF	8	4	Nov- June-Nov
MANAGERS	1	0	JAN - DEC
MAINTENANCE	3	0	JAN - DEC
ROAD OPENING /CONSTRUCTION	15	15	MAY - JUNE
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PERSONNEL	1	1	MAY - NOV
OTHERS:			

7. **ANTI-POACHING EFFORTS:**[2]

a. Number of Anti-Poaching staff: 10
b. Are Anti-Poaching Patrols conducted during the hunting season, off-season, or both?
Hunting season: X Off-season: X Both seasons: X
c. Months during which Anti-Poaching Patrols are conducted: 12
d. Number of Anti-Poaching Patrols per month: OFF – SEASON :4-6 / SEASON: 2
e. Description of Anti-Poaching equipment, vehicles, etc.: LAND CRUISER PICK UPS & SWAMP BUGGY

[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."

f. Who is responsible for organizing and coordinating anti-poaching from prevention through successful prosecution?
SELOUS GAME DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS

7. ANTI-POACHING EFFORTS: ***[CONTINUATION]***

g. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants leading to arrest? Yes X No
h. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants upon conviction? Yes X No
i. Please describe the company's anti-poaching expenditures below:

TYPE OF EXPENSE	SPENDING 2016/17	SPENDING 2018	SPENDING 2019	REMARKS
SALARIES FOR ANTI-POACHING SCOUTS	$14,000	$8,000	$8,000	
EQUIPMENT	$3,000	$2,000	$2000	
VEHICLES	$2,500	$1,500	$1,500	
PETROL	$5,000	$2,700	$3,000	
REWARDS PAID	0	$400	$200	
ROADSMAINTENANCE	$4,000	$7,180	$2,600	Infrastructure
OTHER: Food	$2,500	$1,500	$1,500	
TOTALS	**$31,000**	**$23,280**	**$18,800**	

j. What currency are the expenditures given in? USD

8. ANTI-POACHING RESULTS:

CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	REMARKS
POACHING INCIDENTS DISCOVERED	0	1	1	
ELEPHANT CARCASSES OBSERVED	0	0	0	
LION CARCASSES OBSERVED	0	0	0	
LEOPARD CARCASSES OBSERVED	0	0	0	
IVORY POACHERS ARRESTED	0	0	0	
MEAT POACHERS ARRESTED	0	4	0	
OTHER POACHERS ARRESTED	0	0	0	
POACHERS CONVICTED	0	P	0	P = Pending
SNARES/GIN TRAPS COLLECTED	0	0	0	
FIREARMS CONFISCATED	0	2	0	
VEHICLES CONFISCATED	0	0	0	
BICYCLES CONFISCATED	0	4	2	
BOATS/NETS CONFISCATED	0	0	0	
TUSKS RECOVERED	0	0	0	
OTHER:				

9. COMMUNITY INVESTMENT:[3]

a. Does the Company contribute money or goods/services to local communities?
X 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)?
Both Voluntarily and required by law : Minimum $5,000 p.a. and medical supplies etc

c. Does the Company provide game meat to nearby communities? Yes x No _____

d. If so, please estimate the amount and/or value of meat contributed in prior year and describe the meat contribution program:
2-3 cape buffalo carcasses – 1800 KG

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.
NOT REQUIRED (GAME RESERVE)

f. Please describe any consolation payments made to local residents damaged by game species
NOT REQUIRED

g. What currency are the expenditures reported in? UUSD

SPECIES	DAMAGE CAUSED	CONSOLATION PAID 2016/17	CONSOLATION PAID 2018	CONSOLATION PAID 2019
ELEPHANT	0	0	0	0
LION	0	0	0	0
LEOPARD	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0

a. Please describe any community projects paid for by the Company:
[USE SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER]

b. What currency are the expenditures reported in? USD

TYPE OF PROJECT	SPENDING 2016/17	SPENDING 2018	SPENDING 2019	REMARKS
EDUCATION (E.G.: CLASSROOMS, OFFICES)	$1,500		$850	
EDUCATION (E.G.: SCHOOL FEES, SCHOOL SUPPLIES)	$900	$400	$450	
HEALTH (E.G.: CLINICS, OFFICES)				
HEALTH (E.G.: MEDICAL SALARIES, EQUIPMENT)	$700		$1,152	
COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT	$4000	$2,200	$2,500	Casual Labor incl
OTHER COMMUNITY ANTI-POACHING	n/a	n/a	n/a	-

[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."

9. COMMUNITY INVESTMENT: ***[CONTINUATION]***

TYPE OF PROJECT	SPENDING 2016/17	SPENDING 2018	SPENDING 2019	REMARKS
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES	$10,000	$5,000	$5,000	
WATER INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS				
SPORTS TEAMS FUNDED	1,765			
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS DONATED		$1,200		
OTHER:				
OTHER:				
TOTALS				

10. 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	2017: 0	2017: 1	2017: 2	2017: 10
	2018: 0	2018: 1	2018: 3	2018: 8
	2019: 0	2019: 1	2019: 2	2019: 8
PERCENTAGE OF U.S. CLIENTS	2017: 0	2017: 33	2017: 50	2017: 60
	2018: 0	2018: 50	2018: 75	2018: 80
	2019: 25	2019: 100	2019: 100	2019: 90
TROPHY FEES PAID BY U.S. CLIENTS	2017: 0	2017: 0	2017: 13,000	2017: 75,968
	2018: 0	2018: 0	2018: 19,500	2018: 170.300
	2019: 0	2019: 0	2019: 14,000	2019: 200,445

11. Approximate Dollar amount and/or percentage of Company's revenue from U.S. Clients: **$** 425,000
Percentage U.S. Clients: 77 %

12. 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. [USE SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER]

13. I declare that the foregoing is true and correct:

SELOUS BLOCK LR3 — **TELEPHONE:**

CONCESSION NAME — **EMAIL:**

ANDRIES J. OOSTHUIZEN — OWNER / DIRECTOR

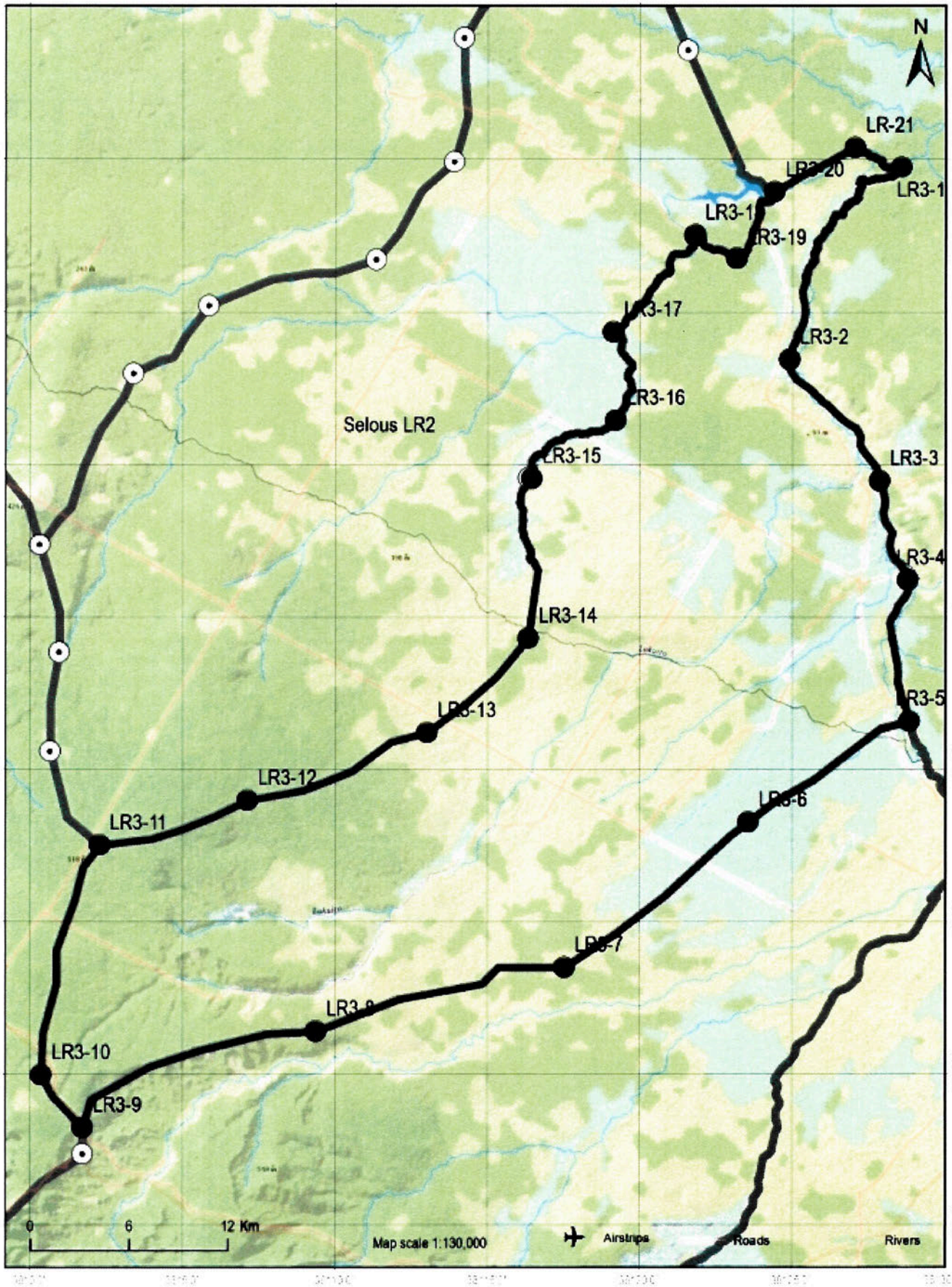
OPERATOR – FULL NAME (PLEASE PRINT) — **TITLE**



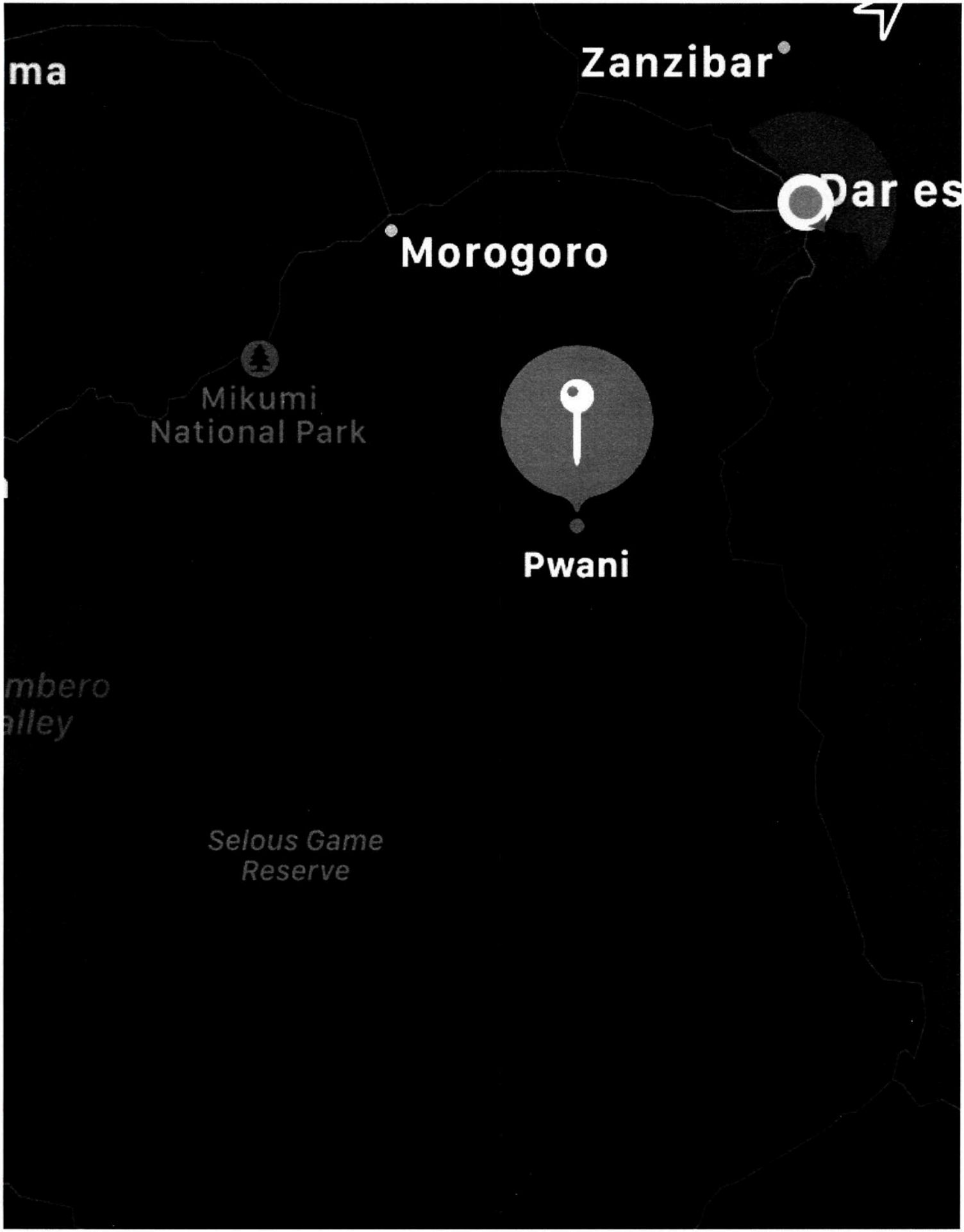
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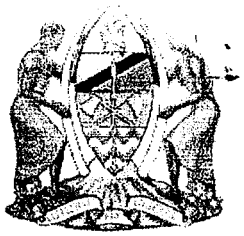
OPERATOR WEBSITE



GPS ID	LR3-1	LR3-2	LR3-3	LR3-4	LR3-5	LR3-6	LR3-7	LR3-8	LR3-9	LR3-10	LR3-11	LR3-12	LR3-13	LR3-14	LR3-15	LR3-16	LR3-17	LR3-18	LR3-19	LR3-20
Latitude	-8.004	-8.109	-8.175	-8.23	-8.307	-8.362	-8.442	-8.476	-8.529	-8.5	-8.375	-8.35	-8.313	-8.262	-8.174	-8.142	-8.094	-8.042	-8.054	-8.018
Longitude	38.477	38.415	38.464	38.48	38.481	38.393	38.292	38.156	38.029	38.006	38.036	38.119	38.217	38.272	38.274	38.32	38.319	38.363	38.387	38.407


ma
Zanzibar
Morogoro
Mikumi
National Park
Pwani
mbero
alley
Selous Game
Reserve

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM
TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY - TAWA



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Ref. No.CDF.219/517/02A/2 **10 /01/2019**

Managing Director,
Pori Trackers of Africa Company Ltd,
P. O. BOX 7201,
ARUSHA

A LETTER OF APPRECIATION

Reference is made to the above subject

Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority – TAWA hosted a fact-finding mission from the United States Fish and Wildlife Services from 17th to 20th November 2018. The aim of this mission was to ascertain the role of trophy hunting to conservation and community livelihood with a view of lifting the import ban for Elephant trophies and restrictions for lion trophies hunted in Tanzania.

In light of this, I am pleased to write to you to express my profound appreciations to you and entire staff for setting aside time and resources to make this mission a success. I cannot overemphasize the fact that your company has been in frontline in ensuring that hunting contributes to conservation and community livelihood.

The authority avails itself the opportunity to working with you in pursuit of this nobble cause, once again thank you.

Dr. James V. Wakibara
CONSERVATION COMMISSIONER



PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA (T) LTD

Professional Hunters & Outfitters

CC No. 31264

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ENHANCEMENT INFORMATION

HUNTING POLICIES

AGING

- LIONS: -STRICT PRESCRIBED REGULATIONS ARE FOLLOWED IN TEMRS OF ADHERING TO NATIONAL POLICY OF NOT HUNTING LIONS UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE. IN ADDITION TO THIS SOLITARY LIONS, PRIDES AND BACHELORS GROUPS ARE CONTINUOUSLY BEING MONITORED IN THE HUNTING AREA. WE ALSO REVERT FROM HUNTING ANY PRIDE MALES, HOWEVER WE DO CONTINUE TO STUDY THEM AT ALL TIMES WHEN ENCOUNTERED, WHETHER THAT BEING PHYSICALLY OR BY MEANS OF TRAILS CAMERAS.

CURRENTLY OUR AVERAGE HARVEST OF LION MALES STANDS AT 1 MALE EVERY 3 YEARS. THIS IS MAINLY THE RESULT OF LACK OF LION HUNTERS DUE TO GLOBAL IMPORTATION POLICIES AND ALSO MAINTAINING POLICIES REGARDS NOT HUNTING PRIDE MALES. WE HAVE A VERTY HEALTHY POPULATION OF LIONS OF WHIH MOST INDIVIDUALS ARE KNOWN TO US AS WE HAVE BEEN HUNTING IN THIS AREA FOR MOR THEN 8 YEARS NOW WHILE ONLY 3 LIONS WERE TAKEN IN THIS TIME; GIVING US A VERY CLEAR INDICATION OF THE NUMBER OF SUITABLE SPECIMENS THAT MIGHT BE POTENTIALLY HUNTED

- ELEPHANTS: TANZANIA GOVERNMENT ENFORCES REGULATIONS OF NOT HUNTING MALE SPECIMENS OF TUSK SIZE LESS THEN 1.6 M IN LENGHT OR LESS 20KG IN WEIGHT. THESE RULES ARE STRICTLY ADHERED TO. BULLS THT TYPICALLY MEET THIS MINIMUM SIZE REQUIREMENT ARE OLD LONE, PAST PRODUCTIVE BULLS.

  CURRENTLY OUR AVERAGE HARVEST OF ELEPHANT BULLS STAND AT 0 AFTER 8 YEARS. THIS IS MAINLY THE RESULT OF LACK OF ELEPHANT HUNTERS DUE TO GLOBAL IMPORTATION POLICIES AND ALSO LOCAL POLICIES REGARDS THE HUNTING THE SPECIES. CURRENTLY MANY OLD BULLS ARE SPOTTED THAT POTENTIALLY MEETS THE MINIMUM SIZE REQUIREMENT.

CONCESSION IMPROVEMENTS

CONTINUES UPGRADES AND MAINTENANCE OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEM AT GREAT EXPENSE. ADVANCES OUR ANTI-POACHING EFFORTS AS WELL AS BETTER HUNTING MANAGEMENT EFFORTS. IT ENABLES US TO GET AROUND BETTER, FASTER AND COVER MORE LAND WHICH RESULTS IN BETTER OFF TAKE OF THE OLDER MALE SPECIMENS OF ALL SPECIES.
A GRADER AND ROAD CLEARING CREWS ARE USED ANNUALLY.
WATER SOURCES ARE OTHERWISE WIDE SPREAD AND MOSTLY PERMANENT OF NATURE.



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E-mail: pp@garietrackersafrica.com • jaco@garietrackersafrica.com • www.garietrackersafrica.com

CONTROLLED BURNING ENSURES GOOD, HEALTHY VEGETATION FOR ALL ANIMALS.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES - INCLUDE ANTI-POACHING PATROLS, DATA COLLECTION BY ALL FIELD PERSONNEL. RESOURCEFUL HUNTING APPROACHES TO ENSURE HEALTHY DISTRIBUTION OF THE ANNUAL TAKE OFF AS TO NOT OVER CONCENTRATE IN CERTAIN AREAS BUT RATHER ENSURE HEALTHY HERDS WITH GOOD GENE POOLS.

STRONG DOMINANT MALE ANIMALS IN BREEDING HERDS OF ALL SPECIES ARE ALSO NOT HUNTED AS A PRIMARY POLICY.

RESEARCH

PROFESSIONAL HUNTERS SPENDING THE MOST TIME OUT IN THE BUSH CONTINUOUSLY GATHER DATA AND ALL BIG CATS IN REFERENCE TO DISTRIBUTION, GENDER RATIOS, OFF SPRING, TERRITORIAL MOVEMENTS, NUMBERS, AGING AND GENERAL BEHAVIOR.

ELEPHANTS COVER MUCH MORE GROUND AND MOVEMENT IS VERY SEASONABLE, PENDING ON FOLIAGE / VEGETATION AND WATER SUPPLY. OBSERVATIONS ARE CONTINUOUSLY REPORTED AND RECORDED. RESIDENT HERDS DO NOT MOVE FROM THE A BIG LAKE IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CONCESSION DURING THE DRY SEASON. HOWEVER SOLITARY BULLS GENERALLY COVER MUCH MORE GROUND. POPULATIONS ARE HEALTHY AND NO-SIGNS OF ELEPHANT POACHING WAS FOUND IN THE LAST 8 YEARS.

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

FORMAT OF DATA REQUIRED FROM HUNTING OPERATORS

S/N	HUNTING BLOCK	HUNTING COMPANY	YEAR	COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION (5,000 USD)	CONTRIBUTION TO ANTI POACHING (USD)	CONTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE (USD)	OTHER COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION (USD)
1	LR3	PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD	2016	USD 5000 NGARAMBE/TAPIKA	USD 3500	USD 5150	USD 1765 SPORT GEARS KINGUPIRA SECTOR EMPLOYMENT $2000
2	LR 3	PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD	2017	USD 5000 NGARAMBE/TAPIKA	USD 3500	USD 3250	USD1100 MSHIKAMANO USD 1690-MEDICAL NGARAMBE EMPLOYMENT $2000
3	LR3	PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD	2018	USD 5000 NGARAMBE/TAPIKA	USD 3500	USD 8050	USD 1000 TAPIKA SOLAR /LAPTOP/PRINTER EMPLOYMENT $2000
	TOTAL	**USD**	**3 YEARS**	**USD 15,000**	**USD 10,500**	**USD 16,450**	**USD 10,555**

1	M2	PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD	2016	USD 5000 KIBONG'OTO PRIMARY SCHOOL	USD 3500	USD 2250	EMPLOYMENT FOR LOCALS EARNING USD 6350 SALARY/TIPS
2	M2	PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD	2017	USD 5000 MSOLWA STATION	USD 3500	USD 2250	EMPLOYMENT FOR LOCALS EARNING USD 6350 SALARY/TIPS
3	M2	PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD	2018	USD 5000 MSOLWA STATION	USD 3500	USD 2250	EMPLOYMENT FOR LOCAL EARNING USD 6350 SALARY/TIPS
	TOTAL	**USD**	**3 YEARS**	**USD 15,000**	**USD 10,500**	**USD 6,750**	**USD 19,050**

APPLICANT:

TODD CURELL

TOP 50

REASONS THE LEOPARD

IS NOT ENDANGERED

TOP FIFTY REASONS THE LEOPARD IS NOT ENDANGERED
IN THE COUNTRIES WHERE IT IS CURRENTLY LISTED AS THREATENED

In July 2016, animal rights organizations submitted a petition to reclassify or "uplist" the African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) from "threatened" to "endangered" under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).[1] Leopard are already listed as endangered in North, West, and parts of Central and East Africa, but in 1982, the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) downlisted the species in Southern and parts of Central and East Africa. In this region, the FWS recognized that the leopard was sufficiently protected by national and international laws and was likely to benefit from sustainable use through regulated sport hunting.[2] In its determination, the FWS considered the views of range nations that supported the downlisting.[3]

In November 2016, the FWS found that an uplisting may be warranted due to habitat loss, overutilization, inadequate regulatory mechanisms, and other considerations.[4] The FWS opened a 60-day status review. Four leopard range nations responded to the review and opposed uplisting of the leopard to endangered. Conservation Force and partner organizations including Dallas Safari Club, DSC Foundation, Houston Safari Club, Shikar-Safari Club International, Shikar-Safari International Foundation, African Professional Hunters Association, International Professional Hunters Association, and Professional Hunters Association of South Africa submitted a 38-page comment opposing the uplisting and supported by 124 attachments.[5]

Here, we summarize the points in our comment and the new developments and information which further demonstrate that the leopard is ***not*** endangered in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, particularly those that depend on regulated sport hunting as a conservation tool.[6] The leopard population and habitat is "healthiest" in this region. Threatened-listed leopard are better protected today than when they were downlisted in 1982. Uplisting would obstruct range nation conservation efforts and be detrimental to the leopard's current continued survival.

The leopard's habitat is secure in the SADC countries (ESA Factor A).

1. The leopard's habitat in Southern and East Africa is extensive. A growing portion of it is protected from human intervention. Fully protected national parks in the SADC countries of Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe alone cover over 409,000 km^2.[7] This area is more than

[1] Available at docket FWS-HQ-ES-2016-0131 on https://www.Regulations.gov.

[2] FWS, Threatened Status for the Leopard in Southern Africa, 47 Fed. Reg. 4204-01 (Jan. 28, 1982), p. 4207.

[3] Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe responded in support of downlisting.

[4] FWS, 90-Day Findings on Three Petitions, 81 Fed. Reg. 86315 (Nov. 30, 2016), p. 86317.

[5] Available at http://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/87ac64_eb9e31378e85417d9e04a36bafb467c7.pdf.

[6] The SADC includes Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This analysis focuses on the countries that export sport-hunted leopard trophies: Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

[7] Republic of Mozambique, National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC), Comment on U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard (Jan. 2017), p. 3; United Republic of Tanzania, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNRT) et al., Comment on ESA Status Review of the Africa Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) in Tanzania (2017), p. 3; IUCN/UN Protected Planet, Website, available at http://protectedplanet.net; South African National Parks, Website, available at https://www.sanparks.org/about/; Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA), Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for *Panthera leo* in Zimbabwe (Oct. 2016); Zambia, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015).

32,000 km^2 ***larger*** than in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted to threatened, due to the gazetting or expansion of national parks.[8] This habitat provides "strongholds" in which the leopard is at minimal risk of anthropogenic mortality, and mitigates the primary threat of habitat loss to leopard in the SADC countries.[9]

2. The leopard's range also covers protected areas dependent on sustainable use and regulated hunting like safari areas, communal land, and conservancies. In Southern and parts of East Africa, these areas are ***substantially*** larger than the national parks.[10] For instance, Mozambique's coutadas, community programs, Niassa Reserve buffer areas, and game farms are 1.5 times larger than the national parks/ reserves.[11] South Africa's game ranches are five times larger than the national parks and almost three times the size of national and provincial parks together.[12] Tanzania's Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, Open Areas, Communal Wildlife Management Areas, and Forest Reserves are five times larger than the national parks.[13] Zambia's Game Management Areas and ranches are almost three times the size of the national parks.[14] And Zimbabwe's Safari Areas, CAMPFIRE Areas, Forest Areas, and private conservancies are almost four times larger.[15] Although loss and degradation of habitat due to illegal logging, charcoal production, mining, agriculture, and livestock grazing occurs in the SADC countries (and other countries) and is the primary cause of declines in wildlife populations, hunting revenues incentivize protection of huge areas for the leopard and its prey base.[16] That habitat is at risk makes the amount of protected and available habitat that much more important.

If the national parks of Botswana (44,788 km^2) and Malawi (10,908 km^2) are included, the leopard's fully protected range increases to over 454,000 km^2.

[8] Newly gazetted or expanded national parks include but are not limited to: Limpopo (10,000 km^2) and Magoe (3,559 km^2) in Mozambique; Bwabwata (6,277 km^2), Khaudum (3,842 km^2), and Mudumu (716 km^2) in Namibia; Richtersveld (1,703 km^2) in South Africa; and Lower Zambezi (4,092 km^2) and Nsumbu (2,063 km^2) in Zambia. Protected Planet.

[9] L.H. Swanepoel et al., Survival Rates and Causes of Mortality of Leopards *Panthera pardus* in Southern Africa, Oryx (2014).

[10] A 2007 study found 22% more habitat was protected for hunting (~1.4 million km^2) than in national parks and non-use Protected Areas. P. Lindsey et al., Economic and Conservation Significance of the Trophy Hunting Industry in Sub-Saharan Africa, 134 Biological Conservation 455 (2007), p. 457 ("financial incentives from trophy hunting effectively more than double the land area that is used for wildlife conservation, relative to what would be conserved relying on national parks alone"). The percentage is now likely much higher, given huge expansion in communal conservancies/ Wildlife Management Areas and private conservancies/ranches. For instance, Namibia's conservancies have tripled since 2004, from 35,000 to over 100,000 km^2.

[11] ANAC (2017), p. 3.

[12] PHASA, South Africa—The Economics of Hunting (2012), available at http://www.phasa.co.za/general/ economics-of-hunting.html.

[13] MNRT (2017), p. 2-3.

[14] Ministry of Tourism and Arts/Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Enhancement and Non-Detriment Findings for African Lion Sport Hunting in Zambia (May 2016), p. 33.

[15] ZPWMA (2016); ZPWMA, Preliminary Non-Detriment Finding Assessment for Leopards in Zimbabwe (Dec. 2012), p. 19.

[16] These areas are rarely counted in assessments of "protected areas" because sustainable use is permitted, and many sources only include "strictly protected" IUCN Categories I-IV (e.g., national parks and reserves) and not Category VI, referring to "Protected area[s] with sustainable use of natural resources." E.g., A.P. Jacobsen et al., Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Status, Distribution, and the Research Efforts Across Its Range, PeerJ 4:e1974 (May 4, 2016).

3. Moreover, the leopard's range is greater now than in 1982 because of the rise of community wildlife management. In the past twenty years, the SADC countries maintaining the world's largest leopard populations have developed community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programs to link improved rural livelihoods with increased wildlife populations. These programs expand available habitat and reduce conflicts by creating positive conservation incentives.[17] Communal areas protect almost 475,000 km^2 of habitat across Mozambique, Namibia (Conservancies), Tanzania (Communal Wildlife Management Areas), Zambia (Game Management Areas (GMAs)), and Zimbabwe (Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE)).[18]

4. In addition to expanding habitat on communal lands, the devolution of wildlife management authority has increased private ownership of wildlife, especially in South Africa, where over 200,000 km^2 of game ranches have recovered listed species like the bontebok.[19] Similarly, Zimbabwe's conservancies were former cattle ranches that were converted to wildlife. Two examples, Savé Valley and Bubye Valley Conservancies, protect over 6,670 km^2, and have staff biologists and secure leopard populations.[20]

5. The leopard's secure range is further expanding in Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs). These are "large ecological regions that straddle the boundaries of two or more countries encompassing one or more Protected Areas and multiple resource use areas ... founded with the aim of collaboratively managing shared natural and cultural resources."[21] In the SADC, six TFCAs are in place under treaties, six are developing through Memoranda of Understanding, and six are in the planning stages.[22] TFCAs did not exist in 1982, when the FWS downlisted the leopard, but "[a]t least 12 million hectares of new land has been designated for conservation" since TFCAs began.[23] This political, legal, and conservation commitment is an example of mitigation of the risk of habitat loss and degradation and is one of many reasons the leopard is not endangered in the SADC.

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[17] IUCN, Informing Decisions on Trophy Hunting, Case Study 5 (Apr. 2016), p. 13, available at https://www.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_informingdecisionsontrophyhuntingv1.pdf.

[18] MNRT (2017), p. 2; DNPW (2016), p. 16; Republic of Mozambique, Non-Detriment Findings for *Panthera leo* (Africa Lion) Sport Hunting in Mozambique (Oct. 2016), p. 15; Namibian Assn. of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO), The State of Community Conservation in Namibia: A Review of Communal Conservancies, Community Forests, and Other CBNRM Initiatives (2015), p. 10; R. Naidoo et al., Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016); M. Nkwame, 17 New Wildlife Areas Establishment in Offing, Daily News (July 2, 2015); WWF-Tanzania, Tanzania's Wildlife Management Areas (2012/2013), p. 11; USAID, Tanzania Wildlife Management Areas, Final Evaluation Report (July 15, 2013), p. 12.

[19] PHASA (2012), p. 6-7.

[20] IUCN (2016), Case Study 4, p. 12; ZPWMA & Zimbabwe Professional Hunters & Guides Assn., Workshop Report: Leopard Management in Zimbabwe (Mar. 2016), p. 10-15; see also P.J. Funston et al., Insights into the Management of Large Carnivores for Profitable Wildlife-Based Land Uses in African Savannas, PLoS ONE 8(3) (Mar. 20, 2013), available at http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0059044.

[21] SADC, TFCAs, available at http://www.sadc.int/themes/natural-resources/transfrontier-conservation-areas/; see also SADC, Transfrontier Conservation Areas (2016), p. 1.

[22] SADC (2016), p. 4-39; World Bank, Conservation and Development in Mozambique, Lessons from the Transfrontier Conservation Areas Program and New Perspectives for the MozBio Program (2015).

[23] J. Hanks & W. Myburgh, The Evolution and Progression of Transfrontier Conservation Areas in the Southern African Development Community, Ch. 9, p. 15.

6. The 2016 IUCN *Red List* does not find the leopard to be "endangered" throughout its range. It assesses the species as "vulnerable." Moreover, in Southern and East Africa, the relevant subspecies (*Panthera pardus pardus*) is assessed to be "potentially vulnerable"—a ***question***, not a conclusion. The *Red List* recognizes leopard populations in Southern Africa as the "healthiest."[24]

7. According to the *Red List*, the leopard's extant range has declined but still exceeds 8.5 million km^2, with between 4.3 million and 6.3 million km^2 of range available in Southern and East Africa. This estimate is 2.6 to 3.8 times ***larger*** than the range available for the threatened-listed African lion.[25] Most decline in the leopard's range has occurred ***in areas where the species is already listed as endangered***.[26] ESA Factor A does not support an uplisting for the threatened-listed populations.

8. The source on which the petition relies is not the best available information as it compares "historic" habitat, defined as ***1750***, to current habitat. Approximately 270 years is far too long of a time lapse to provide a fair point of comparison and does not provide a useful model for the present.[27]

9. The leopard's current secure habitat can be threatened by over-regulation and trade bans that reduce the benefits and incentives for landholders (including governments) to maintain the land for wildlife.[28] It is no accident that the countries where the leopard has no value have declining leopard populations and habitat, while the leopard is "healthiest" in the SADC countries where it is threatened-listed, and valued as a tourist-hunted game animal.[29] The petitioned uplisting would act as a disincentive and be detrimental to the species.

10. The SADC countries have expressed concern that uplisting will diminish habitat and result in habitat conversion for livestock grazing and subsistence farming. In response to the status review, the wildlife authorities of Tanzania pointed out:

> Leopard is among valuable trophy species that attract the majority of trophy hunters to Tanzania and, therefore, its contribution to survival of the trophy hunting industry cannot be understated (Wildlife Division Database). The protection of leopard habitats and strong holds is incentivized by financial returns realized through trophy hunting. It can, therefore, be predicted that the move to ban hunting of the species will likely create disincentives for Government and local communities to protect the leopard and its natural habitat ...

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[24] A.B. Stein et al., *Panthera pardus*, IUCN Red List (2016).

[25] H. Bauer et al, *Panthera leo*, IUCN Red List (2015 rev. 2016) (extant range for lion estimated at 1,654,375 km^2). It would be inconsistent to list the lion as threatened, but then up-list a species with higher population estimates and greater variation in range and prey base.

[26] IUCN Red List (2016).

[27] Jacobsen et al. (2016), p. 3; ANAC (2016), p. 5 ("In particular the Jacobson et al. (2016) assessment seems to be of little value because it is discussing 'historic' range loss, and it defines 'historic' as 1750! So it is difficult to see how that helps advise practical conservation, but it makes for sensational numbers about extensive range loss. As discussed in point 12 in Mozambique more than 74% of mainland is still covered by natural habitats.").

[28] Lindsey et al. (2012), p. 7.

[29] E.g., IUCN Red List (2016); FWS, General Advice on Import of Sport-Hunted Trophies of Leopards (*Panthera pardus*) from the Republic of Mozambique for the Calendar Year 2015 (Sept. 28, 2015), p. 2 ¶ 2 ("In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, the leopard is still numerous and even thriving in some areas, while in North Africa the species is on the verge of extinction.").

> Listing the leopard as endangered under the US Endangered Species Act will have detrimental impact not only to the economy of Tanzania, but also to conservation of biodiversity and wellbeing of communities living around protected areas ... [Since the FWS closed import of elephant trophies from Tanzania,] Concessions ... totaling more than 73,000 km^2 have been returned to the Wildlife Division in 2016 by several hunting operators, that without clients cannot afford anymore the costs of maintaining these vast areas in a wild and pristine condition. The number is growing as we are writing this response. These 73,000 km^2 cannot be transformed into photo tourism areas as they are mostly pristine wilderness with no infrastructure. Without operating or anti-poaching funds from the Safari Operators, the habitat is already disappearing and in short order, this land will be occupied by livestock, people, and snares.
>
> The crucial contributions of Safari operators to conservation in Tanzania are under threat.[30]

This is an avoidable threat, as long as the FWS continued to acknowledge that tourist sport hunting of leopard secures necessary habitat and prey base.

The leopard is sustainably utilized for recreational purposes and is not excessively utilized for scientific or commercial purposes in the SADC countries (ESA Factor B).

11. The leopard was initially ESA-listed due to concern for the "drastic" legal commercial trade in leopard skins. For instance, "in 1968 and 1969 alone, over 17,000 leopard hides were imported into the United States."[31] The U.S. trade immediately stopped with ESA listing, and the legal international commercial trade in skins ceased when the leopard was listed on Appendix I of CITES in 1975. That trade is not of concern today.

12. The leopard is well protected by listing on Appendix I, which prohibits commercial trade. This listing also prohibits legal non-commercial trade unless the exporting and importing countries each find the trade is not detrimental to the survival of the species.[32]

13. Trade in hunting trophies is further limited by CITES Res. Conf. 10.14, which sets a maximum annual export quota for each country requesting trade in sport-hunted leopard trophies.[33] Compliance with the quotas is overseen by the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee, Standing Committee, and Parties. Decisions taken at the last Conference of the Parties in October 2016 have requested range nations

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[30] MNRT (2017), p. 10-11.

[31] FWS, Proposed Threatened Status for the Leopard in Sub-Saharan Africa, 45 Fed. Reg. 19007 (Mar. 24, 1980), p. 19008 (leopard listed "primarily because of overutilization for commercial purposes and modification of habitat").

[31] FWS (1980), p. 19008; Dep't of Interior, News Release, Leopard in Southern Africa Reclassified to "Threatened" Species (Jan. 29, 1982).

[32] Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, art. III.

[33] The leopard was listed when CITES went into force, and the listing "was not wholly based on documented scientific data." FWS (2015), p. 4 ¶ 15. The series of resolutions culminating in 10.14 were adopted by the CITES Parties at the request of range states, to establish and control the trade in sport-hunting trophies. The Parties agreed to maximum export quotas and have reviewed and revised those quotas over time. E.g., Review of Resolution Conf. 6.9, Doc. 7.28 (1989); Trade in Leopard Skins, CoP5 Doc. 5.23 (1985); Draft Resolution from Zambia, Trade in Leopard Trophies, CoP5 Doc. 5.23.1 (1985); Summary, 1st Session of Committee I 5 Oct. 2004, CoP13 Com. I Rep. 1 (Rev. 1) (2004); Summary Record of the Second Session of Committee I 5 June 2007, CoP14 Com. I Rep. 2 (Rev. 1) (2007).

review their current leopard quotas.[34] The review is in progress and several nations are improving their monitoring and quota-setting, which further ensures the non-detriment of offtakes and exports, and demonstrates the adequacy of this regulatory mechanism. In short, this trade is highly regulated, and that regulation is both sufficient and responsive. The risk of overutilization having a population-level effect on the species does not exist given this system.

14. Further, the number of trophies in trade is well below the quotas approved by the CITES Parties. The petition substantially overstates trade by citing to a "gross imports" output, which reflects the highest reported quantity of imports and exports.[35] Even at this highest possible level, annual trade represents only 1,019 sport-hunted trophies of leopard—less than 39% of the approved export quota (2,648). A more conservative, yet still overstated analysis, estimates the ***total*** number of leopard (bodies, skins, trophies, and live animals) in international trade at 659-855 per year.[36] This result is one-third lower than the Petition's estimates, and represents only 25% to 32% of the total approved export quota.

15. Actual leopard offtakes are even lower than this conservative estimate. Hunting offtakes reported by Mozambique (60 in 2015), South Africa (36 in 2015), and Tanzania (139 in 2015) are far below the trade database estimates, and only half of each country's respective CITES export quota, or less: ~50% for Mozambique (120 leopard trophies), ~24% for South Africa (150), and ~28% for Tanzania (500).[37]

16. The leopard is further protected by FWS implementation of CITES. In compliance with the Convention, and each year since 1982, the FWS' Division of Scientific Authority (DSA) has made a finding that the import of sport-hunted trophies is not detrimental to the leopard's survival in the wild before allowing those imports. The DSA has had no difficulty making these findings, using the "best available scientific and management information" and "best available biological information."[38] The second listing factor,

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[34] CoP17, Decs. 17.114-17.117, Quota for Leopard Hunting Trophies (2017) ("Parties, which have quotas, established under Res. Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting."). Note that even non-SADC countries with threatened-listed leopard populations are reviewing the status of their export quotas. At the most recent Animals Committee meeting (July 2016), Uganda noted that it has commissioned a report on the status of the leopard and is implementing a national Large Carnivores Action Plan (2015), with support of the Wildlife Conservation Society. It has developed sustainable hunting procedures, carefully enforces its quota, and only sets a national offtake quota of 10 leopard. Kenya noted that the country does not export leopard trophies; however, Kenya employs a management strategy for large carnivores and, since 2014, has new wildlife legislation to even more effectively protect at-risk species.

[35] The *Guide to Using the CITES Trade Database* counsels against using "gross imports" to estimate international trade levels, as the petition does, because this format calculates the highest number of items that could possibly have been traded. In this way, "gross imports" is substantially overstated. Available at https://trade.cites.org/cites_trade_guidelines/en-CITES_Trade_Database_Guide.pdf.

[36] Conservation Force prepared an independent assessment of the level of trade in leopard parts and products using the recommended "Comparative Tabulation" format. Note, however, Comparative Tabulation is still an overstated estimate because of differences in how exporting and importing countries report trade figures.

[37] ANAC (2017), p. 5; South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), pers. comm.; MNRT (2017), p. 8.

[38] FWS, Importation of Leopard Trophies (June 10, 1982), p. 1; FWS, General Advice on Imports of Sport-Hunted Trophies of Leopards (*Panthera pardus*) from Seven Range States for the Calendar Year 2016 (Apr. 14, 2016), p. 1-11.

overutilization, can***not*** be satisfied here because the DSA has repeatedly confirmed the trade in sport-hunted trophies is ***not*** detrimental and is therefore sustainable.

17. Illegal commercial trade in leopard parts occurs primarily in the North and West African countries in which the species is listed as endangered.[39] The SADC countries indicate that illegal commercial trade in leopard parts is low.[40] The species is valued more as regulated trophy trade than for illegal products in those countries. The one possible exception is South Africa, where leopard skins are valued for use in religious practices and may be illegally harvest. However, that illegal use is being controlled by the South African government in partnership with NGOs like Panthera, which distributed 14,000 synthetic leopard skins to reduce reliance on wild leopard skins.[41]

18. Isolated cases of poaching or overharvest are not significant at the population level and do not have a population-level negative effect. They are not sufficient to endanger the leopard, which can recover quickly from isolated declines due to high fecundity and its ability to inhabit a diverse range of habitat and subsist on an "extremely catholic" prey base including everything from insects to small mammals, large ungulates, and domestic livestock and pets.[42] This all adds to the species resilience and tolerance of utilization.

Existing regulatory mechanisms are more than adequate to ensure utilization is sustainable and the leopard is properly managed in the SADC countries (ESA Factor D).

19. Sport hunting in the SADC countries is regulated and monitored by robust national conservation laws and CITES processes. These laws and regulations have been enacted since the leopard was downlisted in 1982, which indicates these regulatory mechanisms are much more than adequate to protect the species. For instance, the conservation laws of Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe were enacted in the 1990s or 2000s—more recently than the leopard was downlisted. The CITES Secretariat rates each country's laws as "Category I"—the same category as the ESA.[43]

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[39] The sources cited by the FWS's 90-Day Finding largely focus on West and North Africa—where the leopard is already listed as endangered. Only two sources come from Southern Africa. In one, the leopard was caught in a bushmeat snare, but that poaching was not clearly related to commercial trade in leopard parts. The only relevant source from the SADC discusses poaching in South Africa, which may be related to a religious practice in that country and is not considered widespread.

[40] ANAC (2017), p. 8; MNRT (2017), p. 6; ZPWMA (2012), p. 9.

[41] Public education has also been prioritized to reduce use and possible poaching of real leopard skins. However, it should be noted that the age of many of the skins used in religious practices is unknown. C. Torchia, In South Africa, Conservationists Offer Fake Leopard Hides, Associated Press (Jan. 28, 2017), http://www.sfgate.com/news/crime/article/In-South-Africa-conservationists-offer-fake-10890867.php.

[42] K. Nowell & P. Jackson, Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan for Wild Cats (IUCN 1996), p. 25, 28 ("Martin & deMeulenaer (1988) simulated the effects of high harvests on leopards ... their model also indicated that even very high offtakes ... had produced only a slight decline ... [t]hey considered leopard to be generally resilient to harvest up to a critical threshold, which varies with density."); FWS (2015), p. 2 ¶ 7; IUCN Red List (2016); C. Owen et al., Copulatory Parameters and Reproductive Success of Wild Leopards in South Africa, 91 Journal of Mammalogy 1178-87 (Oct. 15 2010), available at https://academic.oup.com/jmammal/article/91/5/1178/901082.

[43] CITES Secretariat, National Laws for Implementation of the Convention, CoP17 Doc. 22 & Annex 3 (2016), available at https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/17/WorkingDocs/E-CoP17-22-A3-R1.pdf.

20. These regulatory mechanisms are more than adequate to protect the species and are constantly being reviewed and updated accordingly. Although Namibia's Conservation Ordinance and the conservancy amendment were enacted in the mid-1990s, the Ordinance has been amended, most recently in 2017, to respond to emerging management issues. This amendment increases the penalties for poaching of specially protected species.[44] South Africa also adopted its governing law, the National Environmental Management Act, in the late 1990s and has updated its regulations governing Threatened or Protected Species and CITES Implementation in 2007 and 2010. In 2017, South Africa published draft Norms and Standards governing leopard hunting for public comment.[45] Zimbabwe enacted its fundamental Parks and Wildlife Act, Ch. 20:14, which devolved use rights to communal land holders (the basis for current CBNRM programs) in 1996.[46] Since then, it has developed regulations to implement an age-based off-take policy.[47] The FWS has previously concluded that these countries maintain strong regulation of wildlife management and enforcement.[48]

21. Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia have each adopted new conservation laws/regulations in the last two years. In 2014 and 2017, Mozambique adopted and amended a Conservation Law to increase the penalties for poaching, streamline natural resource management, and codify sharing of hunting fees and the conditions for gazetting new Community Conservation Areas. These amendments modernize the country's wildlife policies and reflect a heavy emphasis on law enforcement and anti-poaching. It is expected that Mozambique's laws will now be rated "Category I" by the CITES Secretariat.[49]

22. Tanzania updated its Conservation Act in 2009, its Wildlife Management Area regulations in 2013, and its Tourist Hunting regulations as recently as 2015 and 2017. Among other things, Tanzania increased the benefits-sharing for communities in Wildlife Management Areas and set a minimum size for lawful leopard trophy exports. To ensure sufficient anti-poaching resources, Tanzania reinstated the Selous revenue retention system, which retains 50% of revenues from hunting in the Reserve to management and law enforcement within the Reserve.[50] The CITES Secretariat is also expected to assess Tanzania's legislation as Category I.[51] Like Mozambique, Zambia updated its wildlife law in 2015 and transferred the former wildlife authority to a government department supported by a dedicated wildlife fund. In 2016, several Statutory Instruments, including one governing the hunting of Big Cats, were drafted.[52]

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[44] The Conservation Ordinance and conservancy amendment are available at http://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/nature-conservation-ordinance-1975-no-4-of-1975-lex-faoc018007/ and http://www.lac.org.na/laws/pdf/natureconservation.pdf; the amendment was published in Namibia's *Government Gazette No. 6344* on June 28, 2017.

[45] South Africa, DEA, Regulations Governing Wildlife, available at https://www.environment.gov.za/legislation/actsregulations.

[46] Available at http://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/parks-and-wild-life-act-chapter-2014-lex-faoc008942/.

[47] Statement at the most recent Animals Committee (July 2017).

[48] FWS (2016). It is inconsistent with the DSA's repeated findings to now find these mechanisms inadequate.

[49] ANAC (2017), p. 7; ANAC (2016), p. 20; ANAC, National Ivory and Rhino Action Plan Progress Report (2017), available at https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/69/E-SC69-29-03-A-12.pdf.

[50] MNRT (2017), p. 8-9.

[51] MNRT (2017), p. 8-9; TAWA (2016), p. 48.

[52] DNPW (2016), p. 5-8, 10-12, 26, 32, 43-44.

These legislative improvements support the SADC countries in effectively managing, protecting, and benefiting from wildlife like leopard.

23. Moreover, the development of CBNRM programs must be considered as a new regulatory mechanism that did not exist in 1982, but which now provides valuable habitat for leopard and prey. Communities are empowered to benefit from wildlife by the adoption of laws and regulations giving them use rights to game on their lands. This innovation has paved the way for recovering wildlife populations in areas formerly devoted to agriculture or grazing. CBNRM programs reflect the SADC countries' commitment to linking the recovery of game populations to rural development and poverty reduction.[53]

24. Range nations have also adopted management plans for the leopard and felid species, like Tanzania's *Lion and Leopard Conservation Action Plan*. The SADC countries adaptively manage leopard hunting with careful quota-setting, monitoring, and reporting.[54] They have recently adopted regulations and policies to further ensure the sustainability of leopard offtakes. For example, as recommended by the CITES Conference of the Parties, range nations are updating their non-detriment findings for leopard exports.[55] South Africa adopted a zero quota when its Scientific Authority determined it did not have sufficient information to assess the severity of threats facing the leopard. Leopard hunting has been suspended for two years while the Scientific and Management Authorities have gathered data for an informed NDF. This exemplifies adaptive and responsive management, and is evidence that the range nations' regulatory mechanisms are more than adequate and no uplisting is required.[56]

25. Another example: The Ministry of Environment and the Professional Hunters Association of Namibia are collaborating to update the national census of leopard populations since the last comprehensive census was undertaken in 2010-2011. One-hundred camera traps have been set, covering 1,226 km^2 at 50 select sites. Over one million images have been collected so far, and the census is still on-going. The results will provide a scientific estimate of Namibia's leopard population trend, and provide the basis for quota-setting and revising Namibia's CITES export quota.[57]

26. As another example: Tanzania is implementing a Lion and Leopard Conservation Action Plan and in the process of planning a workshop to update its leopard population information and export quota.[58] The country has greatly reduced poaching through implementing a national anti-poaching strategy and a strategy for expanding Community Wildlife Management Areas, intended to increase the incentives

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[53] TAWA (2016); R. Cooney et al., The Baby and the Bathwater: Trophy Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods, 249 FAO Unasylva 3-15 (2017/1), available at http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/b9ab7023-3045-4d6b-b782-87907ef6b7c7/; IUCN (2016), Case Study 5, p. 13; SADC, Natural Resources and Sustainable Use Webpage, available at http://www.sadc.int/themes/natural-resources/.

[54] E.g., MNRT (2017), p. 8-9; ANAC (2017), p. 5-6; DNPW (2016); ZPWMA (2012), p. 10-11; ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. 4-8 (practices include NDFs, intensive monitoring of offtakes, reporting, etc.); Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, NDF for Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), South Africa (Sept. 10, 2015).

[55] ZPWMA (2012), p. 20.

[56] Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, NDF for Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), South Africa (Sept. 10, 2015).

[57] Ministry of Environment and Tourism and Namibia Professional Hunters Association (2017).

[58] MNRT, National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade (Oct. 30, 2014); Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (2009), containing C. Packer et al., Tanzania Lion and Leopard Conservation Action Plan.

for rural communities to tolerate dangerous game like leopard. The Tanzania Wildlife Authority was formed in 2016 as an independently funded wildlife management/conservation authority and is now responsible for implementing these plans.[59]

27. As another example, in 2012, Zimbabwe held its first workshop on leopard hunting, and has held two more in 2016 and 2017 to review and revise offtake and export quotas. As a result of these workshops, Zimbabwe reduced the total quota allocation and limited the allocation to properties over a minimum size.[60] It also adopted a preliminary age limit for exportable trophies. Zimbabwe is updating its 2012 non-detriment finding and continuing an intensive leopard and trophy monitoring program which has been in place since 2009.[61]

28. The petition's cited source, a 2015 analysis of national legislation enacted to combat wildlife trafficking, is not informative for assessing the adequacy of regulatory measures to control legal, non-commercial trade, and is already outdated given the laws and regulations enacted in 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. Trafficking in leopard parts is not considered to be a significant problem in the SADC countries in which the leopard is listed as threatened.[62] The petition's sources primary relate to West African countries in which the leopard is already listed as endangered.

29. Finally, leopard in the SADC countries are adequately protected by the ESA threatened listing and 4(d) special rule. Under the special rule, "all prohibitions of § 17.31," the same prohibitions that apply to endangered-listed species, apply to leopard. The only exception is that a sport-hunted leopard trophy "legally taken ... may be imported without a Threatened Species permit" as long as all CITES obligations are met.[63] Put differently, leopard trophies may only be imported once the hunter receives an import permit, which is issued only if the DSA has issued a non-detriment finding, and the hunter receives an export permit from the country of origin. This system ensures sustainable offtakes monitored by both the country of origin and the FWS (country of import). Uplisting offers no benefits for leopard because the species does not need any further protection.[64]

No other natural or man-made factor poses a risk of endangerment to the species (ESA Factor E)—in fact, regulated sport hunting and national policies in the SADC countries are reducing the incidence of human-leopard conflict.

30. The IUCN *Red List* notes a 24% increase in ungulate species (leopard prey base) in Southern Africa. The strength of the leopard's broad prey base is confirmed by ungulate/large mammal surveys submitted to the FWS (by commenters and SADC countries) which observed stable or increasing populations of

[59] TAWA (2016), p. 33-34.

[60] ZPWMA (2012), p. 11; ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. 26, 45-47.

[61] Zimbabwe made this point when it intervened at trhe

[62] ANAC (2017), p. 5-8; MNRT (2017); ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. .

[63] 50 C.F.R. § 17.40(f).

[64] FWS (2015), p. 10.

duiker, eland, impala, kudu, warthog, zebra, and other prey species.[65] This healthy prey base helps to sustain the healthy leopard population in the SADC.

31. In the countries facing the highest levels of bushmeat poaching and prey base depletion, the leopard is ***already*** listed as endangered,[66] and therefore uplisting the species will not have any effect on loss of prey base.

32. A leopard's diet is extremely broad, and leopard may prey on livestock, dogs, or even people. For this reason, leopard represent a significant threat to rural villagers.[67] Concern over human-leopard conflict was one of the initial reasons for listing the species. However, one primary reason for downlisting the leopard in 1982 was to reduce conflict and increase local tolerance by creating value for leopard as a game animal.[68] Regulated sport hunting continues to generate crucial funding, improve livelihoods, and compensate those injured by leopard or other dangerous species.[69] Among other things, CBNRM programs require sharing of hunting fees with communities, which connects the conservation of game species to improved rural livelihoods. In addition to government payments, hunting generates jobs, financial or in-kind contributions, consolation payments, and distribution of hunted meat (please see points 43-49 below).

33. National laws and operator policies specifically aim to reduce conflict by compensation. Tanzania, for instance, enacted consolation regulations under which the government will compensate a farmer or family impacted by dangerous wildlife like leopard.[70] Hunting operators have also adopted policies by which they will compensate for lost livestock, bodily injury, or death caused by leopard, lion, elephant, buffalo, and other game.[71] Giving rural communities the security of compensation incentivizes better tolerance of these species. It both encourages people to live alongside leopard, and to accept higher numbers of leopard on the land.[72]

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[65] IUCN Red List (2016); Ministry of Arts and Tourism, Large Mammal Survey (2015); DPNW (2016), p. 39-43; TAWA (2016), p. 38-39; Friends of Hwange Trust, Hwange Game Count (2016), available at http://friendsofhwange.com/hwange-game-count-2016/; NACSO (2015), p. 35-37.

[66] IUCN Red List (2016).

[67] E.g., B.M. Kissui, Livestock Predation by Lions, Leopards, Spotted Hyenas, and Their Vulnerability to Retaliatory Killing in the Maasai Steppe, Tanzania, 1-11 Animal Conservation (2008). Note, this article was written before Tanzania enacted comprehensive and responsive consolation regulations.

[68] FWS (1980), p. 19010; FWS (1982), p. 4204, 4206.

[69] L.H. Swanepoel et al., The Relative Importance of Trophy Harvest and Retaliatory Killing of Large Carnivores: South African Leopards as a Case Study, 44(2) South African Journal of Wildlife Research 115 (Oct. 2014), p. 119.

[70] Tanzania, Wildlife Conservation (Dangerous Animals Damage Consolation) Regulations (2011).

[71] M. Boguslawski, Tanzania Operators Summary Report (2016).

[72] Research has shown that trophy hunting revenues and benefits like game meat and infrastructure projects can incentivize tolerance for leopard among local ranchers or herders and rural residents. E.g., IUCN (2016); Cooney et al. (2017/1); N. Leader-Williams & J.M. Hutton, Does Extractive Use Provide Opportunities to Offset Conflicts between People and Wildlife? In: R. Woodroffe et al. (eds.), People and Wildlife: Conflict or Coexistence? (2005); P.A. Lindsey et al., Determinants of Persistence and Tolerance of Carnivores on Namibian Ranches: Implications for Conservation on Southern African Private Lands, PLoS ONE 8(1) (2013); Lindsey et al. (2012); A.B. Stein et al., Farm Management and Ecosystem Analyses of Leopard Conservation in North-Central Namibia, 13 Animal Conserv. 419 (2011); P.A. Lindsey et al., Attitudes of Ranchers Towards African Wild Dogs *Lycaon pictus*, Conservation Implications on Private

34. As another example, in Zimbabwe, operators have also adopted compensation policies. In CAMPFIRE Areas, operators share revenue, employ local community members, and otherwise contribute to the districts and wards with community projects.[73] Linking sustainable use to improved livelihoods greatly reduced problem animal control (PAC) in these areas: from 2011 to 2015, leopard hunts in CAMPFIRE Areas generated almost $500,000 for the communities, and there were zero reported PAC offtakes.[74]

The leopard cannot be uplisted after "taking into account" the views and conservation efforts of SADC countries, as an endangered listing would obstruct their programs for the leopard and other species and reduce the funding, anti-poaching, and community incentives generated from sport hunting.

35. Section 4(b)(1) of the ESA directs the FWS to "tak[e] into account ... those efforts ... being made by any ... foreign nation ... to protect such species, whether by predator control, protection of habitat and food supply, or other conservation practices, within any area under its jurisdiction..."[75] Many of the SADC countries rely on regulated sport hunting to generate funds for wildlife management and enforcement, to share the burden of anti-poaching with the private sector, and to incentivize rural community tolerance of the leopard and other dangerous game.

Revenue Benefits

36. Information from the leopard range nations demonstrates the benefits of their hunting programs. For example, most operating budget revenue for Tanzania's and Zimbabwe's wildlife authorities derives from sport-hunting fees.[76] Two-thirds of the revenue in Namibia's Game Products Trust Fund (used to fund management surveys and anti-poaching, among other things) comes from hunting concessions, which "demonstrates the important role legal hunting plays in conservation."[77] In Mozambique, 60% of hunting revenues are used by the conservation authority to fund operations and anti-poaching, and 20% are directed to local communities.[78]

Land, 125 Biological Conservation 113 (2005); A. Loveridge, C. Packer, A. Dutton, Science and Recreational Hunting of Lions, in B. Dickson et al. (eds.), Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice (2009).

[73] CAMPFIRE Assn., The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program (Dec. 2016), p. 1, 22-25, available at http://campfirezimbabwe.org/index.php/downloads. Note that even operators that do not lease CAMPFIRE Areas maintain community programs, like Bubye Valley and Savé Valley Conservancies and operators leasing Safari Area concessions outside Hwange.

[74] ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. 28-43.

[75] 16 USC § 1533(b)(A)(a)(1). Section 8 of the ESA also encourages "international cooperation." 16 USC §§ 1537 & 1531(a)(5).

[76] TAWA (2016), p. 47-48, 60-61; Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 10.

[77] GPTF Fund Management Office, Report on the Activities of the GPTF: 2012-2016 (Sept. 2016), p. 4-7.

[78] ANAC (2016); ANAC (2017), p. 10-11.

Hunting fees have contributed over $65 million to wildlife management in these four countries in the period 2013-2015.[79] The revenues from leopard hunting have been a critical component of the total.[80] (Unfortunately, this total has been declining due to the FWS suspension of elephant and lion trophy imports.)

37. Sport-hunting revenues fund most government enforcement; for example, in Tanzania, approximately 80% of ordinary government anti-poaching is funded through hunting revenues.[81]

38. Hunting revenues also offset the costs of policing national parks, which typically are not met through entrance fees.[82]

Anti-Poaching Benefits

39. Hunting operators also provide boots on the ground through their own scout teams. They contribute rations, petrol, equipment, and training to government rangers and community scouts, and they may pay salaries for community scouts. These efforts increase anti-poaching coverage and reduce financial pressure on the national wildlife authority by shifting those costs to the private sector.[83]

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[79] Sport Hunting Revenues to the Wildlife Authority (USD)

	2013	2014	2015
Mozambique	$735,568.00	$615,457.00	$721,178.00
Namibia**	$638,505.39	$777,908.22	$995,010.11
Tanzania	$16,723,425.00	$16,277,373.00	$12,971,815.00
Zimbabwe	$5,423,995.00	$5,072,493.00	$3,256,698.00
	$23,521,493.39	$22,743,231.22	$17,944,701.11
** Only the contribution to the GPTF is included			

Note that revenues declined in 2015 and 2016, due to the FWS suspension of elephant trophy imports from Tanzania and Zimbabwe, and the de facto suspension of elephant trophy imports of Zambia and lion trophy imports from all range nations.

[80] Lindsey at al. (2007), p. 458 (leopard and lion generated ~20% of hunting income for Tanzania's wildlife authority); Lindsey et al. (2012), p. 3-6, 8; Southwick Assocs., The Economic Contributions of Hunting-Related Tourism in Eastern and Southern Africa (Nov. 2015), p. 50; A. Jorge, Costs and Benefits of the Presence of Leopards to the Sport-Hunting Industry and Local Communities in the Niassa National Reserve, Mozambique, 00 Conservation Biology (June 2013) Naidoo (2016); ZPWMA (2016) (trophy fees for leopard comprised over 6% of all fees in 2014, and over 8% in 2015); MNRT (2017) ("Approximately US$ 1,400,000 (9%) out of an average US$ 15,400,000.00 that is generated annually for Wildlife Division/TAWA is earned directly from leopard trophy fees").

[81] Tanzania, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015).

[82] IUCN (2016), Case Study 6, p. 14; TAWA (2016); MNRT (2017).

[83] TAWA (2016), p. 16-17 (safari operators "contributed and are contributing substantially to Tanzania's enhanced anti-poaching efforts ... [by providing] funding, equipment, and technical expertise for repairs, transportation, and critical funding for government game scouts as well as their own anti-poaching patrols ... Hunting companies' anti-poaching teams acting in collaboration with the [T]WD's Anti-Poaching Units, remove snares, prevent illegal logging, and arrest poachers in a coordinated and continuous effort."); see also Conservation Imperative, Custodians of the Wilderness: Tanzania (Jan. 13, 2016), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=227; Conservation Imperative, The Fate of the African Lion: Bubye Valley Conservancy (Aug. 4, 2015), available at https://vimeo.com/135337181; Conservation Imperative, Can Hunters Be Conservationists (Coutada 9 Mozambique) (May 1, 2016),

40. For example, in Tanzania, individual operator anti-poaching expenditures are enormous: a sample of 27 operators in 74 concessions contributed more than $6.7 million for anti-poaching in the 2013-2015 period. These contributions included light aircraft to facilitate anti-poaching patrols; vehicles, GPS, and satellite phones to improve ranger coverage and communications; training for village game scouts and government rangers; rewards for information about suspected poachers; and much more.[84] The operators' efforts extend the range of year-round surveillance and resulted in 7,170 patrol days, 1,409 poachers arrested, 6,233 snares and gin traps removed, 171 firearms and 1,557 rounds of ammunition collected, 704 vehicles confiscated, and 1,118 other weapons confiscated (results from 11 operating companies reporting).[85]

41. In Mozambique, operators are reducing poaching and rehabilitating wildlife areas depleted during the 15-year civil war (1977-1992). A few examples: One operator is implementing an anti-poaching plan at a cost of over $100,000 annually. The result has been thirty-fold growth in buffalo, sable, antelope, and other prey. A second operator maintains 40-50 game scouts pursuant to a written anti-poaching plan. Since 2003, scout teams have removed thousands of gin traps, caught on average 150 poachers, and seized numerous rifles. A third operator, on the border with South Africa, is part of the Greater Limpopo TFCA and helped develop the TFCA's anti-poaching strategy. This is crucial collaboration that prevents poachers from killing animals in one country and fleeing across the border.[86]

42. In Zimbabwe, the Dande Anti-Poaching Unit (DAPU) in the Mbire District has been incredibly successful in reducing poaching and growing wildlife populations in the area. In 2015, they collected over 2,300 snares. Through concerted efforts and community engagement, they collected only 1,479 snares in 2016. DAPU maintains 22 company scouts and 18 community scouts, and is wholly funded by hunting revenue and client donations.[87]

CBNRM Benefits

43. Regulated sport hunting in the SADC countries benefits rural communities through revenue-sharing, operator contributions to community projects, employment, and game meat distributions. "In parts of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, and Tanzania, revenues from trophy hunting have resulted in improved attitudes towards wildlife among communities, increased involvement of communities in CBNRM programs, requests to have land included in wildlife management projects, and in some cases increasing wildlife populations."[88] These programs did not exist in 1982, and the leopard is better off now than when it was initially downlisted due to the incentives generated by CBNRM.

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available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=264; Conservation Imperative, Custodians of Wilderness: Zambezi Valley, Zimbabwe (May 5, 2016), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=271; Conservation Imperative, The Fate of the African Lion: Zambia (Aug. 5, 2015), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=118.

[84] Boguslawski (2016).

[85] Boguslawski (2016).

[86] Conservation Imperative, Can Hunters Be Conservationists (Coutada 9 Mozambique) (May 1, 2016), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=264; Southern African Wildlife College, Community Development with Sabie Game Park (2013).

[87] DAPU, Year-End Report (2016); DAPU, Year-End Report (2015); Chiefs, EU in Wildlife Talks, The Herald (Apr. 2, 2016), available at http://www.herald.co.zw/chiefs-eu-in-wildlife-talks/.

[88] Lindsey at al. (2007), p. 463-64.

44. In Namibia, safari hunting revenues are essential to keeping communal conservancies operating. Fifty-two conservancies maintain hunting concessions and employ 158 full-time and 109 part-time staff. In 2015, they generated over N$ 45 million (US$ 3.33 million).[89] This revenue, and the existence of these conservancies, has helped Namibia's leopard population expand.[90] There is a clear link between the use and expanding leopard populations, as the leopard is a key species for hunting in Namibia.[91]

45. By law in Tanzania, hunting operators must provide $5,000 in community assistance per year and per concession. Most operators provide far more voluntarily.[92] From 2013-2015, a sample of 27 operators contributed over $3.13 million in community investment and created over 1,200 permanent jobs and thousands of seasonal jobs in remote areas of the country lacking other means of employment.[93]

46. In Zambia, operators lease concessions from communities in Game Management Areas. They make concession lease payments as well as share 50%+ of animal fees. They provide additional support for infrastructure projects as well. A small sample of four operators invested over $100,000 in community projects in 2015 and contributed an estimated $75,000+ in game meat to villages.[94] During the two-year moratorium on leopard and lion hunting, Zambia's wildlife authority received "lots of complaints from local communities" and human-wildlife conflicts increased, because communities did not receive the tolerance-inducing benefits from sport hunting.[95]

47. In Zimbabwe, CAMPFIRE operates on the basic principle that people are more tolerant of the negative effects of living with wildlife if wildlife has value for them. According to the wildlife authority, "hunting contributes to the conservation [of leopard and other game] via the financial revenue generated, which is ploughed back into conservation of the resource and empowers local communities to invest in their own rural development programs." Operators share revenues pursuant to concession agreements, and contribute game meat and infrastructure projects. "These revenues are used to support a variety of social services that benefit a large proportion of the local community." The revenue level turns on the extent of the local game populations and habitat. Under CAMPFIRE, communities benefit most if their game populations are thriving, which benefits both rural people and wildlife.[96]

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[89] NACSO (2015), p. 51.

[90] A.B. Stein et al., Namibia Large Carnivore Atlas (2012), p. 5 (reflecting 144% growth between 2004 and 2012 at the low end of the estimate (from 5,436 to 13,356 leopard), and 114% growth at the high end of the estimate (from 10,610 to 22,706 leopard)).

[91] Naidoo (2016).

[92] Tanzania, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations (2016) (16)(4).

[93] Boguslawski (2016). A 2012 study predicted "restrictions on lion hunting could potentially reduce the tolerance of communities in some areas ... [and] the funds available for ... community outreach." This prediction is occurring, and the impact is even worse because more than one species is subject to bans or trade barriers. Lindsey at al. (2012), p. 7-8 (also noting that the leopard was even more important than the lion "in financial terms").

[94] M. Boguslawski, Zambia Operators Summary Report (2017); DNPW (2016), p. 27-28, 33-34, 57; see also P.A. White & J.L. Belant, Provisioning of Game Meat to Rural Communities as a Benefit of Sport-Hunting in Zambia, PLoS ONE 10(2) (Feb. 18, 2015).

[95] N. Onishi, A Hunting Ban Saps a Village's Livelihood, The New York Times (Sept. 12, 2015), available at http://www.nytimes.com/2015/09/13/world/a-hunting-ban-saps-a-villages-livelihood.html?_r=0.

[96] DAPU (2015); M. Pieters Safaris, Sustainable Use Benefiting Communities, Blog (Nov. 18, 2015) (contributing over $200,000 annually "straight to the producer communities for community developmental projects"; in 2013-2014, for example, these funds were used for building or repairing five teachers' houses, ten classrooms, and four offices, obtaining school supplies, rehabilitating water infrastructure, constructing feeder roads, obtaining and repairing

Range Nation Views

48. The SACD countries that responded to the status review emphasized the importance of sport hunting to their leopard conservation efforts. For example, Mozambique described the benefits of regulated sport hunting, including generation of approximately $2.1 million in revenue to the wildlife authority and more than $3 million in anti-poaching, community, and block development during 2013 through 2015. Moreover:

> An analysis of the Safari Operator's s Annual Activities Reports shows the following benefits that sport-hunting provides to large carnivores, their habitat and their prey (ANAC 2016):
> a) [D]irect revenues e.g., jobs for local people. Safari Hunting Companies employed more than 800 people in 2015 of which about 40% were seasonal workers. Among these people there were also the anti-poaching teams.
> b) Meat is provided to the local communities. Although is difficult to assess the quantity, it is an important source of protein and increase the tolerance of communities toward wildlife and their understanding of legal regulated harvesting.
> c) [A]ssignment of monetary value to large dangerous carnivores and thus, increased incentive for rural people to tolerate lions outside of National Parks[.]
> d) [I]ncreased financial and logistical support for anti-poaching[.]
> e) [P]rotection of native prey species through decreased bush-meat poaching, Thousands of snares are removed annually by the anti-poaching teams of the hunting operators.
> f) [P]rotection of large carnivores' habitat against land conversion and unsustainable resource extraction e.g., logging and mining[.]
> g) [D]ecreased livestock presence, overgrazing and associated desertification.
> h) [D]ecreased exposure of large carnivores and their prey to domestic diseases from livestock[.][97]

49. Similarly, Tanzania's wildlife authority explained that sport hunting generates crucial funding for wildlife management and enforcement of protected areas, and incentives for "conservation of biodiversity and wellbeing of communities living around protected areas." Among other things:

> Funds generated from tourist safari hunting benefit [species] in Tanzania by:
>
> - Paying for conservation programs;
> - Paying for anti-poaching programs, personnel, and equipment;
> - Providing direct contributions from safari operators to anti-poaching patrols and scouts, and providing early detection and reporting of poaching incidents, all of which benefits the government by shifting these costs to the private sector;
> - Increasing habitat and reducing lion-human conflict by benefiting local communities through Tanzania's growing Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), including by disbursing 75% of the block fee and 70% of the permit fee to WMAs once it is paid by the concessionaire; and

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heavy equipment, and funding traditional ceremonies); ZPWMA, Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 11-22; CAMPFIRE Association (2016); ZPWMA (2016), p. 396-403.

[97] ANAC (2017), p. 10; ANAC (2016), p. 7-8.

- Justifying the preservation of most wildlife habitat and helping fund its management.[98]

50. Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe have each opposed the proposed uplisting and confirmed the leopard is not endangered within their jurisdictions. Range nations are in the best position to monitor, protect, and manage their leopard populations,[99] and Section 4(b)(1) mandates the FWS heavily weight the range nations' information in a listing determination under Section 4. In general, SADC nations are tired of the imposition of trade bans or "stricter domestic measures," and it is time the FWS listens to their concerns. The only impact of an uplisting will be to restrict the import of sport-hunted trophies into the U.S. But as the FWS acknowledged in 1982, after taking into account the views of range nations, "sport-hunting will benefit the species as a whole."[100]

CONCLUSION

The leopard's threatened status should be confirmed because none of the listing factors are met. The leopard is doing even better in the SADC countries now than when it was downlisted in 1982: its habitat is larger and more secure; strictly-protected habitat is reinforced by sustainable use areas like safari areas, communal land, and private ranches or conservancies; utilization is controlled and monitored, which has been repeatedly confirmed by the FWS DSA's yearly non-detriment findings; adequate and up-to-date laws and management plans protect the species; and management of the species is constantly being adapted to address identified risks. This is clear in the on-going review of export quotas, adoption of age limits on offtakes, workshops to assess threat mitigation, and more. The species has benefited from game status by reduced conflicts with humans and livestock. The CBNRM policies that incentivize greater conservation and tolerance by rural communities were all adopted since 1982. It would be inconsistent, and cut against the available information, to uplist a species that is better protected now than when it was downlisted to threatened.

Put simply, in the SADC countries, the leopard is not endangered. The IUCN does not assess it as any more than vulnerable (if even that). The range nations do not consider the leopard to be or want it to be listed as endangered. As in 1982, the best available information demonstrates that regulated hunting benefits the leopard, its prey, rural communities, and private land holders in the countries that depend on hunting as a conservation tool. The correlation is empirically proven: in the SADC countries, wildlife populations (including leopard) are generally stable or increasing, habitat is secure, poaching is controlled, and conflicts are manageable and mitigated.

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[98] TAWA (2016); MNRT (2017), p. 10-12.

[99] Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, preamble.

[100] FWS (1982), p. 4209.

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

Trophy Shippers, ATTN: Nicci Sheptick, (b) (6) Elk Grove Village, Illinois 60007

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

William Tittmann, (b) (6)

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): Male (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: N/A Sex (if known): N/A (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

Jamy Traut Hunting Safaris
Professional Hunter: Mr. Louw Lotter

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

   a. Country and location (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife was taken from the wild: Waterberg Plateau National Park, Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia

   b. Date wildlife was hunted: November 19, 2020

   c. Approximate age of animal: 15 years

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

Jamy Traut Hunting Safaris
Professional Hunter: Mr. Louw Lotter

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

Kings Taxidermy
27 Bahnoff Street
Otijiwarongo Region, Namibia

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).
   Attached.

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:	Mr. Louw Lotter
Business Name:	Jamy Traut Hunting Safaris
Address:	Farm Gravenstein
Address:	P.O. Box 35576
City:	Windhoek
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	Namibia

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

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

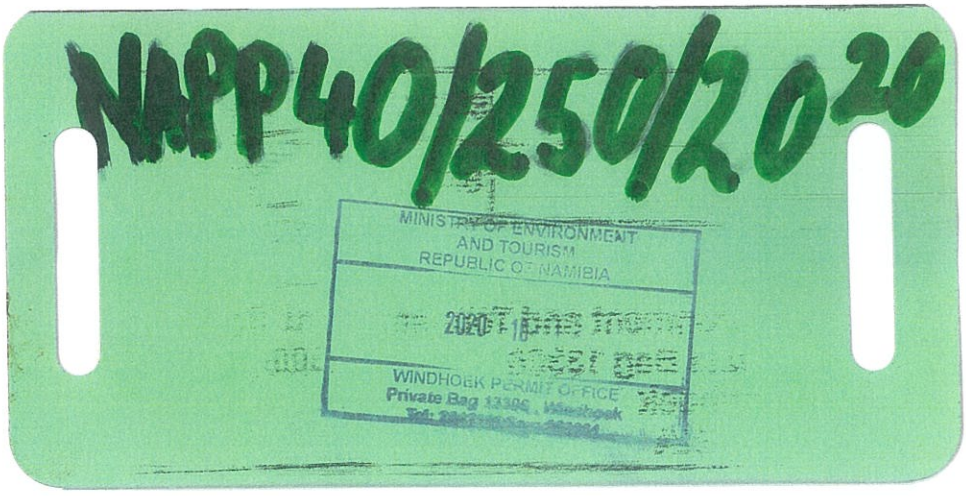
    I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by me and is being imported only for my personal use (i.e., **not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit**). If applying to import a leopard trophy, I under[redacted]leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature: [redacted] Date: January 13, 2021

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).


Serial No.:
SKULL
Hunting permit.....
SITES No.:
SKIN
Export permit.....
Environment and Tourism
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek
NAMIBIA
UNITY
LIBERTY
JUSTICE


NAPP40/250/2020
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
WINDHOEK PERMIT OFFICE
Private Bag 13306

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506

PERMIT No.:	193600
VALID FROM:	17 - 11 - 2020
VALID TO:	30 - 11 - 2020
RECEIPT No.:	P7608777

PERMIT TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES

Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)

Name of Trophy Hunter: N. C. Tittman

Residential Address: (b) (6) Playa Vista, CA 90094

Country: USA

To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies:

SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER
Blesbok		Impala Common		Springbok		Other	
Buffalo		Klipspringer		Steenbok		Subject to the attached Predator Trophy hunting Conditions. Please Contact Nearest MEFT office within 7days prior to hunt.	
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog			
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck			
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest, Black			
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue			
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's			
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard	1 X Male		
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm:
Waterberg Plateau Park

Guided by (name of guides): L Lotter

NAPP 40/250/2020

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM
Haimudi Tusneldy
ISSUING OFFICER (NAME & SIGNATURE)
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER
FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION
OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION ORDINANCE
AS AMENDED

Official MET date stamp

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
2020 -11- 10
WINDHOEK PERMIT OFFICE
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek
Tel: 2042111 Fax: 258861

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable.

prime press 012019

The following certificate must be completed immediately after each animal that has been hunted (please print)

Date	Species	LH*	RH*	LB*	RB*	Total	RW*	Age	Male/ Female	Farm		Signatures		
										Name	No	Farm owner	Hunter	Professional hunter Master hunting guide Hunting guide
19/11/20	Leopard							15yrs	M	Waterberg			[redacted]	

*L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward

No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.

This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting.

Only guide(s) as specified on the permit may conduct the hunt.

Permit Office 2010/03

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
Directorate Natural Resource Management
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek, NAMIBIA
Tel +264 61 2842111 Fax +264 61 258861

PERMIT CONDITIONS

TROPHY HUNTING OF CHEETHAS, LEOPARDS & LIONS

1. A trophy hunter, trophy hunting guide and trophy hunting operator must read and acknowledge and sign the predator trophy hunting permit conditions before the hunt commences.
2. A predator trophy hunting permit must be obtained before the hunt for a predator commences and must be in the physical possession of the trophy hunting guide while the predator is being hunted.
3. The trophy hunting operator concerned must give notice of the predator hunt to the regional office of the Ministry seven days before the hunt commences.
4. A predator trophy hunting permit is
    a) issued to a trophy hunter;
    b) non-transferable; and
    c) valid for a period specified in the permit.
5. Predators may only be hunted for trophies under the following conditions -
    a) only free roaming, self-sustaining and adult predators may be hunted as trophies with a minimum skull measurement of 27cm for a cheetah, 32cm for a leopard and 52cm for a lion;
    b) a female leopard may not be hunted as trophy;
    c) a predator may not be shot in any form of confinement or in a trap or in an area which is smaller than 1000ha;
    d) a predator may be baited, but a live animal may not be used as bait;

e) a predator may not be shot within a range of 1km of any other predator kept in captivity in any form;

f) a predator may be stalked, tracked or ambushed, but dogs or horses may not be used to hunt it;

g) predator trophy hunting may not take place during the period between 30 minutes after sunset in any day and 30 minutes before sunrise the following day and artificial light is prohibited;

h) a predator may not be shot from a moving vehicle or chased in any way with an aircraft;

i) a predator may not be hunted unless it belongs to a wild and sustainable population (It exists as a naturally interacting member of a wild and sustainable population in an area large enough for it to breed, forage and hunt freely and where there is a natural state of balance between forage, predator and prey);

j) a predator bred in captivity may not be trophy hunted;

k) a predator to be hunted may not be drugged in any form;

l) a canned hunting (any restriction of an animal's natural movement for the purpose of trophy hunting) in any form is illegal; and

m) a predator may only be hunted in areas as specified on the predator trophy hunting permit;

n) once the predator has been killed, the following must occur –

(i) the following photos must be taken immediately after the hunt, at the location where the predator was killed –

(aa) the predator lying on its right showing the feet;

(bb) the predator lying on its left showing the feet;

(cc) a close-up photo from the front showing the face of the predator, clearly depicting facial features: nose, eyes, and mouth, and a visible leopard hunting quota tag number, in case of a leopard;

(dd) a close-up photo of the trophy hunter and trophy hunting guide posing with predator, with all four

legs of the predator stretched out for clear visibility of genital feature such as scrotum and visible leopard hunting quota tag number;

(ii) the trophy hunter and trophy hunting guide must sign all the photos on the reverse side of the photos;

o) the recording sheet of the predator trophy hunting permit in Schedule G has to be filled in, in permanent ink, immediately after the hunt;

p) the trophy hunter and trophy hunting guide must sign on the reverse side of the predator trophy hunting permit with the following statement:

"We hereby individually and collectively declare that the predator recorded and photographed was hunted, shot and killed by us in full accordance with all the predator trophy hunting permit conditions.";

q) a telephonic report must be given to the staff member responsible for the predator trophy hunting permit register in the Permit Office in Windhoek within 72 hours of the predator being killed, and full details of the predator trophy hunting permit must be provided;

r) an unsuccessful predator hunt has to be reported to the Permit Office in Windhoek within 72 hours after the trophy hunting permit has expired;

s) no application for subsequent predator trophy hunting permit from a trophy hunting operator may be processed if the Permit Office has not received the report on the previous permit issued to his or her client (trophy hunter);

t) the original predator trophy hunting permit with full details as described in paragraph (u) must be handed in to the Taxidermist or shipping agent with the trophy; and

u) an application for an export permit to export a predator trophy must be handed in at the Permit Office in Windhoek and must be accompanied by –

(i) a copy of the passport of the trophy hunter and of a page thereof with an immigration stamp indicating the date of entry;

(ii) the original predator trophy hunting permit;

(iii) the leopard trophy hunting quota tag, in case of a leopard;

(iv) the recording sheet; and

(v) the original photos printed on photo paper (glossy paper) referred to in paragraph (n): and

(vi) export permit may not be issued if the conditions in paragraph (u) have not been met.

6. Condition regarding skin and skull of the hunted predator

(a) scrotum of the hunted predator must be left attached to the skin to confirm the sex of the animal.

(b) skin found without an obvious scrotum attached will be treated as female and will not be allowed to be exported.

(c) skin of the hunted predator must be brought to MET office (CITES Office) for tagging and inspection before the export permit can be issued.

(d) skull of the hunted predator must be brought to MET office (CITES Office) for SCI measurements before the export permit can be issued

7. ***Leopard trophy hunting quota tag is not transferable.***

Any contravention or non compliance with any regulation or permit condition is dealt with in accordance with the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1975), especially sections 84(5), 86, 87, 88 and 89.

SCHEDULE G

RECORD SHEET
(Regulation 114C (o))

Schedule G – RECORD SHEET
(Regulation 114C (o))

SPECIES HUNTED	Leopard		
HUNT PERMIT NUMBER	193600	CLIENT NAME	W. Tittmann
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER	L. Lotter	HUNTING OUTFITTER	J Traut Safaris
HUNTING BLOCK/PROPERTY NAME	Waterberg plateau Park	CONCESSION HOLDER/LANDOWNER	J Traut Safaris
HUNT START DATE	17 Nov 2020	HUNT FINISH DATE	19 Nov 2020

1. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL? ✓YES | NO

IF NO, WHY NOT?

_____

_____

2. HUNTING METHOD (tick appropriate box): i) BAIT AND BLIND ✓ ii) ON FOOT ☐

3. PRE-BAITING: ✓YES | NO

4. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED DURING HUNT (including pre-baiting if applicable): 12

5. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED ON BY PREDATOR (including pre-baiting if applicable): 5

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS (including pre-baiting if applicable): 14
The total number of nights that all bait sites were open (if 6 bait sites were open for 1 night = 6 bait nights)

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USED (including pre-baiting if applicable): 33
The total number of times that bait sites were 'freshened' with new bait

8.

SEX & AGE OF PREDATOR FEEDING ON BAITS DURING HUNT:	NUMBER:	EVIDENCE (SIGHTING, TRACKS, TRAIL CAMERA):
Adult male	5	Trail Cam
Adult female	4	"
Subadult male	2	"
Subadult female	1	"
Juvenile	4	"
Unknown	0	"

9. NUMBER OF PREDATOR SEEN MORE THAN 1 KM AWAY FROM BAITS: 2

I hereby acknowledge that I have read and understand the predator trophy hunting permit conditions:

Signatures:

Trophy Hunter: (b) (6) Date: 20/11/20

Trophy Hunting Guide: Date: 20/11/20

Trophy Hunting Operator: Date: 20/11/20

Permit Number: 1936 00

For official use: MET date stamp.

IF TROPHY WAS TAKEN:

10. DATE TROPHY TAKEN: 19 Nov 2020 11. GPS LOCATION (in decimal degrees): 520° 28'3.84" E17° 14's.279"

12. CONDITION OF PREDATOR (tick all appropriate boxes):

i) HEALTHY ☑ ii) UNHEALTHY ☐ iii) FULL STOMACH ☐ iv) MEDIUM STOMACH ☐

v) EMPTY STOMACH ☐

MEASUREMENTS:

13. BODY LENGTH (CM): 215 cm 14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM): 71

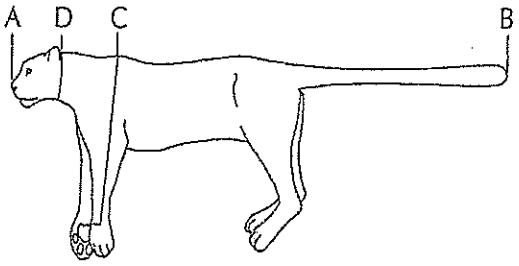
15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM): 64 cm 16. SKULL LENGTH (MM): ☐

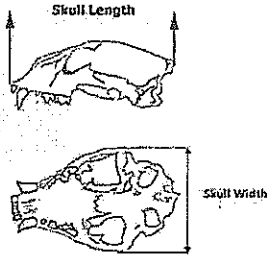
17. SKULL WIDTH (MM): ☐ 18. WEIGHT (KG) 73

MEASUREMENTS & PHOTOGRAPHS

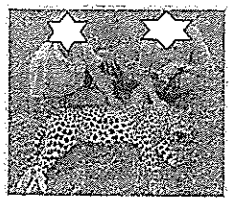
Measurements to be taken:

11. Body length (cm, tip of nose to tip of tail; Measurement A–B)
12. Shoulder height (cm, tip of scapula to back of plantar pad; Measurement C)
13. Neck circumference (cm, immediately behind the ear; Measurement D)
14. Skull length (mm, greatest length of skull, measured as a straight line between pegs)
15. Skull width (mm, greatest width of skull, measured across zygomatic arches)

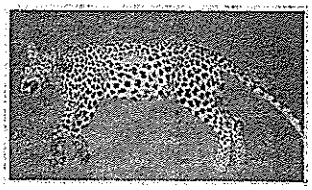




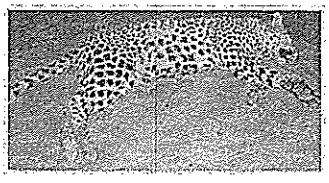
Photographs required before the trophy is skinned:



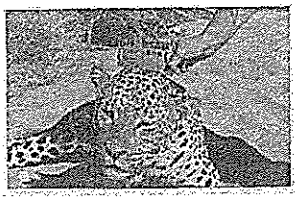
1. Side view showing the entire body with the hunter positioned directly behind for scale, and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



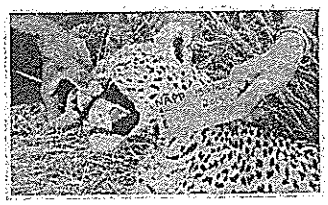
2. The predator lying on its right showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



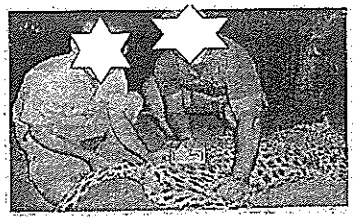
3. The predator lying on its left showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



4. Close up of the nose clearly showing the nose, eyes, and mount and a visible predator hunting quota tag number.

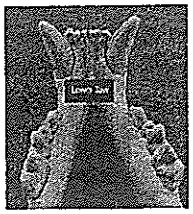


5. Frontal view of the teeth showing coloration and wear on the canines and incisors and visible predator hunting quota tag number..

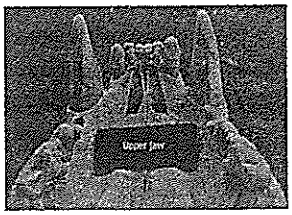


6. Hindquarters clearly showing the scrotum and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

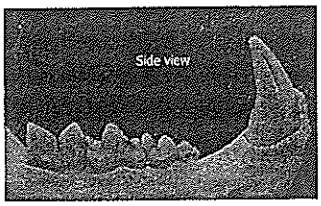
Photographs required from the cleaned skull:



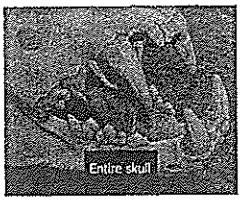
7. Lower jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.



8. Upper jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.



9: Side view of the lower jaw (either side) showing the canine and wear on the cusps of molars and premolars.



10. Wide shot of all the teeth showing wear, broken teeth, and teeth coloration.

SIGNATURE OF:

Trophy hunter: [redacted] Date: 20/11/20

Trophy hunting Guide: Date: 20/11/20

Trophy hunting Operator: Date: 20/11/20

JAMY TRAUT
HUNTING SAFARIS

CAPRIVI · KAOKOLAND
KALAHARI · PANORAMA
& WATERBERG

FARM GRAVENSTEIN No. 65, Windhoek District
P.O. BOX 90782, Klein Windhoek
WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA

Tel: +264 81 147 3816
Email: info@jamyhunt.com
Website: www.jamyhunt.com

INVITATION TO HUNT

Herewith Jamy Traut Hunting Safaris confirm that William Tittmann (USA) have been invited to hunt and travel with Jamy Traut Hunting Safaris from 16 November 2020 until 30 November 2020.

He will be hunting the following species:

Buffalo, leopard and several plainsgame species.

For any further details, please contact us at the numbers provided.

Sincerely,



Jamy Traut
5 November 2020

APPLICANT:

JAMES PONDER

IMPORT PERMIT APPLICATION

3.200.19

SECTION "E"

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   James Michael Ponder -(b) (6) Antioch, Illinois 60002

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

   John Jackson III of Conservation Force (504) 837-1233; permits@conservationforce.org

   James Michael Ponder (b) (6)

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): Male (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: N/A

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

N/A

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

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

Mozambique - Block L2

Nearest City Lichinga

b. Date wildlife was hunted: August 19, 2019

c. Approximate age of animal: 5 years old

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

Johan Calitz Safaris

P.H. - Jonny Hulme

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

EMIAC MOZ Lda - Complexo Textafrica, Bairro Da Soalpo, Chimoio, Mozambique

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).

Please see attached

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: Jonathan Hulme
Business Name: Johan Calitz Safaris
Address:
Address: Mozambique RUA NWAMITHIMBA, No. 1008 Matola
City:
State/Province: Niassa
Country, Postal Code: Mozambique

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: 1-16-2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

APPLICANT:

JAMES PONDER

HUNTING PERMITS

caça passada pelas entidades competentes"

.....

.....

.....

Carrega-mento	N.º de canos	Calibre	Fabri-cante	N.º de anos	N.º de livrete

TRANSGRESSÕES

Data	Artigo infringido	Multa	Rúbrica

REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DA TERRA, AMBIENTE E DESENVOLVIMENTO
ADMINISTRAÇÃO NACIONAL DAS ÁREAS DE CONSERVAÇÃO

(b) (6)

Art.25 do Dec.82/17 de 29 de Dezembro
LICENÇA DE CAÇA M/A SIMPLES N.º 178/2019

Áreas de caça BLOCO L2 JOHAN CALITZ

Nome JAMES MICAEL PONDER

Idade (b) (6)

Nacionalidade AMERICANA

Residência U.S.A.

Data de emissão 23/07/2019

Válido até 30/11/2019

Taxa paga 7.000,00 Mt

O DIRECTOR-GERAL

Bartolomeu Soto

TODO RECURSO NATURAL É VALIOSO AO PAÍS

REGISTO DOS ANIMAIS E ANOTAÇÕES DA FISCALIZAÇÃO

Espécies	N.º	Local de abate	Data	Visto	Espécies	N.º	Local de abate	Data	Visto
SABLE		BLK L2	1.8		GUINEAFOWL	2	BLK L2	2[illegible]	
WARTHOG		BLK L2	2.8		GUINEAFOWL		BLK L2	2[illegible]	
WATERBUCK		BLK L2	6.8		PANGOLIN		BLK L2	26.[illegible]	
BUFFALO		BLK L2	12.8						
LEOPARD		BLK L2	9.8						
HARTEBEEST		BLK L2	10						
BUSHBUCK		BLK L2	13						
ELAND		BLK L2	23.10						
HARTSBEEST		BLK L2	23						
SABLE		BLK L2	26.10						
BUSHBUCK		BLK L2	28.10						
DUIKER		BLK L2	29.10						
GUINEAFOWL		BLK L2	9.8						
GUINEAFOWL		BLK L2	13.8						
GUINEAFOWL		BLK L2	13.8						
GUINEAFOWL		BLK L2	22.10						

O CAÇADOR DEVE SER UM AGENTE FISCALIZADOR

O CAÇADOR DEVE CONHECER TODAS AS LEIS DE CAÇA

CONSERVATION FORCE A FORCE FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

† 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.
CHRISSIE JACKSON
PHILIPPE CHARDONNET, D.V.M.
SHANE MAHONEY
RENEE SNIDER

January 13, 2021

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

RE: Import Application for a leopard trophy
Applicant: JAMES Mike Ponder
Date of Hunt: August 19th, 2019
Country: Mozambique

Enclosed please find a permit application for the importation of a Southern African leopard trophy from Mozambique for Mr. Mike Ponder. Mr. Ponder hunted with Johan Calitz Safaris in Block L2 of the Niassa Reserve. Located in the North of Mozambique bordering Tanzania, Niassa Reserve is Africa's third-largest wildlife sanctuary, extending over 42,000km², it is about twice as large as the Kruger Park and almost three times the size of the Serengeti. Niassa is also one of Africa's most under-publicized and unvisited safari destinations, as well as one of the most important protected areas in Mozambique. It is considered a critical wildlife area for Africa and has the most significant numbers of wildlife, inclusive of leopard.

No enhancement documents are needed for leopard import permits however, we have included two fact sheets entitled, "The Benefits of Regulated Hunting for Leopard (Panthera Pardus) and "The Top 50 Reasons that Leopard are not Endangered"

If you have any questions about this import application, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Aimee Korver
Permits Paralegal Conservation Force

Cc: Mr. Mike Ponder W/ attachments

Enclosures:
a. FWS Permit Application Form 3-200-19
b. Notice of Representation,
c. Hunting Permits
d. The Benefits of Regulated Hunting for Leopard
e. The Top 50 Reasons the Leopard are not Endangered

APPLICANT:

JAMES PONDER

NOTICE

OF

REPRESENTATION

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 LEOPARD Trophy from MOZAMBIQUE.

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. This authority also may include execution of electronic signatures on my behalf, that may be required for the filing of my import permit application.

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: cf@conservationforce.org

(b) (6) [redacted]

SIGNATURE

James Michael Ponder

PRINT FULL NAME

1-16-2021

DATE

APPLICANT:

JAMES PONDER

BENEFITS OF REGULATED HUNTING FOR LEOPARD

BENEFITS OF REGULATED HUNTING FOR LEOPARD (*PANTHERA PARDUS*)

Legal, regulated tourist hunting of African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) benefits the species through mitigation of the primary threats: habitat loss and fragmentation; increased human populations leading to higher incidence of human-wildlife conflict; poaching and illegal wildlife trade; and prey base declines.[i]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is mitigated in part by fully-protected national parks, which provide over 400,000 km^2 of relatively secure habitat for leopard across the six Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries that rely on regulated hunting to sustain their leopard and leopard prey populations.[ii] The national parks are > 30,000 km^2 larger than in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted to "threatened" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and leopard are estimated to be present in most of the parks in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[iii] Regulated hunting revenues help cover the costs of policing these parks, which in most cases do not generate sufficient revenue to cover all enforcement expenses.[iv]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is further mitigated by areas dedicated to regulated hunting. In Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, hunting areas include government reserves, communal wildlife management areas, and private ranches. They are substantially larger than the national parks and represent over 700,000 km^2.[v] Leopard are estimated to be present across almost all hunting areas.[vi]

- **Habitat:** According to the 2016 IUCN *Red List* assessment of leopard, the species' total extant range exceeds 8.5 million km^2, with between 4.3 million and 6.3 million km^2 of range available in Southern and East Africa. Most decline in the leopard's range has occurred in areas where the species is already listed as endangered. It is no accident that the countries where the leopard has no value have declining leopard populations and habitat, while the leopard is "healthiest" in the SADC countries where it is threatened-listed and valued as a tourist-hunted game animal.[vii]

- **Habitat:** Communal wildlife areas are particularly important additional habitat. Community-based natural resource management was in the nascent stages in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted. It is now an important component of wildlife management policies in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and of growing importance in Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, and South Africa. Communal wildlife management areas provide almost 400,000 km^2 in habitat across Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[viii]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Revenue-sharing and infrastructure projects in communal areas funded by hunting revenues also help increase rural communities' tolerance for dangerous game like leopard.[ix] Leopard and similar game are otherwise retaliated against for damage to rural community livelihoods through predation on livestock (and sometimes, community members).[x]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Sustainable use of leopard improves rural community livelihoods, and greatly reduced problem animal control (PAC) in communal areas. In Zimbabwe, from 2011 to 2015, leopard hunts in CAMPFIRE Areas generated almost $500,000 for communities, and there were zero reported PAC offtakes.[xi]

3240 S I-10 Service Rd. W, Suite 200, Metairie, Louisiana 70001-6911, USA
Telephone: *(504)* 837-1233 • Fax (504) 837-1145 • E-mail: jjj@conservationforce.org
www.conservationforce.org

- **Illegal Trade:** Illegal commercial trade in leopard parts occurs primarily in the North and West African countries in which the species is listed as endangered. Reports from SADC countries indicate that illegal commercial trade in leopard parts is low, suggesting the species appears to be valued more as regulated trophy trade than for illegal products in those countries.[xii]

- **Prey Base:** The 2016 IUCN *Red List* noted a 24% increase in ungulate species (leopard prey) in Southern Africa. This healthy prey base helps to sustain the healthy leopard population in the SADC. The West and Central African countries facing the highest levels of bushmeat poaching and prey base depletion do not rely on regulated hunting as a basis for their national conservation policies.[xiii]

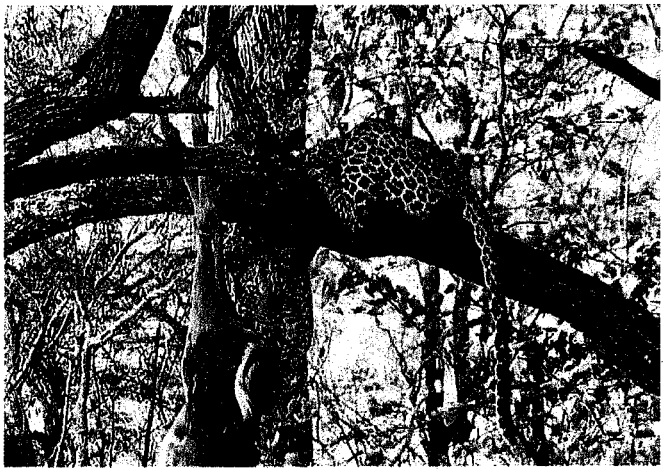


Photo Credit: Duncan Watson

- **Regulated Hunting:** In the SADC countries, leopard hunting is regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Resolution Conf. 10.14, which sets a maximum annual export quota for each country requesting trade in sport-hunted leopard trophies.[xiv] Compliance with these quotas is overseen by the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee, Standing Committee, and Parties.[xv]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting is further regulated by national laws and policies that have been "beefed up" in the past few years in response to expressed concerns. For example, over the past several years, the SADC countries have invested in greater leopard management, which had not been a prior area of focus because the species was considered so numerous. Among other things, Namibia has been conducting a national leopard survey funded by the government and hunting operators. Zimbabwe held its first workshop on leopard (2012), which led to reduced quotas and increased size limits.[xvi] Tanzania imposed a limit on the length of lawful leopard trophies (2015).[xvii] South Africa imposed a zero quota in 2015 due to the inability to find that leopard hunting offtakes were supported by sufficient data given the country's small population.[xviii] The Southern African range states held their first regional Large Carnivores Workshop in February 2018 to share data and establish common practices and data collection points.

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting offtakes are typically low. In Mozambique, 60 leopard were hunted in 2015, fulfilling half the national CITES export quota. In South Africa, 36 leopard were hunted in in 2015. In Tanzania, 139 leopard were hunted in 2015/2016 from a quota of 500.[xix]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard are on quota in far more countries and on far more blocks than any other species in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[xx] Income from leopard safaris is crucial to both national wildlife authorities, which rely in large part on income from regulated hunting to fund enforcement and management activities,[xxi] and to hunting operators, as leopard hunting generates the second-most income of any species in Tanzania and Zambia, the third-most income in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the fourth-most income in Mozambique.[xxii] Leopard hunts are also required to be fairly long—an average of 14 days (12 in Mozambique, 16 in Tanzania), which generates daily fees that operators reinvest in anti-poaching and management activities. On average, hunting operators invest approximately $80,000 in anti-poaching each year, which reduces the burden on the government wildlife authority and increases protected habitat for leopard and prey species.[xxiii]

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[i] A.B. Stein et al., *Panthera pardus*, IUCN Red List (2016), unpaginated.

[ii] Mozambique: ~88,000 km^2, National Administration for Conservation Areas, *Comment on U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard* (Jan. 2017), p. 3; South African: ~40,000 km^2, South African National Parks, https://www.sanparks.org/about/; Tanzania: ~58,000 km^2, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, *Comment on ESA Status Review of the Africa Leopard (Panthera pardus) in Tanzania* (2017), p. 3; Zambia: ~64,000 km^2, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015); Zimbabwe: ~28,000 km^2, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for Panthera leo in Zimbabwe* (Oct. 2016).

[iii] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[iv] P.A. Lindsey et al., *The Performance of African Protected Areas for Lions and Their Prey*, 209 Biological Conservation (2017), p. 138.

[v] Note the figures are not available for Namibia and South Africa. In South Africa, note that private ranches are almost five times larger than the national parks. Mozambique: ~135,000 km^2 (~1.5 times larger than the national parks), National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Tanzania: ~304,000 km^2 (~5 times larger than the national parks), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia: ~180,000 km^2 (2.8 times larger than the national parks), Country Presentation (2015); Zimbabwe: over 88,000 km^2 (3.1 times larger than the national parks, and without including all conservancies or communal land), Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

[vi] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[vii] Stein (2016).

[viii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Namibian Association of Conservancy Support Organizations, *The State of Community Conservation in Namibia* (2015); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia Country Presentation (2015); CAMPFIRE Association, *Press Statement on Lifting of the Suspension of Elephant Trophy Imports into America* (Nov. 21, 2017), https://www.campfirezimbabwe.org/index.php/news-spotlight/26-press-statement-21-november-2017.

[ix] For example, in Namibia, safari hunting revenues are essential to keeping at least 52 communal conservancies operating and providing over 50,000 km^2 in habitat, over 250 jobs, and over N$ 45 million. NACSO (2015); R. Naidoo et al., *Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia*, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016). In Tanzania, from 2013 to 2015, a sample of 27 hunting operators contributed over $3.1 million in community investment and created over 1,200 permanent jobs. Conservation Force, *Tanzania Operators Summary Report* (2016). In Zimbabwe, CAMPFIRE operates on the basic principle that people are more tolerant of the negative effects of living with wildlife if wildlife has value for them. CAMPFIRE revenues accrue from regulated hunting in communal areas, including leopard hunting, and "are used to support a variety of social services that benefit a large proportion of the local community." CAMPFIRE Association, *The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program* (Dec. 2016).

[x] Lindsey (2016), p. 138; A. Loveridge, C. Packer, A. Dutton, *Science and Recreational Hunting of Lions*, in B. Dickson et al. (eds.), *Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice* (2009).

[xi] Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority & Zimbabwe Professional Hunters and Guides Association, *Proceedings of a Collaborative Workshop on Leopard Management in Zimbabwe* (Mar. 7-8, 2016), p. 28.

[xii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 8; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 6; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Preliminary Non-Detriment Finding Assessment for Leopards in Zimbabwe* (Dec. 2012), p. 9. There is some illegal trade in leopard skins for ceremonial use among members of the Nazareth Baptist Church, but the extent of the trade is difficult to quantify and is being controlled through collaboration of South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs and the non-profit Panthera. C. Torchia, *In South Africa, Conservationists Offer Fake Leopard Hides*, Associated Press (Jan. 28, 2017), http://www.sfgate.com/news/crime/article/In-South-Africa-conservationists-offer-fake-10890867.php.

[xiii] Stein (2016).

[xiv] Res. Conf. 10.14, https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-10-14-R16.pdf.

[xv] Decisions taken at the last Conference of the Parties in October 2016 have prompted range nations to review their current leopard quotas, evidencing the effective oversight of the CITES trade. CITES Conference of the Parties 17, Decisions 17.114-17.117, *Quota for Leopard Hunting Trophies* (2017).

[xvi] Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2012), p. 11.

[xvii] Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations (2015).

[xviii] Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, *Non-Detriment Finding for Leopard (Panthera pardus), South Africa* (Sept. 10, 2015).

[xix] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 5; South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs, pers. comm. (2017); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 8.

[xx] P.A. Lindsey et al., *Lions and the Viability of Trophy Hunting*, 7 PLoS ONE 1 (Jan. 2012), p. 6.

[xxi] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 10-11; Namibian Game Products Trust Fund, *Report on the Activities of the GPTF: 2012-2016* (Sept. 2016), p. 4-7; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 10; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods* (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 10.

[xxii] Lindsey (2012), p. 6.

[xxiii] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017); Conservation Force, *Zambia Operators Summary Report* (2016) Conservation Force (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

APPLICANT:

JAMES PONDER

TOP 50 REASONS THE LEOPARD IS NOT ENDANGERED IN THE COUNTRIES WHERE IT IS CURRENTLY LISTED AS THREATENED

TOP FIFTY REASONS THE LEOPARD IS NOT ENDANGERED
IN THE COUNTRIES WHERE IT IS CURRENTLY LISTED AS THREATENED

In July 2016, animal rights organizations submitted a petition to reclassify or "uplist" the African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) from "threatened" to "endangered" under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).[1] Leopard are already listed as endangered in North, West, and parts of Central and East Africa, but in 1982, the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) downlisted the species in Southern and parts of Central and East Africa. In this region, the FWS recognized that the leopard was sufficiently protected by national and international laws and was likely to benefit from sustainable use through regulated sport hunting.[2] In its determination, the FWS considered the views of range nations that supported the downlisting.[3]

In November 2016, the FWS found that an uplisting may be warranted due to habitat loss, overutilization, inadequate regulatory mechanisms, and other considerations.[4] The FWS opened a 60-day status review. Four leopard range nations responded to the review and opposed uplisting of the leopard to endangered. Conservation Force and partner organizations including Dallas Safari Club, DSC Foundation, Houston Safari Club, Shikar-Safari Club International, Shikar-Safari International Foundation, African Professional Hunters Association, International Professional Hunters Association, and Professional Hunters Association of South Africa submitted a 38-page comment opposing the uplisting and supported by 124 attachments.[5]

Here, we summarize the points in our comment and the new developments and information which further demonstrate that the leopard is ***not*** endangered in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, particularly those that depend on regulated sport hunting as a conservation tool.[6] The leopard population and habitat is "healthiest" in this region. Threatened-listed leopard are better protected today than when they were downlisted in 1982. Uplisting would obstruct range nation conservation efforts and be detrimental to the leopard's current continued survival.

The leopard's habitat is secure in the SADC countries (ESA Factor A).

1. The leopard's habitat in Southern and East Africa is extensive. A growing portion of it is protected from human intervention. Fully protected national parks in the SADC countries of Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe alone cover over 409,000 km^2.[7] This area is more than

[1] Available at docket FWS-HQ-ES-2016-0131 on https://www.Regulations.gov.

[2] FWS, Threatened Status for the Leopard in Southern Africa, 47 Fed. Reg. 4204-01 (Jan. 28, 1982), p. 4207.

[3] Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe responded in support of downlisting.

[4] FWS, 90-Day Findings on Three Petitions, 81 Fed. Reg. 86315 (Nov. 30, 2016), p. 86317.

[5] Available at http://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/87ac64_eb9e31378e85417d9e04a36bafb467c7.pdf.

[6] The SADC includes Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This analysis focuses on the countries that export sport-hunted leopard trophies: Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

[7] Republic of Mozambique, National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC), Comment on U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard (Jan. 2017), p. 3; United Republic of Tanzania, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNRT) et al., Comment on ESA Status Review of the Africa Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) in Tanzania (2017), p. 3; IUCN/UN Protected Planet, Website, available at http://protectedplanet.net; South African National Parks, Website, available at https://www.sanparks.org/about/; Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA), Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for *Panthera leo* in Zimbabwe (Oct. 2016); Zambia, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015).

32,000 km^2 ***larger*** than in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted to threatened, due to the gazetting or expansion of national parks.[8] This habitat provides "strongholds" in which the leopard is at minimal risk of anthropogenic mortality, and mitigates the primary threat of habitat loss to leopard in the SADC countries.[9]

2. The leopard's range also covers protected areas dependent on sustainable use and regulated hunting like safari areas, communal land, and conservancies. In Southern and parts of East Africa, these areas are ***substantially*** larger than the national parks.[10] For instance, Mozambique's coutadas, community programs, Niassa Reserve buffer areas, and game farms are 1.5 times larger than the national parks/ reserves.[11] South Africa's game ranches are five times larger than the national parks and almost three times the size of national and provincial parks together.[12] Tanzania's Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, Open Areas, Communal Wildlife Management Areas, and Forest Reserves are five times larger than the national parks.[13] Zambia's Game Management Areas and ranches are almost three times the size of the national parks.[14] And Zimbabwe's Safari Areas, CAMPFIRE Areas, Forest Areas, and private conservancies are almost four times larger.[15] Although loss and degradation of habitat due to illegal logging, charcoal production, mining, agriculture, and livestock grazing occurs in the SADC countries (and other countries) and is the primary cause of declines in wildlife populations, hunting revenues incentivize protection of huge areas for the leopard and its prey base.[16] That habitat is at risk makes the amount of protected and available habitat that much more important.

If the national parks of Botswana (44,788 km^2) and Malawi (10,908 km^2) are included, the leopard's fully protected range increases to over 454,000 km^2.

[8] Newly gazetted or expanded national parks include but are not limited to: Limpopo (10,000 km^2) and Magoe (3,559 km^2) in Mozambique; Bwabwata (6,277 km^2), Khaudum (3,842 km^2), and Mudumu (716 km^2) in Namibia; Richtersveld (1,703 km^2) in South Africa; and Lower Zambezi (4,092 km^2) and Nsumbu (2,063 km^2) in Zambia. Protected Planet.

[9] L.H. Swanepoel et al., Survival Rates and Causes of Mortality of Leopards *Panthera pardus* in Southern Africa, Oryx (2014).

[10] A 2007 study found 22% more habitat was protected for hunting (~1.4 million km^2) than in national parks and non-use Protected Areas. P. Lindsey et al., Economic and Conservation Significance of the Trophy Hunting Industry in Sub-Saharan Africa, 134 Biological Conservation 455 (2007), p. 457 ("financial incentives from trophy hunting effectively more than double the land area that is used for wildlife conservation, relative to what would be conserved relying on national parks alone"). The percentage is now likely much higher, given huge expansion in communal conservancies/ Wildlife Management Areas and private conservancies/ranches. For instance, Namibia's conservancies have tripled since 2004, from 35,000 to over 100,000 km^2.

[11] ANAC (2017), p. 3.

[12] PHASA, South Africa—The Economics of Hunting (2012), available at http://www.phasa.co.za/general/ economics-of-hunting.html.

[13] MNRT (2017), p. 2-3.

[14] Ministry of Tourism and Arts/Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Enhancement and Non-Detriment Findings for African Lion Sport Hunting in Zambia (May 2016), p. 33.

[15] ZPWMA (2016); ZPWMA, Preliminary Non-Detriment Finding Assessment for Leopards in Zimbabwe (Dec. 2012), p. 19.

[16] These areas are rarely counted in assessments of "protected areas" because sustainable use is permitted, and many sources only include "strictly protected" IUCN Categories I-IV (e.g., national parks and reserves) and not Category VI, referring to "Protected area[s] with sustainable use of natural resources." E.g., A.P. Jacobsen et al., Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Status, Distribution, and the Research Efforts Across Its Range, PeerJ 4:e1974 (May 4, 2016).

3. Moreover, the leopard's range is greater now than in 1982 because of the rise of community wildlife management. In the past twenty years, the SADC countries maintaining the world's largest leopard populations have developed community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programs to link improved rural livelihoods with increased wildlife populations. These programs expand available habitat and reduce conflicts by creating positive conservation incentives.[17] Communal areas protect almost 475,000 km^2 of habitat across Mozambique, Namibia (Conservancies), Tanzania (Communal Wildlife Management Areas), Zambia (Game Management Areas (GMAs)), and Zimbabwe (Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE)).[18]

4. In addition to expanding habitat on communal lands, the devolution of wildlife management authority has increased private ownership of wildlife, especially in South Africa, where over 200,000 km^2 of game ranches have recovered listed species like the bontebok.[19] Similarly, Zimbabwe's conservancies were former cattle ranches that were converted to wildlife. Two examples, Savé Valley and Bubye Valley Conservancies, protect over 6,670 km^2, and have staff biologists and secure leopard populations.[20]

5. The leopard's secure range is further expanding in Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs). These are "large ecological regions that straddle the boundaries of two or more countries encompassing one or more Protected Areas and multiple resource use areas ... founded with the aim of collaboratively managing shared natural and cultural resources."[21] In the SADC, six TFCAs are in place under treaties, six are developing through Memoranda of Understanding, and six are in the planning stages.[22] TFCAs did not exist in 1982, when the FWS downlisted the leopard, but "[a]t least 12 million hectares of new land has been designated for conservation" since TFCAs began.[23] This political, legal, and conservation commitment is an example of mitigation of the risk of habitat loss and degradation and is one of many reasons the leopard is not endangered in the SADC.

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[17] IUCN, Informing Decisions on Trophy Hunting, Case Study 5 (Apr. 2016), p. 13, available at https://www.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_informingdecisionsontrophyhuntingv1.pdf.

[18] MNRT (2017), p. 2; DNPW (2016), p. 16; Republic of Mozambique, Non-Detriment Findings for *Panthera leo* (Africa Lion) Sport Hunting in Mozambique (Oct. 2016), p. 15; Namibian Assn. of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO), The State of Community Conservation in Namibia: A Review of Communal Conservancies, Community Forests, and Other CBNRM Initiatives (2015), p. 10; R. Naidoo et al., Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016); M. Nkwame, 17 New Wildlife Areas Establishment in Offing, Daily News (July 2, 2015); WWF-Tanzania, Tanzania's Wildlife Management Areas (2012/2013), p. 11; USAID, Tanzania Wildlife Management Areas, Final Evaluation Report (July 15, 2013), p. 12.

[19] PHASA (2012), p. 6-7.

[20] IUCN (2016), Case Study 4, p. 12; ZPWMA & Zimbabwe Professional Hunters & Guides Assn., Workshop Report: Leopard Management in Zimbabwe (Mar. 2016), p. 10-15; see also P.J. Funston et al., Insights into the Management of Large Carnivores for Profitable Wildlife-Based Land Uses in African Savannas, PLoS ONE 8(3) (Mar. 20, 2013), available at http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0059044.

[21] SADC, TFCAs, available at http://www.sadc.int/themes/natural-resources/transfrontier-conservation-areas/; see also SADC, Transfrontier Conservation Areas (2016), p. 1.

[22] SADC (2016), p. 4-39; World Bank, Conservation and Development in Mozambique, Lessons from the Transfrontier Conservation Areas Program and New Perspectives for the MozBio Program (2015).

[23] J. Hanks & W. Myburgh, The Evolution and Progression of Transfrontier Conservation Areas in the Southern African Development Community, Ch. 9, p. 15.

6. The 2016 IUCN *Red List* does not find the leopard to be "endangered" throughout its range. It assesses the species as "vulnerable." Moreover, in Southern and East Africa, the relevant subspecies (*Panthera pardus pardus*) is assessed to be "potentially vulnerable"—a ***question***, not a conclusion. The *Red List* recognizes leopard populations in Southern Africa as the "healthiest."[24]

7. According to the *Red List*, the leopard's extant range has declined but still exceeds 8.5 million km^2, with between 4.3 million and 6.3 million km^2 of range available in Southern and East Africa. This estimate is 2.6 to 3.8 times ***larger*** than the range available for the threatened-listed African lion.[25] Most decline in the leopard's range has occurred ***in areas where the species is already listed as endangered***.[26] ESA Factor A does not support an uplisting for the threatened-listed populations.

8. The source on which the petition relies is not the best available information as it compares "historic" habitat, defined as ***1750***, to current habitat. Approximately 270 years is far too long of a time lapse to provide a fair point of comparison and does not provide a useful model for the present.[27]

9. The leopard's current secure habitat can be threatened by over-regulation and trade bans that reduce the benefits and incentives for landholders (including governments) to maintain the land for wildlife.[28] It is no accident that the countries where the leopard has no value have declining leopard populations and habitat, while the leopard is "healthiest" in the SADC countries where it is threatened-listed, and valued as a tourist-hunted game animal.[29] The petitioned uplisting would act as a disincentive and be detrimental to the species.

10. The SADC countries have expressed concern that uplisting will diminish habitat and result in habitat conversion for livestock grazing and subsistence farming. In response to the status review, the wildlife authorities of Tanzania pointed out:

> Leopard is among valuable trophy species that attract the majority of trophy hunters to Tanzania and, therefore, its contribution to survival of the trophy hunting industry cannot be understated (Wildlife Division Database). The protection of leopard habitats and strong holds is incentivized by financial returns realized through trophy hunting. It can, therefore, be predicted that the move to ban hunting of the species will likely create disincentives for Government and local communities to protect the leopard and its natural habitat ...

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[24] A.B. Stein et al., *Panthera pardus*, IUCN Red List (2016).

[25] H. Bauer et al, *Panthera leo*, IUCN Red List (2015 rev. 2016) (extant range for lion estimated at 1,654,375 km^2). It would be inconsistent to list the lion as threatened, but then up-list a species with higher population estimates and greater variation in range and prey base.

[26] IUCN Red List (2016).

[27] Jacobsen et al. (2016), p. 3; ANAC (2016), p. 5 ("In particular the Jacobson et al. (2016) assessment seems to be of little value because it is discussing 'historic' range loss, and it defines 'historic' as 1750! So it is difficult to see how that helps advise practical conservation, but it makes for sensational numbers about extensive range loss. As discussed in point 12 in Mozambique more than 74% of mainland is still covered by natural habitats.").

[28] Lindsey et al. (2012), p. 7.

[29] E.g., IUCN Red List (2016); FWS, General Advice on Import of Sport-Hunted Trophies of Leopards (*Panthera pardus*) from the Republic of Mozambique for the Calendar Year 2015 (Sept. 28, 2015), p. 2 ¶ 2 ("In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, the leopard is still numerous and even thriving in some areas, while in North Africa the species is on the verge of extinction.").

> Listing the leopard as endangered under the US Endangered Species Act will have detrimental impact not only to the economy of Tanzania, but also to conservation of biodiversity and wellbeing of communities living around protected areas ... [Since the FWS closed import of elephant trophies from Tanzania,] Concessions ... totaling more than 73,000 km^2 have been returned to the Wildlife Division in 2016 by several hunting operators, that without clients cannot afford anymore the costs of maintaining these vast areas in a wild and pristine condition. The number is growing as we are writing this response. These 73,000 km^2 cannot be transformed into photo tourism areas as they are mostly pristine wilderness with no infrastructure. Without operating or anti-poaching funds from the Safari Operators, the habitat is already disappearing and in short order, this land will be occupied by livestock, people, and snares.
>
> The crucial contributions of Safari operators to conservation in Tanzania are under threat.[30]

This is an avoidable threat, as long as the FWS continued to acknowledge that tourist sport hunting of leopard secures necessary habitat and prey base.

The leopard is sustainably utilized for recreational purposes and is not excessively utilized for scientific or commercial purposes in the SADC countries (ESA Factor B).

11. The leopard was initially ESA-listed due to concern for the "drastic" legal commercial trade in leopard skins. For instance, "in 1968 and 1969 alone, over 17,000 leopard hides were imported into the United States."[31] The U.S. trade immediately stopped with ESA listing, and the legal international commercial trade in skins ceased when the leopard was listed on Appendix I of CITES in 1975. That trade is not of concern today.

12. The leopard is well protected by listing on Appendix I, which prohibits commercial trade. This listing also prohibits legal non-commercial trade unless the exporting and importing countries each find the trade is not detrimental to the survival of the species.[32]

13. Trade in hunting trophies is further limited by CITES Res. Conf. 10.14, which sets a maximum annual export quota for each country requesting trade in sport-hunted leopard trophies.[33] Compliance with the quotas is overseen by the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee, Standing Committee, and Parties. Decisions taken at the last Conference of the Parties in October 2016 have requested range nations

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[30] MNRT (2017), p. 10-11.

[31] FWS, Proposed Threatened Status for the Leopard in Sub-Saharan Africa, 45 Fed. Reg. 19007 (Mar. 24, 1980), p. 19008 (leopard listed "primarily because of overutilization for commercial purposes and modification of habitat").

[31] FWS (1980), p. 19008; Dep't of Interior, News Release, Leopard in Southern Africa Reclassified to "Threatened" Species (Jan. 29, 1982).

[32] Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, art. III.

[33] The leopard was listed when CITES went into force, and the listing "was not wholly based on documented scientific data." FWS (2015), p. 4 ¶ 15. The series of resolutions culminating in 10.14 were adopted by the CITES Parties at the request of range states, to establish and control the trade in sport-hunting trophies. The Parties agreed to maximum export quotas and have reviewed and revised those quotas over time. E.g., Review of Resolution Conf. 6.9, Doc. 7.28 (1989); Trade in Leopard Skins, CoP5 Doc. 5.23 (1985); Draft Resolution from Zambia, Trade in Leopard Trophies, CoP5 Doc. 5.23.1 (1985); Summary, 1st Session of Committee I 5 Oct. 2004, CoP13 Com. I Rep. 1 (Rev. 1) (2004); Summary Record of the Second Session of Committee I 5 June 2007, CoP14 Com. I Rep. 2 (Rev. 1) (2007).

review their current leopard quotas.[34] The review is in progress and several nations are improving their monitoring and quota-setting, which further ensures the non-detriment of offtakes and exports, and demonstrates the adequacy of this regulatory mechanism. In short, this trade is highly regulated, and that regulation is both sufficient and responsive. The risk of overutilization having a population-level effect on the species does not exist given this system.

14. Further, the number of trophies in trade is well below the quotas approved by the CITES Parties. The petition substantially overstates trade by citing to a "gross imports" output, which reflects the highest reported quantity of imports and exports.[35] Even at this highest possible level, annual trade represents only 1,019 sport-hunted trophies of leopard—less than 39% of the approved export quota (2,648). A more conservative, yet still overstated analysis, estimates the ***total*** number of leopard (bodies, skins, trophies, and live animals) in international trade at 659-855 per year.[36] This result is one-third lower than the Petition's estimates, and represents only 25% to 32% of the total approved export quota.

15. Actual leopard offtakes are even lower than this conservative estimate. Hunting offtakes reported by Mozambique (60 in 2015), South Africa (36 in 2015), and Tanzania (139 in 2015) are far below the trade database estimates, and only half of each country's respective CITES export quota, or less: ~50% for Mozambique (120 leopard trophies), ~24% for South Africa (150), and ~28% for Tanzania (500).[37]

16. The leopard is further protected by FWS implementation of CITES. In compliance with the Convention, and each year since 1982, the FWS' Division of Scientific Authority (DSA) has made a finding that the import of sport-hunted trophies is not detrimental to the leopard's survival in the wild before allowing those imports. The DSA has had no difficulty making these findings, using the "best available scientific and management information" and "best available biological information."[38] The second listing factor,

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[34] CoP17, Decs. 17.114-17.117, Quota for Leopard Hunting Trophies (2017) ("Parties, which have quotas, established under Res. Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting."). Note that even non-SADC countries with threatened-listed leopard populations are reviewing the status of their export quotas. At the most recent Animals Committee meeting (July 2016), Uganda noted that it has commissioned a report on the status of the leopard and is implementing a national Large Carnivores Action Plan (2015), with support of the Wildlife Conservation Society. It has developed sustainable hunting procedures, carefully enforces its quota, and only sets a national offtake quota of 10 leopard. Kenya noted that the country does not export leopard trophies; however, Kenya employs a management strategy for large carnivores and, since 2014, has new wildlife legislation to even more effectively protect at-risk species.

[35] The *Guide to Using the CITES Trade Database* counsels against using "gross imports" to estimate international trade levels, as the petition does, because this format calculates the highest number of items that could possibly have been traded. In this way, "gross imports" is substantially overstated. Available at https://trade.cites.org/cites_trade_guidelines/en-CITES_Trade_Database_Guide.pdf.

[36] Conservation Force prepared an independent assessment of the level of trade in leopard parts and products using the recommended "Comparative Tabulation" format. Note, however, Comparative Tabulation is still an overstated estimate because of differences in how exporting and importing countries report trade figures.

[37] ANAC (2017), p. 5; South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), pers. comm.; MNRT (2017), p. 8.

[38] FWS, Importation of Leopard Trophies (June 10, 1982), p. 1; FWS, General Advice on Imports of Sport-Hunted Trophies of Leopards (*Panthera pardus*) from Seven Range States for the Calendar Year 2016 (Apr. 14, 2016), p. 1-11.

overutilization, can***not*** be satisfied here because the DSA has repeatedly confirmed the trade in sport-hunted trophies is ***not*** detrimental and is therefore sustainable.

17. Illegal commercial trade in leopard parts occurs primarily in the North and West African countries in which the species is listed as endangered.[39] The SADC countries indicate that illegal commercial trade in leopard parts is low.[40] The species is valued more as regulated trophy trade than for illegal products in those countries. The one possible exception is South Africa, where leopard skins are valued for use in religious practices and may be illegally harvest. However, that illegal use is being controlled by the South African government in partnership with NGOs like Panthera, which distributed 14,000 synthetic leopard skins to reduce reliance on wild leopard skins.[41]

18. Isolated cases of poaching or overharvest are not significant at the population level and do not have a population-level negative effect. They are not sufficient to endanger the leopard, which can recover quickly from isolated declines due to high fecundity and its ability to inhabit a diverse range of habitat and subsist on an "extremely catholic" prey base including everything from insects to small mammals, large ungulates, and domestic livestock and pets.[42] This all adds to the species resilience and tolerance of utilization.

Existing regulatory mechanisms are more than adequate to ensure utilization is sustainable and the leopard is properly managed in the SADC countries (ESA Factor D).

19. Sport hunting in the SADC countries is regulated and monitored by robust national conservation laws and CITES processes. These laws and regulations have been enacted since the leopard was downlisted in 1982, which indicates these regulatory mechanisms are much more than adequate to protect the species. For instance, the conservation laws of Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe were enacted in the 1990s or 2000s—more recently than the leopard was downlisted. The CITES Secretariat rates each country's laws as "Category I"—the same category as the ESA.[43]

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[39] The sources cited by the FWS's 90-Day Finding largely focus on West and North Africa—where the leopard is already listed as endangered. Only two sources come from Southern Africa. In one, the leopard was caught in a bushmeat snare, but that poaching was not clearly related to commercial trade in leopard parts. The only relevant source from the SADC discusses poaching in South Africa, which may be related to a religious practice in that country and is not considered widespread.

[40] ANAC (2017), p. 8; MNRT (2017), p. 6; ZPWMA (2012), p. 9.

[41] Public education has also been prioritized to reduce use and possible poaching of real leopard skins. However, it should be noted that the age of many of the skins used in religious practices is unknown. C. Torchia, In South Africa, Conservationists Offer Fake Leopard Hides, Associated Press (Jan. 28, 2017), http://www.sfgate.com/news/crime/article/In-South-Africa-conservationists-offer-fake-10890867.php.

[42] K. Nowell & P. Jackson, Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan for Wild Cats (IUCN 1996), p. 25, 28 ("Martin & deMeulenaer (1988) simulated the effects of high harvests on leopards ... their model also indicated that even very high offtakes ... had produced only a slight decline ... [t]hey considered leopard to be generally resilient to harvest up to a critical threshold, which varies with density."); FWS (2015), p. 2 ¶ 7; IUCN Red List (2016); C. Owen et al., Copulatory Parameters and Reproductive Success of Wild Leopards in South Africa, 91 Journal of Mammalogy 1178-87 (Oct. 15 2010), available at https://academic.oup.com/jmammal/article/91/5/1178/901082.

[43] CITES Secretariat, National Laws for Implementation of the Convention, CoP17 Doc. 22 & Annex 3 (2016), available at https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/17/WorkingDocs/E-CoP17-22-A3-R1.pdf.

20. These regulatory mechanisms are more than adequate to protect the species and are constantly being reviewed and updated accordingly. Although Namibia's Conservation Ordinance and the conservancy amendment were enacted in the mid-1990s, the Ordinance has been amended, most recently in 2017, to respond to emerging management issues. This amendment increases the penalties for poaching of specially protected species.[44] South Africa also adopted its governing law, the National Environmental Management Act, in the late 1990s and has updated its regulations governing Threatened or Protected Species and CITES Implementation in 2007 and 2010. In 2017, South Africa published draft Norms and Standards governing leopard hunting for public comment.[45] Zimbabwe enacted its fundamental Parks and Wildlife Act, Ch. 20:14, which devolved use rights to communal land holders (the basis for current CBNRM programs) in 1996.[46] Since then, it has developed regulations to implement an age-based off-take policy.[47] The FWS has previously concluded that these countries maintain strong regulation of wildlife management and enforcement.[48]

21. Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia have each adopted new conservation laws/regulations in the last two years. In 2014 and 2017, Mozambique adopted and amended a Conservation Law to increase the penalties for poaching, streamline natural resource management, and codify sharing of hunting fees and the conditions for gazetting new Community Conservation Areas. These amendments modernize the country's wildlife policies and reflect a heavy emphasis on law enforcement and anti-poaching. It is expected that Mozambique's laws will now be rated "Category I" by the CITES Secretariat.[49]

22. Tanzania updated its Conservation Act in 2009, its Wildlife Management Area regulations in 2013, and its Tourist Hunting regulations as recently as 2015 and 2017. Among other things, Tanzania increased the benefits-sharing for communities in Wildlife Management Areas and set a minimum size for lawful leopard trophy exports. To ensure sufficient anti-poaching resources, Tanzania reinstated the Selous revenue retention system, which retains 50% of revenues from hunting in the Reserve to management and law enforcement within the Reserve.[50] The CITES Secretariat is also expected to assess Tanzania's legislation as Category I.[51] Like Mozambique, Zambia updated its wildlife law in 2015 and transferred the former wildlife authority to a government department supported by a dedicated wildlife fund. In 2016, several Statutory Instruments, including one governing the hunting of Big Cats, were drafted.[52]

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[44] The Conservation Ordinance and conservancy amendment are available at http://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/nature-conservation-ordinance-1975-no-4-of-1975-lex-faoc018007/ and http://www.lac.org.na/laws/pdf/natureconservation.pdf; the amendment was published in Namibia's *Government Gazette No. 6344* on June 28, 2017.

[45] South Africa, DEA, Regulations Governing Wildlife, available at https://www.environment.gov.za/legislation/actsregulations.

[46] Available at http://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/parks-and-wild-life-act-chapter-2014-lex-faoc008942/.

[47] Statement at the most recent Animals Committee (July 2017).

[48] FWS (2016). It is inconsistent with the DSA's repeated findings to now find these mechanisms inadequate.

[49] ANAC (2017), p. 7; ANAC (2016), p. 20; ANAC, National Ivory and Rhino Action Plan Progress Report (2017), available at https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/69/E-SC69-29-03-A-12.pdf.

[50] MNRT (2017), p. 8-9.

[51] MNRT (2017), p. 8-9; TAWA (2016), p. 48.

[52] DNPW (2016), p. 5-8, 10-12, 26, 32, 43-44.

These legislative improvements support the SADC countries in effectively managing, protecting, and benefiting from wildlife like leopard.

23. Moreover, the development of CBNRM programs must be considered as a new regulatory mechanism that did not exist in 1982, but which now provides valuable habitat for leopard and prey. Communities are empowered to benefit from wildlife by the adoption of laws and regulations giving them use rights to game on their lands. This innovation has paved the way for recovering wildlife populations in areas formerly devoted to agriculture or grazing. CBNRM programs reflect the SADC countries' commitment to linking the recovery of game populations to rural development and poverty reduction.[53]

24. Range nations have also adopted management plans for the leopard and felid species, like Tanzania's *Lion and Leopard Conservation Action Plan*. The SADC countries adaptively manage leopard hunting with careful quota-setting, monitoring, and reporting.[54] They have recently adopted regulations and policies to further ensure the sustainability of leopard offtakes. For example, as recommended by the CITES Conference of the Parties, range nations are updating their non-detriment findings for leopard exports.[55] South Africa adopted a zero quota when its Scientific Authority determined it did not have sufficient information to assess the severity of threats facing the leopard. Leopard hunting has been suspended for two years while the Scientific and Management Authorities have gathered data for an informed NDF. This exemplifies adaptive and responsive management, and is evidence that the range nations' regulatory mechanisms are more than adequate and no uplisting is required.[56]

25. Another example: The Ministry of Environment and the Professional Hunters Association of Namibia are collaborating to update the national census of leopard populations since the last comprehensive census was undertaken in 2010-2011. One-hundred camera traps have been set, covering 1,226 km^2 at 50 select sites. Over one million images have been collected so far, and the census is still on-going. The results will provide a scientific estimate of Namibia's leopard population trend, and provide the basis for quota-setting and revising Namibia's CITES export quota.[57]

26. As another example: Tanzania is implementing a Lion and Leopard Conservation Action Plan and in the process of planning a workshop to update its leopard population information and export quota.[58] The country has greatly reduced poaching through implementing a national anti-poaching strategy and a strategy for expanding Community Wildlife Management Areas, intended to increase the incentives

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[53] TAWA (2016); R. Cooney et al., The Baby and the Bathwater: Trophy Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods, 249 FAO Unasylva 3-15 (2017/1), available at http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/b9ab7023-3045-4d6b-b782-87907ef6b7c7/; IUCN (2016), Case Study 5, p. 13; SADC, Natural Resources and Sustainable Use Webpage, available at http://www.sadc.int/themes/natural-resources/.

[54] E.g., MNRT (2017), p. 8-9; ANAC (2017), p. 5-6; DNPW (2016); ZPWMA (2012), p. 10-11; ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. 4-8 (practices include NDFs, intensive monitoring of offtakes, reporting, etc.); Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, NDF for Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), South Africa (Sept. 10, 2015).

[55] ZPWMA (2012), p. 20.

[56] Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, NDF for Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), South Africa (Sept. 10, 2015).

[57] Ministry of Environment and Tourism and Namibia Professional Hunters Association (2017).

[58] MNRT, National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade (Oct. 30, 2014); Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (2009), containing C. Packer et al., Tanzania Lion and Leopard Conservation Action Plan.

for rural communities to tolerate dangerous game like leopard. The Tanzania Wildlife Authority was formed in 2016 as an independently funded wildlife management/conservation authority and is now responsible for implementing these plans.[59]

27. As another example, in 2012, Zimbabwe held its first workshop on leopard hunting, and has held two more in 2016 and 2017 to review and revise offtake and export quotas. As a result of these workshops, Zimbabwe reduced the total quota allocation and limited the allocation to properties over a minimum size.[60] It also adopted a preliminary age limit for exportable trophies. Zimbabwe is updating its 2012 non-detriment finding and continuing an intensive leopard and trophy monitoring program which has been in place since 2009.[61]

28. The petition's cited source, a 2015 analysis of national legislation enacted to combat wildlife trafficking, is not informative for assessing the adequacy of regulatory measures to control legal, non-commercial trade, and is already outdated given the laws and regulations enacted in 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. Trafficking in leopard parts is not considered to be a significant problem in the SADC countries in which the leopard is listed as threatened.[62] The petition's sources primary relate to West African countries in which the leopard is already listed as endangered.

29. Finally, leopard in the SADC countries are adequately protected by the ESA threatened listing and 4(d) special rule. Under the special rule, "all prohibitions of § 17.31," the same prohibitions that apply to endangered-listed species, apply to leopard. The only exception is that a sport-hunted leopard trophy "legally taken ... may be imported without a Threatened Species permit" as long as all CITES obligations are met.[63] Put differently, leopard trophies may only be imported once the hunter receives an import permit, which is issued only if the DSA has issued a non-detriment finding, and the hunter receives an export permit from the country of origin. This system ensures sustainable offtakes monitored by both the country of origin and the FWS (country of import). Uplisting offers no benefits for leopard because the species does not need any further protection.[64]

No other natural or man-made factor poses a risk of endangerment to the species (ESA Factor E)—in fact, regulated sport hunting and national policies in the SADC countries are reducing the incidence of human-leopard conflict.

30. The IUCN *Red List* notes a 24% increase in ungulate species (leopard prey base) in Southern Africa. The strength of the leopard's broad prey base is confirmed by ungulate/large mammal surveys submitted to the FWS (by commenters and SADC countries) which observed stable or increasing populations of

[59] TAWA (2016), p. 33-34.

[60] ZPWMA (2012), p. 11; ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. 26, 45-47.

[61] Zimbabwe made this point when it intervened at trhe

[62] ANAC (2017), p. 5-8; MNRT (2017); ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. .

[63] 50 C.F.R. § 17.40(f).

[64] FWS (2015), p. 10.

duiker, eland, impala, kudu, warthog, zebra, and other prey species.[65] This healthy prey base helps to sustain the healthy leopard population in the SADC.

31. In the countries facing the highest levels of bushmeat poaching and prey base depletion, the leopard is ***already*** listed as endangered,[66] and therefore uplisting the species will not have any effect on loss of prey base.

32. A leopard's diet is extremely broad, and leopard may prey on livestock, dogs, or even people. For this reason, leopard represent a significant threat to rural villagers.[67] Concern over human-leopard conflict was one of the initial reasons for listing the species. However, one primary reason for downlisting the leopard in 1982 was to reduce conflict and increase local tolerance by creating value for leopard as a game animal.[68] Regulated sport hunting continues to generate crucial funding, improve livelihoods, and compensate those injured by leopard or other dangerous species.[69] Among other things, CBNRM programs require sharing of hunting fees with communities, which connects the conservation of game species to improved rural livelihoods. In addition to government payments, hunting generates jobs, financial or in-kind contributions, consolation payments, and distribution of hunted meat (please see points 43-49 below).

33. National laws and operator policies specifically aim to reduce conflict by compensation. Tanzania, for instance, enacted consolation regulations under which the government will compensate a farmer or family impacted by dangerous wildlife like leopard.[70] Hunting operators have also adopted policies by which they will compensate for lost livestock, bodily injury, or death caused by leopard, lion, elephant, buffalo, and other game.[71] Giving rural communities the security of compensation incentivizes better tolerance of these species. It both encourages people to live alongside leopard, and to accept higher numbers of leopard on the land.[72]

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[65] IUCN Red List (2016); Ministry of Arts and Tourism, Large Mammal Survey (2015); DPNW (2016), p. 39-43; TAWA (2016), p. 38-39; Friends of Hwange Trust, Hwange Game Count (2016), available at http://friendsofhwange.com/hwange-game-count-2016/; NACSO (2015), p. 35-37.

[66] IUCN Red List (2016).

[67] E.g., B.M. Kissui, Livestock Predation by Lions, Leopards, Spotted Hyenas, and Their Vulnerability to Retaliatory Killing in the Maasai Steppe, Tanzania, 1-11 Animal Conservation (2008). Note, this article was written before Tanzania enacted comprehensive and responsive consolation regulations.

[68] FWS (1980), p. 19010; FWS (1982), p. 4204, 4206.

[69] L.H. Swanepoel et al., The Relative Importance of Trophy Harvest and Retaliatory Killing of Large Carnivores: South African Leopards as a Case Study, 44(2) South African Journal of Wildlife Research 115 (Oct. 2014), p. 119.

[70] Tanzania, Wildlife Conservation (Dangerous Animals Damage Consolation) Regulations (2011).

[71] M. Boguslawski, Tanzania Operators Summary Report (2016).

[72] Research has shown that trophy hunting revenues and benefits like game meat and infrastructure projects can incentivize tolerance for leopard among local ranchers or herders and rural residents. E.g., IUCN (2016); Cooney et al. (2017/1); N. Leader-Williams & J.M. Hutton, Does Extractive Use Provide Opportunities to Offset Conflicts between People and Wildlife? In: R. Woodroffe et al. (eds.), People and Wildlife: Conflict or Coexistence? (2005); P.A. Lindsey et al., Determinants of Persistence and Tolerance of Carnivores on Namibian Ranches: Implications for Conservation on Southern African Private Lands, PLoS ONE 8(1) (2013); Lindsey et al. (2012); A.B. Stein et al., Farm Management and Ecosystem Analyses of Leopard Conservation in North-Central Namibia, 13 Animal Conserv. 419 (2011); P.A. Lindsey et al., Attitudes of Ranchers Towards African Wild Dogs *Lycaon pictus*, Conservation Implications on Private

34. As another example, in Zimbabwe, operators have also adopted compensation policies. In CAMPFIRE Areas, operators share revenue, employ local community members, and otherwise contribute to the districts and wards with community projects.[73] Linking sustainable use to improved livelihoods greatly reduced problem animal control (PAC) in these areas: from 2011 to 2015, leopard hunts in CAMPFIRE Areas generated almost $500,000 for the communities, and there were zero reported PAC offtakes.[74]

The leopard cannot be uplisted after "taking into account" the views and conservation efforts of SADC countries, as an endangered listing would obstruct their programs for the leopard and other species and reduce the funding, anti-poaching, and community incentives generated from sport hunting.

35. Section 4(b)(1) of the ESA directs the FWS to "tak[e] into account ... those efforts ... being made by any ... foreign nation ... to protect such species, whether by predator control, protection of habitat and food supply, or other conservation practices, within any area under its jurisdiction..."[75] Many of the SADC countries rely on regulated sport hunting to generate funds for wildlife management and enforcement, to share the burden of anti-poaching with the private sector, and to incentivize rural community tolerance of the leopard and other dangerous game.

Revenue Benefits

36. Information from the leopard range nations demonstrates the benefits of their hunting programs. For example, most operating budget revenue for Tanzania's and Zimbabwe's wildlife authorities derives from sport-hunting fees.[76] Two-thirds of the revenue in Namibia's Game Products Trust Fund (used to fund management surveys and anti-poaching, among other things) comes from hunting concessions, which "demonstrates the important role legal hunting plays in conservation."[77] In Mozambique, 60% of hunting revenues are used by the conservation authority to fund operations and anti-poaching, and 20% are directed to local communities.[78]

Land, 125 Biological Conservation 113 (2005); A. Loveridge, C. Packer, A. Dutton, Science and Recreational Hunting of Lions, in B. Dickson et al. (eds.), Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice (2009).

[73] CAMPFIRE Assn., The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program (Dec. 2016), p. 1, 22-25, available at http://campfirezimbabwe.org/index.php/downloads. Note that even operators that do not lease CAMPFIRE Areas maintain community programs, like Bubye Valley and Savé Valley Conservancies and operators leasing Safari Area concessions outside Hwange.

[74] ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. 28-43.

[75] 16 USC § 1533(b)(A)(a)(1). Section 8 of the ESA also encourages "international cooperation." 16 USC §§ 1537 & 1531(a)(5).

[76] TAWA (2016), p. 47-48, 60-61; Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 10.

[77] GPTF Fund Management Office, Report on the Activities of the GPTF: 2012-2016 (Sept. 2016), p. 4-7.

[78] ANAC (2016); ANAC (2017), p. 10-11.

Hunting fees have contributed over $65 million to wildlife management in these four countries in the period 2013-2015.[79] The revenues from leopard hunting have been a critical component of the total.[80] (Unfortunately, this total has been declining due to the FWS suspension of elephant and lion trophy imports.)

37. Sport-hunting revenues fund most government enforcement; for example, in Tanzania, approximately 80% of ordinary government anti-poaching is funded through hunting revenues.[81]

38. Hunting revenues also offset the costs of policing national parks, which typically are not met through entrance fees.[82]

Anti-Poaching Benefits

39. Hunting operators also provide boots on the ground through their own scout teams. They contribute rations, petrol, equipment, and training to government rangers and community scouts, and they may pay salaries for community scouts. These efforts increase anti-poaching coverage and reduce financial pressure on the national wildlife authority by shifting those costs to the private sector.[83]

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[79] Sport Hunting Revenues to the Wildlife Authority (USD)

	2013	2014	2015
Mozambique	$735,568.00	$615,457.00	$721,178.00
Namibia**	$638,505.39	$777,908.22	$995,010.11
Tanzania	$16,723,425.00	$16,277,373.00	$12,971,815.00
Zimbabwe	$5,423,995.00	$5,072,493.00	$3,256,698.00
	$23,521,493.39	$22,743,231.22	$17,944,701.11
** Only the contribution to the GPTF is included			

Note that revenues declined in 2015 and 2016, due to the FWS suspension of elephant trophy imports from Tanzania and Zimbabwe, and the de facto suspension of elephant trophy imports of Zambia and lion trophy imports from all range nations.

[80] Lindsey at al. (2007), p. 458 (leopard and lion generated ~20% of hunting income for Tanzania's wildlife authority); Lindsey et al. (2012), p. 3-6, 8; Southwick Assocs., The Economic Contributions of Hunting-Related Tourism in Eastern and Southern Africa (Nov. 2015), p. 50; A. Jorge, Costs and Benefits of the Presence of Leopards to the Sport-Hunting Industry and Local Communities in the Niassa National Reserve, Mozambique, 00 Conservation Biology (June 2013) Naidoo (2016); ZPWMA (2016) (trophy fees for leopard comprised over 6% of all fees in 2014, and over 8% in 2015); MNRT (2017) ("Approximately US$ 1,400,000 (9%) out of an average US$ 15,400,000.00 that is generated annually for Wildlife Division/TAWA is earned directly from leopard trophy fees").

[81] Tanzania, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015).

[82] IUCN (2016), Case Study 6, p. 14; TAWA (2016); MNRT (2017).

[83] TAWA (2016), p. 16-17 (safari operators "contributed and are contributing substantially to Tanzania's enhanced anti-poaching efforts ... [by providing] funding, equipment, and technical expertise for repairs, transportation, and critical funding for government game scouts as well as their own anti-poaching patrols ... Hunting companies' anti-poaching teams acting in collaboration with the [T]WD's Anti-Poaching Units, remove snares, prevent illegal logging, and arrest poachers in a coordinated and continuous effort."); see also Conservation Imperative, Custodians of the Wilderness: Tanzania (Jan. 13, 2016), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=227; Conservation Imperative, The Fate of the African Lion: Bubye Valley Conservancy (Aug. 4, 2015), available at https://vimeo.com/135337181; Conservation Imperative, Can Hunters Be Conservationists (Coutada 9 Mozambique) (May 1, 2016),

40. For example, in Tanzania, individual operator anti-poaching expenditures are enormous: a sample of 27 operators in 74 concessions contributed more than $6.7 million for anti-poaching in the 2013-2015 period. These contributions included light aircraft to facilitate anti-poaching patrols; vehicles, GPS, and satellite phones to improve ranger coverage and communications; training for village game scouts and government rangers; rewards for information about suspected poachers; and much more.[84] The operators' efforts extend the range of year-round surveillance and resulted in 7,170 patrol days, 1,409 poachers arrested, 6,233 snares and gin traps removed, 171 firearms and 1,557 rounds of ammunition collected, 704 vehicles confiscated, and 1,118 other weapons confiscated (results from 11 operating companies reporting).[85]

41. In Mozambique, operators are reducing poaching and rehabilitating wildlife areas depleted during the 15-year civil war (1977-1992). A few examples: One operator is implementing an anti-poaching plan at a cost of over $100,000 annually. The result has been thirty-fold growth in buffalo, sable, antelope, and other prey. A second operator maintains 40-50 game scouts pursuant to a written anti-poaching plan. Since 2003, scout teams have removed thousands of gin traps, caught on average 150 poachers, and seized numerous rifles. A third operator, on the border with South Africa, is part of the Greater Limpopo TFCA and helped develop the TFCA's anti-poaching strategy. This is crucial collaboration that prevents poachers from killing animals in one country and fleeing across the border.[86]

42. In Zimbabwe, the Dande Anti-Poaching Unit (DAPU) in the Mbire District has been incredibly successful in reducing poaching and growing wildlife populations in the area. In 2015, they collected over 2,300 snares. Through concerted efforts and community engagement, they collected only 1,479 snares in 2016. DAPU maintains 22 company scouts and 18 community scouts, and is wholly funded by hunting revenue and client donations.[87]

CBNRM Benefits

43. Regulated sport hunting in the SADC countries benefits rural communities through revenue-sharing, operator contributions to community projects, employment, and game meat distributions. "In parts of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, and Tanzania, revenues from trophy hunting have resulted in improved attitudes towards wildlife among communities, increased involvement of communities in CBNRM programs, requests to have land included in wildlife management projects, and in some cases increasing wildlife populations."[88] These programs did not exist in 1982, and the leopard is better off now than when it was initially downlisted due to the incentives generated by CBNRM.

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available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=264; Conservation Imperative, Custodians of Wilderness: Zambezi Valley, Zimbabwe (May 5, 2016), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=271; Conservation Imperative, The Fate of the African Lion: Zambia (Aug. 5, 2015), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=118.

[84] Boguslawski (2016).

[85] Boguslawski (2016).

[86] Conservation Imperative, Can Hunters Be Conservationists (Coutada 9 Mozambique) (May 1, 2016), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=264; Southern African Wildlife College, Community Development with Sabie Game Park (2013).

[87] DAPU, Year-End Report (2016); DAPU, Year-End Report (2015); Chiefs, EU in Wildlife Talks, The Herald (Apr. 2, 2016), available at http://www.herald.co.zw/chiefs-eu-in-wildlife-talks/.

[88] Lindsey at al. (2007), p. 463-64.

44. In Namibia, safari hunting revenues are essential to keeping communal conservancies operating. Fifty-two conservancies maintain hunting concessions and employ 158 full-time and 109 part-time staff. In 2015, they generated over N$ 45 million (US$ 3.33 million).[89] This revenue, and the existence of these conservancies, has helped Namibia's leopard population expand.[90] There is a clear link between the use and expanding leopard populations, as the leopard is a key species for hunting in Namibia.[91]

45. By law in Tanzania, hunting operators must provide $5,000 in community assistance per year and per concession. Most operators provide far more voluntarily.[92] From 2013-2015, a sample of 27 operators contributed over $3.13 million in community investment and created over 1,200 permanent jobs and thousands of seasonal jobs in remote areas of the country lacking other means of employment.[93]

46. In Zambia, operators lease concessions from communities in Game Management Areas. They make concession lease payments as well as share 50%+ of animal fees. They provide additional support for infrastructure projects as well. A small sample of four operators invested over $100,000 in community projects in 2015 and contributed an estimated $75,000+ in game meat to villages.[94] During the two-year moratorium on leopard and lion hunting, Zambia's wildlife authority received "lots of complaints from local communities" and human-wildlife conflicts increased, because communities did not receive the tolerance-inducing benefits from sport hunting.[95]

47. In Zimbabwe, CAMPFIRE operates on the basic principle that people are more tolerant of the negative effects of living with wildlife if wildlife has value for them. According to the wildlife authority, "hunting contributes to the conservation [of leopard and other game] via the financial revenue generated, which is ploughed back into conservation of the resource and empowers local communities to invest in their own rural development programs." Operators share revenues pursuant to concession agreements, and contribute game meat and infrastructure projects. "These revenues are used to support a variety of social services that benefit a large proportion of the local community." The revenue level turns on the extent of the local game populations and habitat. Under CAMPFIRE, communities benefit most if their game populations are thriving, which benefits both rural people and wildlife.[96]

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[89] NACSO (2015), p. 51.

[90] A.B. Stein et al., Namibia Large Carnivore Atlas (2012), p. 5 (reflecting 144% growth between 2004 and 2012 at the low end of the estimate (from 5,436 to 13,356 leopard), and 114% growth at the high end of the estimate (from 10,610 to 22,706 leopard)).

[91] Naidoo (2016).

[92] Tanzania, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations (2016) (16)(4).

[93] Boguslawski (2016). A 2012 study predicted "restrictions on lion hunting could potentially reduce the tolerance of communities in some areas ... [and] the funds available for ... community outreach." This prediction is occurring, and the impact is even worse because more than one species is subject to bans or trade barriers. Lindsey at al. (2012), p. 7-8 (also noting that the leopard was even more important than the lion "in financial terms").

[94] M. Boguslawski, Zambia Operators Summary Report (2017); DNPW (2016), p. 27-28, 33-34, 57; see also P.A. White & J.L. Belant, Provisioning of Game Meat to Rural Communities as a Benefit of Sport-Hunting in Zambia, PLoS ONE 10(2) (Feb. 18, 2015).

[95] N. Onishi, A Hunting Ban Saps a Village's Livelihood, The New York Times (Sept. 12, 2015), available at http://www.nytimes.com/2015/09/13/world/a-hunting-ban-saps-a-villages-livelihood.html?_r=0.

[96] DAPU (2015); M. Pieters Safaris, Sustainable Use Benefiting Communities, Blog (Nov. 18, 2015) (contributing over $200,000 annually "straight to the producer communities for community developmental projects"; in 2013-2014, for example, these funds were used for building or repairing five teachers' houses, ten classrooms, and four offices, obtaining school supplies, rehabilitating water infrastructure, constructing feeder roads, obtaining and repairing

Range Nation Views

48. The SACD countries that responded to the status review emphasized the importance of sport hunting to their leopard conservation efforts. For example, Mozambique described the benefits of regulated sport hunting, including generation of approximately $2.1 million in revenue to the wildlife authority and more than $3 million in anti-poaching, community, and block development during 2013 through 2015. Moreover:

> An analysis of the Safari Operator's s Annual Activities Reports shows the following benefits that sport-hunting provides to large carnivores, their habitat and their prey (ANAC 2016):
> a) [D]irect revenues e.g., jobs for local people. Safari Hunting Companies employed more than 800 people in 2015 of which about 40% were seasonal workers. Among these people there were also the anti-poaching teams.
> b) Meat is provided to the local communities. Although is difficult to assess the quantity, it is an important source of protein and increase the tolerance of communities toward wildlife and their understanding of legal regulated harvesting.
> c) [A]ssignment of monetary value to large dangerous carnivores and thus, increased incentive for rural people to tolerate lions outside of National Parks[.]
> d) [I]ncreased financial and logistical support for anti-poaching[.]
> e) [P]rotection of native prey species through decreased bush-meat poaching, Thousands of snares are removed annually by the anti-poaching teams of the hunting operators.
> f) [P]rotection of large carnivores' habitat against land conversion and unsustainable resource extraction e.g., logging and mining[.]
> g) [D]ecreased livestock presence, overgrazing and associated desertification.
> h) [D]ecreased exposure of large carnivores and their prey to domestic diseases from livestock[.][97]

49. Similarly, Tanzania's wildlife authority explained that sport hunting generates crucial funding for wildlife management and enforcement of protected areas, and incentives for "conservation of biodiversity and wellbeing of communities living around protected areas." Among other things:

> Funds generated from tourist safari hunting benefit [species] in Tanzania by:
>
> - Paying for conservation programs;
> - Paying for anti-poaching programs, personnel, and equipment;
> - Providing direct contributions from safari operators to anti-poaching patrols and scouts, and providing early detection and reporting of poaching incidents, all of which benefits the government by shifting these costs to the private sector;
> - Increasing habitat and reducing lion-human conflict by benefiting local communities through Tanzania's growing Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), including by disbursing 75% of the block fee and 70% of the permit fee to WMAs once it is paid by the concessionaire; and

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heavy equipment, and funding traditional ceremonies); ZPWMA, Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 11-22; CAMPFIRE Association (2016); ZPWMA (2016), p. 396-403.

[97] ANAC (2017), p. 10; ANAC (2016), p. 7-8.

- Justifying the preservation of most wildlife habitat and helping fund its management.[98]

50. Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe have each opposed the proposed uplisting and confirmed the leopard is not endangered within their jurisdictions. Range nations are in the best position to monitor, protect, and manage their leopard populations,[99] and Section 4(b)(1) mandates the FWS heavily weight the range nations' information in a listing determination under Section 4. In general, SADC nations are tired of the imposition of trade bans or "stricter domestic measures," and it is time the FWS listens to their concerns. The only impact of an uplisting will be to restrict the import of sport-hunted trophies into the U.S. But as the FWS acknowledged in 1982, after taking into account the views of range nations, "sport-hunting will benefit the species as a whole."[100]

CONCLUSION

The leopard's threatened status should be confirmed because none of the listing factors are met. The leopard is doing even better in the SADC countries now than when it was downlisted in 1982: its habitat is larger and more secure; strictly-protected habitat is reinforced by sustainable use areas like safari areas, communal land, and private ranches or conservancies; utilization is controlled and monitored, which has been repeatedly confirmed by the FWS DSA's yearly non-detriment findings; adequate and up-to-date laws and management plans protect the species; and management of the species is constantly being adapted to address identified risks. This is clear in the on-going review of export quotas, adoption of age limits on offtakes, workshops to assess threat mitigation, and more. The species has benefited from game status by reduced conflicts with humans and livestock. The CBNRM policies that incentivize greater conservation and tolerance by rural communities were all adopted since 1982. It would be inconsistent, and cut against the available information, to uplist a species that is better protected now than when it was downlisted to threatened.

Put simply, in the SADC countries, the leopard is not endangered. The IUCN does not assess it as any more than vulnerable (if even that). The range nations do not consider the leopard to be or want it to be listed as endangered. As in 1982, the best available information demonstrates that regulated hunting benefits the leopard, its prey, rural communities, and private land holders in the countries that depend on hunting as a conservation tool. The correlation is empirically proven: in the SADC countries, wildlife populations (including leopard) are generally stable or increasing, habitat is secure, poaching is controlled, and conflicts are manageable and mitigated.

[98] TAWA (2016); MNRT (2017), p. 10-12.

[99] Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, preamble.

[100] FWS (1982), p. 4209.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number:	PER0002743
Date Received by DSA:	January 27, 2021
DMA Contact:	Natchanon Ketram
Applicant:	James Michael Ponder Antioch, Illinois
Specimens and Species:	Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Wild (Mozambique) One (1) personal sport-hunted trophies (life-sized mount; skin, skull, and claws)
Recipient:	Self
Type of Permit:	Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Species Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) has one of the largest geographic ranges of any terrestrial mammal in the world and ranges from southern Africa, through the Middle East, to eastern Asia from South Africa to eastern China and Russian Federation (Stein et al. 2016). The African leopard (*P. p. pardus*) is one of about nine leopard subspecies and occurs primarily in sub-Saharan regions (Jacobson et al. 2016). A habitat generalist, the leopard – all subspecies considered – occupies mesic woodlands, grassland savannas, and forests (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011).

Home ranges are about 13–35 km^2 (Hunt 2011). Ambush predators, leopards prey primarily on medium-sized ungulates, especially deer (Family Cervidae) (Hanssen et al. 2017). They also scavenge prey taken by other carnivores. These carcasses are often cached in trees beyond the reach of smaller, more numerous predators (Stein et al. 2016). Adult leopards have few natural predators (Hunt 2011). The total population size of the leopard is unknown. In southern Africa, a regional range loss of approximately 21% has been reported (Stein et al. 2016). Given their larger body size, males are more desirable and thus more susceptible than females to being harvested by trophy hunters (Braczkowski et al. 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein et al. 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2018). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2020).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein et al. 2016). This rangewide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein et al. 2016).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

Leopards inhabit most of Mozambique (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:25; CITES 2018c:5–7), except for the northeast, central, and southeast coastal areas (Jacobson et al. 2016, Supplement to Document 1, page 84). The country has an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 16.3% of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:142)

although it is estimated that 14.6% of protected areas cover extant leopard range (Jacobson et al. 2016). Range wide, the main conservations threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein et al. 2016:13). In Mozambique, however, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation of livestock losses, indirect killings through snares set for bushmeat, and to a lesser extent illegal killings for the skin trade (CITES 2018c:8). These threats are ongoing (Stein et al. 2016:3).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (James Michael Ponder; Antioch, Illinois) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Mozambique.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at: Block L2, Niassa Reserve, Mozambique; with assistance by Johan Calitz Safaris, on August 19, 2019.

B. Mozambique Information:

3. Leopards in Mozambique are managed in accordance with the guiding principles adopted at the First Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting held in South African in February 2018 (CITES 2018c:5). These principles include: sustainable use, adaptive management, monitoring, robust science, and sport-hunting. Monitoring is a critical component of effective adaptive management and provides valuable information to improve harvest levels (CITES 2018c:10). Furthermore, leopards are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting, regulations on hunting, and CITES implementation (CITES 2018c:12).

4. Hunting in Mozambique is managed and regulated at the national level (CITES 2018c:10). Until recently, the primary legislative tool in Mozambique was Conservation Law No. 16 of 2014 (CITES 2018c:12–13). That measure has been amended, however, through the adoption of several new laws, decrees, and regulations: (a) Law on the Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (aka Law No. 5 of 11 May 2017), in part, increases penalties for wildlife violations, extends the applicability of wildlife law enforcement to the entire territory of Mozambique, makes it a crime to harvest wildlife without a license, and allows certain representatives of the government to participate as technical advisors for public prosecutions; (b) Decree 89 of 29 December 2017 which provides for the creation of Community Conservation Areas and increases benefits to rural communities through the sustainable use of natural resources. (c) Decree of the Council of Ministers No. 34 of 2016 which is the updated CITES regulation and; and (d) Decree 82 of 29 December 2017 (aka Hunting Regulations) which contains several new provisions that regulate the take of wildlife.

5. Under the Hunting Regulations, leopard hunting is restricted a specific season (April-

November), limited to a specific quota, applies to a specific concession, and is limited to male leopards. These regulations also provide for a minimum leopard trophy size of 1.20 m and prohibit the hunting of leopards in Multiple Utilization Areas and Game Farms less than 10,000 ha in size, which further prohibits the harvest of leopards that were bred in captivity. In addition, these regulations allow the relevant ministry to enact a Ministerial Decree that calls for age and size mechanisms, as well as standards for wildlife species that are hunted. The implementation of these regulations ultimately will lead to the enactment of specific leopard hunting guidelines and the adoption shortly of specific trophy inspection and control procedures, as well as a compulsory Leopard Hunt Return Form (CITES 2018c:13).

6. Subject to a binding contract, all hunting concessions are awarded to private safari operators (CITES 2018c:10). These contracts include several conditions, including: submission of a management plan, completion of an Annual Activity Report, monitoring of poaching and other illegal activities, inventorying wildlife populations on a regular basis, and agreed shared benefits arrangements with local communities. The right to hunt is only recognized by means of the contract between the Government of Mozambique and the concession operator (CITES 2018c:11). Contracts usually are awarded for 5-year periods and are renewable for 10 years if all obligations are met. To promote ethical hunting and the conservation of nature on concessions, in 2010 the Association of Mozambique Hunting Safari Operators (AMOS) was formed. AMOS advocates for the sustainable use of natural resources as an important tool for social and economic benefits and is so doing as part of the adaptive management framework.

7. Since 2014, the management of natural resources falls under the purview of the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (agency acronym in Portuguese: MITADER) and National Administration of Protected Areas (agency acronym in Portuguese: ANAC). ANAC is solely responsible for allocating hunting quotas and implementing hunting legislation. The quantities and species subject to the quota depend on many factors, including the population sizes and trends of the species at the hunting area, as well as the impact of hunting on trophy quality (CITES 2018c:14). There are several categories of hunting areas for foreign hunters, including: Coutadas (Hunting Reserves), Hunting Blocks, Community Programs, and Game Farms. No leopard quotas are allocated to areas used by local national hunters.

8. Quotas are set in a participatory way by ANAC representatives, provincial authorities, and safari operators (CITES 2018c:14). Following the model described in the Quota Setting Manual (WWF 1997), this process is informed by the Annual Activity Reports, as well as the results of local surveys and studies. Designed to be used by local communities (e.g., drawings, simple text, examples), the manual outlines the importance of quota setting and provides the biological background to quota setting. Based on this process, for the period 2011–2017 Mozambique established a quota of 120 leopards, a value equivalent to 1.8% of the total leopard population in that country based on habitat availability and population densities (CITES 2018c:14-15).

9. Leopard hunts and harvests are monitored in two ways (CITES 2018c:15–16). The first system, implemented by ANAC, is the verification of the several mandatory plans and reports that the safari operators are required to submit. These plans and reports contain important information, for example, about quota and harvest monitoring, wildlife monitoring, and law enforcement activities. The second system, implemented by MITADER, is the monitoring of

leopard harvests through a review of trophy ownership certificates, as well as periodic visits to the hunting areas. These two systems provide monitoring at the national and provincial levels.

10. ANAC is currently developing two databases in an effort to improve hunting administration (CITES 2018c:15–16). The objective of the first database is to compile and monitor information about sport hunting in sport hunting designated areas, such as coutadas, hunting blocks, and game farms. This database will use quantitative information that is contained in the Annual Hunting Report. The objective of the second database is to compile wildlife monitoring information about selected species of wildlife. CITES 2018c:16). These two databases will be integrated and will be designed – in accordance with the adaptive management framework – to provide useful information to ANAC and MITADER representatives for leopard management and the quota setting process.

11. According to Mozambique (CITES 2018c:20):

> *Upon considering these factors, ANAC and the Government of Mozambique concludes that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of leopard in Mozambique and the activities and amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities. Safari hunting provides a net benefit to the species, it does not pose a threat to the species, and it is not a detriment to the survival of the species.*
>
> *Furthermore, the Government of Mozambique concludes that the quota established by CITES by Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) is set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. The leopard, its prey base and habitat is believed to be improving because of the reestablishment of safari hunting since the war. The quota is conservative and too low to be of biological concern. Moreover, it is still underutilized while the potential of greater use of the underutilized quota promises more budget revenue, community incentives and restoration of prey and habitat.*

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Mozambique initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1997–2007; CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2008 and increased to the current total of 120 leopards per year (2008–2018; UNEP 2018). (Mozambique did not have an export quota for 2013–2014.) Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 46 trophies annually and 28 skins annually (total = 74 leopards; about 62% of the annual quota).

13. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decision on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16;

CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

> Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

14. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018d). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals Committee. For Mozambique:

> "*The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Mozambique, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild*."

15. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).

16. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Mozambique in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018f). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Geneva, Switzerland, August 17 – 28, 2019, under document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.

17. Based on the discussions regarding Doc. 46 at CoP18, the Chair of Committee I established a working group to consider the revision of Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP11) in Annex 2 and draft decisions 18.AA to 18.HH in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46. The working group, chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Humane Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International,

San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019a). The working group prepared document CoP18 Com. I. 10 on the basis of document CoP18 Doc. 46 after discussion in the second session of Committee I (CITES 2019b). At the conclusion of CoP18 (i.e. plenary), the amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP17) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* contained in the in-session document CoP18 Com. I. 10 had been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. The eight draft decisions in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46 had also been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. Decisions 17.114 to 17.117 were deleted (CITES 2019c).

18. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

* * * * *

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MONICA HORTON

Digitally signed by MONICA HORTON
Date: 2021.02.04 13:16:20 -05'00'

Monica A. Horton
Biologist (CITES Specialist)
Division of Scientific Authority

DSA CONCUR:

ELEANORA BABIJ

Digitally signed by ELEANORA BABIJ
Date: 2021.02.05 04:40:45 -05'00'

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
21US00666E/9

2. Valid
2022-02-16

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
JAMES MICHAEL PONDER
[redacted] (b) (6)
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS 60002
UNITED STATES

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
JOHAN CALITZ SAFARIS
RUA NWAMITHIMBA, NO. 1008 MATOLA
MAPUTO, NIASSA, MOZAMBIQUE

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 2019 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

2021-02-17 — U.S. CITES Management Authority

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 MOZAMBIQUE
B. Common Name: XXXXXX Scientific Name: XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
C. Common Name: XXXXXX Scientific Name: XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
D. Common Name: XXXXXX Scientific Name: XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
E. Common Name: XXXXXX Scientific Name: XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX

984702

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

   D&L CHB, 2015 S Arlington Heights Rd, Ste123, Arlington Heights, IL 60005

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

   Laura Durgin / 847-690-0690 / laura.durgin@dlchb.com

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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.

N/A

4. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): M (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: N/A Sex (if known): N/A (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: N/A

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

Old Nyika Safaris Ltd
P.O. Box 4, Arusha, Tanzania

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

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

   a. Country and location (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife was taken from the wild: Tanzania, Chunya Likwati in South Western Tanzania, 7.53879/32.54771

   b. Date wildlife was hunted: Sept. 4th,2020

   c. Approximate age of animal: N/A

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

   Old Nyika Safaris Ltd
   P.O. Box 4, Arusha, Tanzania

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

   Old Nyika Safaris, P.O. Box 4, Arusha, Tanzania

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).

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:	OLD NYIKA SAFARIS LTD
Address:	P.O. BOX 4
Address:	
City:	ARUSHA
State/Province:	TANZANIA
Country, Postal Code:	

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: LAURA DURGIN Digitally signed by LAURA DURGIN Date: 2021.01.19 14:48:03 -06'00' Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature:_____Date: _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

ORIGINAL

CN.# 998410382064

APP: 0000134

MAIN PERMIT

RETURN DATE: Thursday, October 22, 2020

PERMIT NO. MP-0000106

Station: ARUSHA OFFICE **Start Date:** Wednesday, September 2, 2020 **End Date:** Tuesday, September 22, 2020 **Package Type:** PREMIUM **Extra Days:** 0 **This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to** KIM RICHARD GIBSON **of Address** USA **Passport No.** (b) (6)

Who holds Weapon (Type) CHRISTENSEN ARM **Calibre** .375 **Maker's No:** (b) (6) **C.A.R No:** 0 **Licence No:** (b) (6) **Dated** 2020-07-16 **Issued At** ARUSHA **Weapon owner & Address** AS ABOVE , **Weapon (Type)** CHRISTENSEN ARM **Calibre** .300 **Maker's No:** (b) (6) **C.A.R No:** 0 **Licence No:** (b) (6) **Dated** 2020-07-16 **Issued At** ARUSHA **Weapon owner & Address** AS ABOVE

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks) CHUNYA MSAMI OA **owned by** OLD NYIKA SAFARIS LTD **PH** ERNEST CLEMENT DYASON **LICENSE No.** NT2019179DAR

Additional Blocks Chunya Lukwati OA,

SN	SPECIE NAME	QTY PER SPECIES
1	BABOON YELLOW	1
2	BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE	4
3	BUSHBUCK CHOBE	1
4	DUIKER COMMON	1
5	ELAND LIVINGSTONES	1
6	HARTEBEEST LICHTEINSTEIN'S	1
7	IMPALA SOUTHERN	1
8	LEOPARD	1
9	ORIBI COMMON	1
10	RATEL (HONEY BADGER)	1
11	REEDBUCK SOUTHERN (COMMON)	1
12	ROAN ANTELOPE	1
13	SABLE ANTELOPE COMMON	1
14	ZEBRA BURCHELL'S	1
15	HYAENA SPOTTED	1

(b) (6)

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
04 SEP 2020
SUSTAINABLE ... P.O. BOX ... ARUSHA
... OFFICE ARUSHA
TEL: 027 254 8750

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer.
3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife.
4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep , transfer.
5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his /her PH Licence during the entire safari.
6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone.
7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shortgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or weight and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and its carcass.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

PERMIT NO. MP-0000106 **998410382064**

CLIENT NAME: KIM RICHARD GIBSON **PH NAME:** ERNEST CLEMENT DYASON

COMPANY: OLD NYIKA SAFARIS LTD **PH LICENSE NO:** NT2019179DAR

SPECIES	No. KILLED	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES		LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
Hartebeest Lichtenstein	1	C. msami	300	2/9	9AM	M	-7.39632	32.81484	19"	
Leopard	1	C. lukwati	300	4/9	6:30P	M	-7.53879	32.54771	131 cm	old male
Sable	1	C. lukwati	300	5/9	11:10A	M	-7.51675	32.62927	40"	
Hyena spotted	1	C. lukwati	300	8/9	8:00A	M	-7.44360	32.68602	129c	
Eland	1	C. lukwati	375	8/9	5:30P	M	-7.44679	32.68886	—	Wanded
Zebra	1	C. msami	375	10/9	6:10P	M	-7.56497	32.76278	—	
Buffalo	1	C. lukwati	375	11/9	11:45A	M	-7.60990	32.53802	36"	
Reedbuck	1	C. lukwati	300	12/9	3:40P	M	-7.40996	32.74961	10"	
Buffalo	1	C. chunya msami	375	13/9	11:30A	M	-7.46706	32.7212	38"	
Buffalo	1	chunya msami	375	15/9	2:15P	M	-7.45716	32.71844	34"	

2020

DECLARATION

I (name of client) (b) (6) [redacted] hereby declare that the register of game killed is a true record of all animals killed or wounded by me during the validity of this permit.

(b) (6) [redacted]

HUNTING CLIENT SIGNATURE

Date 16/9/20

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER SIGNATURE

Date 16/9/20

Daniel DAMEL MAKUBI ZACHARIA

WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE SIGNATURE

Date 16/9/2020

TANZANIA

GAME DIVISION

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED AND TROPHY LIST

A No 0022005

Client's Name and Address: Kim Richard Gibson USA

Hunter's Name and Address: ERNEST DYASON Grayville RSA

Safari company and address: OLD NYIKA SAFARIS

P. H. Licence and Date: NT 2019 179 DAR

Safari Dates: September 2 2020 – September 22 2020

Shipping Instructions: To be Confirmed

SN	Species/Trophy	Quant.	Fee T. SH.	Fee US $	Sex	Locality	Date	Tag. No.	Length of horn or Animal, or weight	Circ. of Base of horn	Width of horn	Reg. No.	C. of O. No.	Date	Place of issue	Remarks
6	Hartebeest Skull cape B/skin				M	Chunya mtam	2/9	KRG 1–3	19"							
8	LEOPARD Skull+Full skin				M	Lukwati	4/9	KRG 4+5	137cm							
13	Sable Skull cape B/skin				M	Lukwati	5/9	KRG 6–8	40"							
15	Spotted Hyena Skull cape				M	Lukwati	8/9	KRG 9+10	129c							
5	Eland wounded				M	Lukwati	8/9	✓	–							WOUNDED & LOST
14	Burchell Zebra Plain skin				M	Msomi	10/9	KRG 11	–							
2	Buffalo Skull				M	Lukwati	11/9	KRG 12	36"							
2	Buffalo Skull Cape				M	Msomi	13/9	KRG 13.14	38"							
11	Reedbuck				M	Lukwati	12/9	KRG 15,16	10"							
2	Buffalo Skull				M		15/9	KRG 17	34"							

(b) (6) [redacted]

Kim Gibson

Signature of Client

Daniel

Signature of Guide

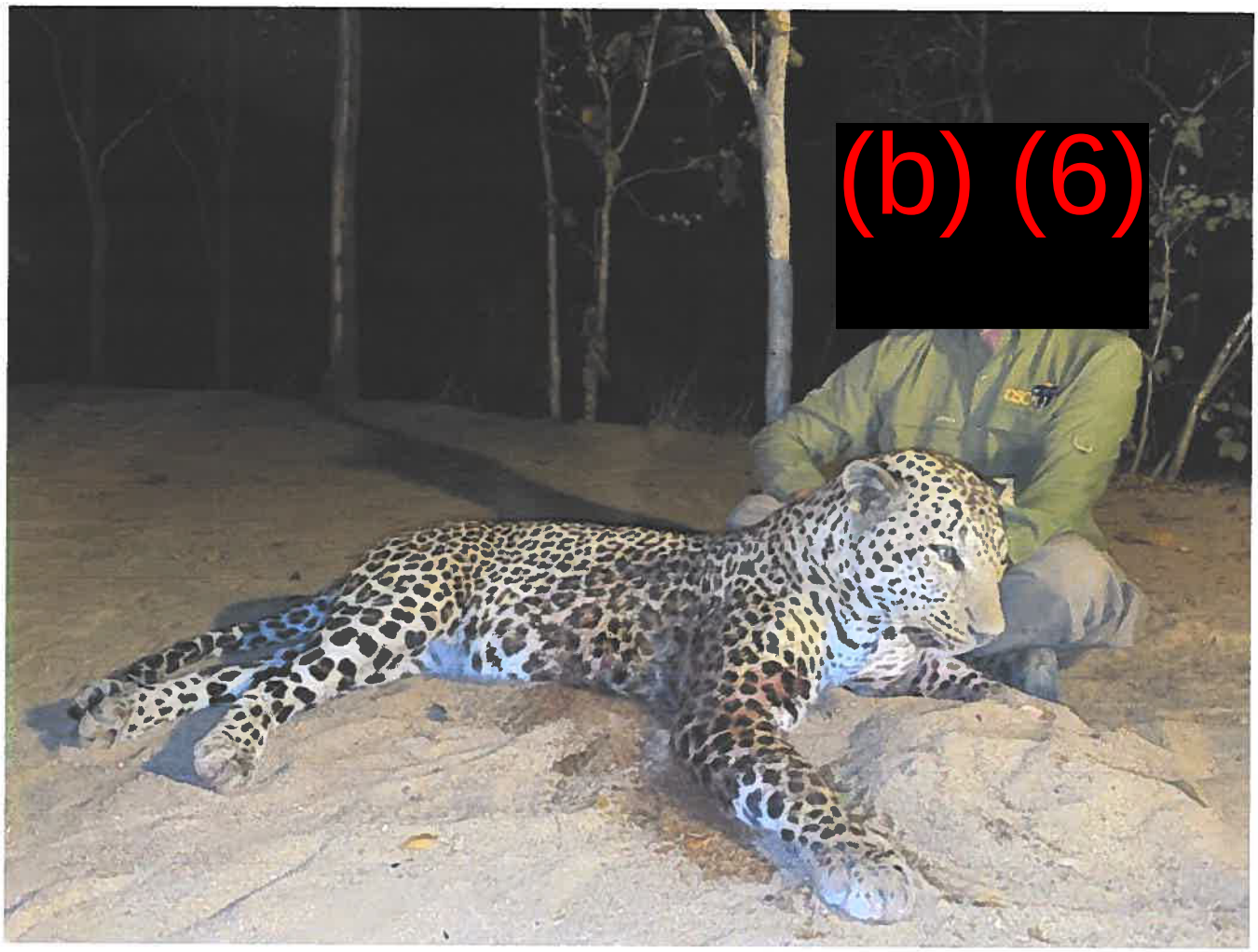
DANIEL MAKUBI ZACHARIA

Certified Booking and Trophy fee Shs. ..... received on E.R.V. No. ..... Dated .....

Certificate can be issued. Currency Details :- .....

NOTE: 1. All columns must be filled in block letters accurately.
2. Original and Duplicate to Game, Duplicate to be returned to Hunter with Certificate details.
3. Original and Hunting permit(s) to be attached to duplicate Certificate of Ownership.
4. Triplicate to Regional Game Officer in charge of area.

From: Kim(b) (6)
Date: Oct 12, 2020 at 4:58:45 PM
To: Kim(b) (6)



Sent from my iPhone

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY
and
Acknowledgement of Terms and Conditions of Service

Copyright 1995, National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America, Inc.
(Revised 07/04)

✓ appropriate box:
- [x] Individual
- [ ] Partnership
- [ ] Corporation
- [ ] Sole Proprietorship
- [ ] Limited Liability Company

SS# (b) (6) [redacted]

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, ✓ Kim Richard Gibson (Full name of individual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship, or limited liability company) (Identify) doing business as a ✓ INDIVIDUAL (Individual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship, or limited liability company) (insert one) under the laws of the State of ✓ Iowa, residing or having a principal place of business at ✓ (b) (6) [redacted] Council Bluffs IA 51503, hereby constitutes and appoints ✓ D & L CHB (Grantee's Name), its officers, employees, and/or specifically authorized agents, to act for and on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor for and in the name, place and stead of said grantor, from this date, in the United States (the "territory") either in writing, electronically, or by other authorized means, to:

Make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any customs entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or any other documents required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, exportation, transportation, of any merchandise in or through the customs territory, shipped or consigned by or to said grantor;

Perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise deliverable to said grantor; to receive any merchandise;

Make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits or statements in connection with the entry of merchandise;

Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

Authorize other Customs Brokers duly licensed within the territory to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for CBP duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

And generally to transact Customs business, including filing of claims or protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney;

Giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents;

This power of attorney to remain full force and effect until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by grantee (if the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect in the United States after the expiration 2 years from the dates of its execution);

Grantor acknowledges receipt of ✓ D & L CHB (Grantee's Name) Terms and Conditions of Service governing all transactions between the Parties.

If the Grantor is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of the Grantor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said ✓ Kim Richard Gibson (Full name of individual)

caused these presents to be sealed and signed: (Signature) ✓ (b) (6) [redacted]

(Capacity) ✓ N/A Date: 10-12-2020

Witness: (if required) N/A

If you are the importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve you of liability for CBP charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed CBP) in the event the charges are not paid by the broker. Therefore, if you pay by check, CBP charges may be paid with a separate check payable to "U.S. Customs and Border Protection" which shall be delivered to CBP by the broker. Importers who wish to utilize this procedure must contact our office in advance to arrange timely receipt of duty checks.

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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Note 3: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

   D&L CHB, 2015 S ARLINGTON HEIGHTS RD, STE 123, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, IL 60005

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

   LAURA DURGIN / (b) (6) L(b) (6)

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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.

N/A

4. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 2 Sex (if known): N/A (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: N/A Sex (if known): N/A (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: N/A

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

SAFARIS DE MOCAMBIQUE

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

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

   a. Country and location (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife was taken from the wild: PANYAME CAMP IN CHINTOPO, MAGOE DISTRICT, TETE PROVINCE,

   b. Date wildlife was hunted: 05/19/17 & 07/09/17

   c. Approximate age of animal: N/A

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

   SAFARIS DE MOCAMBIQUE

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

   SPLITTING IMAGE TAXIDERMY, THE BADGER BUILDING SYDENHAM RD, PORT ELIZABETH
   SOUTH AFRICA

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).

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:	SPLITTING IMAGE TAXIDERMY
Address:	THE BADGER BUILDING SYDENHAM RD
Address:	
City:	PORT ELIZABETH
State/Province:	SOUTH AFRICA
Country, Postal Code:	

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: LAURA DURGIN Digitally signed by LAURA DURGIN Date: 2021.01.19 19:26:48 -06'00' Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature:_____Date: _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

Esta Licença dá direito ao uso e porte das armas abaixo discriminadas, desde que o seu titular possua a licença de uso e porte das mesmas, passada pelas estruturas competentes do Ministério do Interior e permite-lhe caçar animais mencionados na Portaria.....

Carrega-mento	Nº. de canos	Calibre	Fabricante	Nº. de anos	Nº. de Livrete

TRANSGRESSÕES

Data	Transgressões	Multa	Rúbrica

Top Gráfica, Lda-Tete

REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

MINISTÉRIO DO TURISMO

DIRECÇÃO PROVINCIAL DO TURISMO DE T

LIC. P/AUTO CONS. FAMILIAR/01

(b) (6)

LICENÇA Nº 63 / 2017

LICENÇA DE CAÇA M/A

Art.º 57º de Decreto nº 12/02

Nome Gary Alan Herbert

Nacionalidade [redacted]

Residência (b) (6)

Idade (b) (6) anos *Sexo* Masculino

Para a área de Chinthopo/Magoé

Data de emissão 27 / 07 / 2017

Valido áte 30 / 11 / 2017

Taxa Paga 888,72Mt

O DIRECTOR

Fernando Manjate

TETE

PERMIT / CERTIFICATE № 212552

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

[ ] EXPORT
[ ] RE-EXPORT
[X] IMPORT
[ ] OTHER

ORIGINAL

2. Valid until 05 · 07 · 2019

3. Importer (name and address) Gary Alan Herbert C/O
Splitting Image Taxidermy
The Haven Farm
Grahamstown
6140, Eastern Cape Province

4. Exporter / Re-exporter (name, address and country)
Safaris de Mozambique
CP 433
Avenida Da Liberdade
Maputo Mozambique

3a. Country of import RSA

BIODIVERSITY & CONSERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

5. Special conditions Tops integrated permit
Cites Export Permit no MZ-
MZ-0118/2018 0117/2018 & MZ-0116/2018 2018 -07- 05
d.d. 10.04.2018
Tag no: MZ NIL 1800/2017000034 PAR
Tag no: MZ PAR 120/2017000013 & MZ 120/2017000
For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the IATA Live Animals Regulations, the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations. Permit / certificate valid for one consignment only.

P/BAG X0054 MGTOWA 0787
PRIVAATSAK X0054
ONTVANGELING
DIE PROVINSIE DOS-KAAP BHISHO

6. Name, address, national seal / stamp and country of Management Authority
Department of Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X447
PRETORIA
0001
SOUTH AFRICA

AB Mz

5a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse) H

5b. Security stamp No. 1664019

	7.8 SCIENTIFIC NAME (genus and species) AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT	9. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex) if live	10. Appendix No. and source (see reverse)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total exported / quota
A	7.8 Panthera pardus Leopard	9. Skulls	10. I (W)	11. Two (2)	11a. 13 & 12 120/2017
	12. Country of origin* / Permit No. / Date / 12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date			12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
B	7.8 Panthera pardus Leopard	9. Full Capes	10. I (W)	11. Two (2)	11a. 12 & 12 120/2017
	12. Country of origin* / Permit No. / Date / 12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date			12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
C	7.8 Crocodylus niloticus Nile Crocodile	9. Full Cape	10. II (W)	11. One (1)	11a. 24 1800/2017
	12. Country of origin* / Permit No. / Date / 12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date			12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
D	7.8	9.	10.	11.	11a.
	12. Country of origin* / Permit No. / Date / 12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date			12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	

BIODIVERSITY & CONSERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

* Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export)
** Only for specimens of Appendix I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes
*** For Pre-Convention specimens

2018 -07- 05

13. THIS PERMIT / CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED BY: AB Mzamo

P/BAG X0054 MGTOWA 0787
PRIVAATSAK X0054
ONTVANGELING
DIE PROVINSIE DOS-KAAP BHISHO

Bisho — Place
05.07.2018 — Date

Environmental Affairs
Specimen, signature and official seal
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Cancelled by an Environmental Management Inspector

14. EXPORT ENDORSEMENT:

Block	Quantity
A	Two (2)
B	Two (2)
C	One (1)
D	

15. Bill of Lading/Air Waybill Number: AC 07203

Berkhedge — Port of Export
Date

Name in Print 22/07/2019 — Date
Signature
Signature — Official stamp and title

C24

V & R Printing Works (Pty) Ltd (012) 333 2462 (2821)

PERMIT / CERTIFICATE № 212552

CONDITIONS FOR PERMIT NO. /s 21252

PERMIT CONDITIONS FOR THE NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL IMPORT, EXPORT OR RE-EXPORT OF CITES AND NON-CITES SPECIES AND ANY PRODUCTS THEREOF; NON-CITES LIVE WILD ANIMALS, LIVE EXOTIC ANIMALS, HUNTING TROPHIES, WILD ANIMAL PRODUCTS, PROTECTED PLANTS AND LIVE FISH

These conditions will be applicable to all National/ International Imports, Exports and Re-Exports of CITES and Non-CITES species and any products thereof; live wild animals, live exotic animals, hunting trophies, wild animal products, protected plants and live fish by air, mail, rail and road within the Gauteng Province of which the first port of entry into and/ or the last port of exit out of the Province of Gauteng/ South Africa will be OR Tambo International Airport.

Import permits are not valid unless the imported consignment is accompanied by a valid ***(original)*** export permit from the country/ province of origin ***(if required)***, which must be handed to the authorized Environmental Management inspector on inspection.

THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS ARE APPLICABLE TO:

(A) ALL NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF CITES AND NON-CITES SPECIES AND ANY PRODUCTS THEREOF; LIVE WILD ANIMALS, LIVE EXOTIC ANIMALS, HUNTING TROPHIES, WILD ANIMAL PRODUCTS, PROTECTED PLANTS AND LIVE FISH (INCLUDING AIR, MAIL, RAIL, ROAD)

THIS PERMIT:

1. a) Shall not be transferable;
   b) Shall be invalid until the signature of the holder/ Recipient thereof been appended thereto;
   c) This permit is not valid unless it has been endorsed and released by an authorized Environmental Management Inspector/ official prior to the import, export or re-export taking place. In cases of importation of live animals, which are to be quarantined at OR Tambo International Airport's Quarantine Station, the permit must be released prior to the animals leaving quarantine. Original import permits to be inserted into a sealed envelope and placed in the Environmental Management inspector box that's provided at the quarantine station, no more than 14 working days after import;
   d) Shall be subject to the provisions of any other law and or regulation;
   e) Shall be valid for one consignment only;
   f) This permit is subject to the compliance of Veterinary and Agricultural requirements; and to the compliance of IATA Live Animal Regulations.

2. The permit holder or his delegated agent must contact one of the authorized Environmental Management Inspector/ officials, per telephone ***and*** confirm per fax a minimum of ***48 hours*** prior to the import, export or re-export taking place to book an inspection (the inspection booking must be requested a minimum of 48 hours prior to the intended inspection), applicable for shipments done over weekends and public holidays, with the following information:
   a) Name / Company Name of Importer / Exporter;
   b) Name of Airline and Warehouse where intended inspection will take place;
   c) Date and Time of Import / Export / Re-Export;
   d) Date and Time of intended inspection (subject to approval);
   e) Agents particulars (if applicable), Carrier Name, Flight Number, Flight Time and Waybill Number;
   f) The applicable permit number/s and relevant expiry dates; and
   g) Detailed packing list as per condition 7.

3. Inspections are by appointment only and early booking is necessary. An authorized Environmental Management Inspector/ official may be contacted at the following telephone numbers during office hours ***(07:00 – 15:30):***
   Office: **+27 (11) 390-3687/ 2311**
   Fax: **+27 (11) 390-1720**

4. All relevant documentation, including ***original*** permit/s ***(CITES permits must include original and coloured copy)***, Packing List/s, Waybill/s and Bill of entry/s (SAD/ DA 550) must be presented for inspection. A photo copy of all these documents must also be handed to the Environmental Management Inspector/ official on inspection. The original permit/s, these conditions and packing list/s must accompany the consignment/s.

5. All transport containers must be numbered and the numbers must coincide with the numbers on the packing list/s. The country/ province of destination as shown on the containers must coincide with the country/ province of destination as on the permit. The details on the packing list/s must coincide with the details on the permit/s and Waybill/s.

6. Detailed packing list/s, that are signed and dated must accompany the consignment/s, with the following information:
   a) Details of importer and Exporter (Names, addresses and contact numbers);
   b) Waybill number/s and name of carrier, flight number, date and time;
   c) Transport container number/s;
   d) Scientific name of species (in full) with relevant transponder / tag / ring numbers; a detailed description of specimen / product and the origin thereof;
   e) Common name of species (in full);
   f) Number per species per container (actual number exported / imported); and
   g) Applicable permit number/s

7. If this permit is not used, the ***original permit (CITES permits must include coloured copy)*** must be returned to the issuing authority within ***14 working*** days after expiry thereof. Import permits must be returned to the issuing authority within ***14 working days*** after use. Export permits must be handed to a Management Authority of the importing country/ province within ***14 working days*** after use.

8. The permit holder must make and retain photo copies of permit/s for audit inspections. Copies of import permits must be made and retained ***after endorsement,*** for Re-export permit applications. When applying for a Re-export permit, a copy of the ***endorsed import permit*** must be submitted to the Permit office with the application.

9. Only A person authorized thereto by the Premier or Minister may make any alteration on the permit.

10. Failure to comply with any of the permit conditions renders the permit invalid and may result in criminal proceedings, cancellation of the permit/s and seizure of the consignment/s.

11. The holder of the permit and / or his/ ~~her delegated agent~~ will be held responsible for any legal costs; costs incurred for delays and / or storage fees due to irregularities and / or due to the consignment being withheld due to incorrect documentation, and / or incorrect consignment/s and / or failure to comply with permit conditions.

12. Permit holders or their delegated agents must inform the Environmental Management inspector/ official if an inspection is cancelled, or if they are to be late for an inspection within a reasonable time before the inspection is due to take place.

Signature of Issuing Officer	Date	Signature of Recipient	Date
Full Name		Full Name	

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM
DIE PROVIN

Conditions to this permit have been issued in terms of the applicable provisions of the NEMBA, the CITES and TOPS Regulations as well as the relevant provincial legislation (where applicable).

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

[X] EXPORT
[ ] RE-EXPORT
[ ] IMPORT
[ ] OTHER

CITES PERMIT N.º MZ_0369/2018

ORIGINAL

2. Valid until: 24/03/2019

3. Consignee (Name and address) GARY ALAN HERBERT
C/O SPLITTING IMAGE TAXIDERMY
THE HAVEN FARM
GRAHAMSTOWN 6140
EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

4. Permitee (name and address, country)
SAFARIS DE MOÇAMBIQUE, LDA
CP 433
AVENIDA DA LIBERDADE
TEL: +258 82 8913050/ +258 252 23403
TETE - MOÇAMBIQUE

3a. Country or destination: Z A

5. Special conditions: This Export Permit replaces MZ-0117/2018, Stamp MZ-1349749, reasons: Expired

For live animals, this permit or certificat is only valid if the transport conditions comform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations.

6. Name, address, national seal/stamp and country of Management Authority
REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
ADMINISTRAÇÃO NACIONAL DAS ÁREAS DE CONSERVAÇÃO
AUTORIDADE ADMINISTRATIVA CITES
TEL: 21 302362 - FAX: 21 302363

5a. Objective of the operation (See reverse): H

5b. Security stamp N.º: MZ-1590650

7/8. SCIENTIFIC NAME (GENUS AND SPECIES) AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT	9. Description of part or derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)	10. Appendix N.º and source (see reverse)	11. Quality, Number of Specimens and/or net Weight (kg)	11a. Total exported/ /Quota
A. Panthera pardus CITES MZ PAR 120/2017 000012 Leopard		W.I	01- Skull	12 120/2017
12. Country of origin* / Permit N.º / Date: MOÇAMBIQUE / MZ 0369/2018 24/09/2018	12a. Country of last re-Certificate n.º / Date		12b. N.º of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
B. Panthera pardus CITES MZ PAR 120/2017 000012 Leopard		W.I	01- Fullmount	12 120/2017
12. Country of origin* / Permit N.º / Date: MOÇAMBIQUE / MZ 0369/2018 24/09/2018	12a. Country of last re-Certificate n.º / Date		12b. N.º of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
C. XXXX

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

[X] EXPORT
[ ] RE-EXPORT
[ ] IMPORT
[ ] OTHER

CITES PERMIT N.º MZ-0117/2018

ORIGINAL

2. Valid until: 10/09/2018

3. Consignee (Name and address): GARY ALAN HERBERT
C/O SPLITTING IMAGE TAXIDERMY
THE HAVEN FARM
GRAHAMSTOWN 6140
EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

4. Permitee (name and address, country):
SAFARIS DE MOÇAMBIQUE, LDA
CP 433
AVENIDA DA LIBERDADE
TEL: +258 82 8913050/+258 252 23403
TETE - MOÇAMBIQUE

3a. Country of destination: Z A

5. Special conditions: Personal sport hunted trophy

For live animals, this permit or certificat is only valid if the transport conditions comform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Objective of the operation (See reverse): H

5b. Security stamp N.º: MZ-1349749

6. Name, address, national seal/stamp and country of Management Authority:

REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
ADMINISTRAÇÃO NACIONAL DAS ÁREAS DE CONSERVAÇÃO
AUTORIDADE ADMINISTRATIVA CITES
TEL: 21 302362 FAX: 21 302365

7/8. SCIENTIFIC NAME (GENUS AND SPECIES) AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT	9. Description of part or derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)	10. Appendix N.º and source (see reverse)	11. Quality Number of Specimens and/or net Weight (KG)	11a. Total exported/ /Quote
A. Panthera pardus CITES MZ PAR 17 0000012 Leopard		W.I	01- Skull	12

12. Country of origin*	Permit N.º	Date	12a. Country of last re-Certificate n.º	Date	12b. N.º of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***
MOÇAMBIQUE	MZ-0117/2018	10/04/2018			120/2017

B. Panthera pardus CITES MZ PAR 17 0000012 Leopard	W.I	01- Fullmount	12	
MOÇAMBIQUE | MZ 0117/2018 | 10/04/2018			120/2017	

12. Country of origin*	Permit N.º	Date	12a. Country of last re-Certificate n.º	Date	12b. N.º of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***
XXXX



1 – Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, AND nearest city) where the leopard was taken - Panyame Camp in Chintopo, Magoe District, Tete Province, Mozambique

(b) (6)

Esta Licença dá direito ao uso e porte das armas abaixo discriminadas, desde que o seu titular possua a licença de uso e porte das mesmas, passada pelas estruturas competentes do Ministério do Interior e permite-lhe caçar animais mencionados na Portaria.....

Carrega-mento	Nº. de canos	Calibre	Fabricante	Nº. de anos	Nº. de Livrete

TRANSGRESSÕES

Data	Transgressões	Multa	Rúbrica

Top Gráfica, Lda-Tete

REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

MINISTÉRIO DO TURISMO

DIRECÇÃO PROVINCIAL DO TURISMO DE

LIC. P/AUTO CONS. FAMILIAR/

LICENÇA Nº 63 / 2017

LICENÇA DE CAÇA M/A

Art.º 57º de Decreto nº 12/02

Nome Gary Alan Herbert

Nacionalidade (b) (6)

Residência (b) (6)

Idade (b) (6) anos Sexo Masculino

Para a área de Chinthopo/Magoé

Data de emissão 27 / 07 / 2017

Valido áte 30 / 11 / 2017

Taxa Paga 888,72Mt

O DIRECTOR

Fernando Manjate

TETE

PERMIT / CERTIFICATE № 212552

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

[ ] EXPORT
[ ] RE-EXPORT
[X] IMPORT
[ ] OTHER

ORIGINAL

2. Valid until 05 . 07 . 2019

3. Importer (name and address) Gary Alan Herbert C/O
Splitting Image Taxidermy
The Haven Farm
Grahamstown
6140, Eastern Cape Province

4. Exporter / Re-exporter (name, address and country)
Safaris de Mozambique
CP 433
Avenida Da Liberdade
Tete
Mozambique

BIODIVERSITY & CONSERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

3a. Country of import RSA

5. Special conditions Tops integrated permit
Cites Export permit no MZ-
MZ-0118/2018 0117/2018 & MZ-0116/2018 2018 -07-05
d.d. 10.04.2018
Tag no: MZ NIL 1800/2017000034 PAR
Tag no: MZ PAR 120/2017000013 & MZ 120/201700
For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the IVAA Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations. Permit / certificate valid for one consignment only.

P/BAG X447 ING XOWA X0054
PRIVAAT SAK X0054
ONTVANGELING
DIE PROVINSIE DOS-KAAP BHISHO

6. Name, address, national seal / stamp and country of Management Authority
Department of Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X447
PRETORIA
0001
SOUTH AFRICA

5a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse) H

5b. Security stamp No. 1664019

	7.8 SCIENTIFIC NAME (genus and species) AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT	9. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex) if live	10. Appendix No. and source (see reverse)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total exported / quota
A	7.8 Panthera pardus Leopard	9. Skulls	10. I (W)	11. Two (2)	11a. 13 & 12 120 / 2017
	12. Country of origin* / Permit No. / Date	12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date		12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
B	7.8 Panthera pardus Leopard	9. Full Capes	10. I (W)	11. Two (2)	11a. 12 & 12 120 / 2017
	12. Country of origin* / Permit No. / Date	12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date		12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
C	7.8 Crocodylus niloticus Nile Crocodile	9. Full Cape	10. II (W)	11. One (1)	11a. 24 1800 / 2017
	12. Country of origin* / Permit No. / Date	12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date		12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
D	7.8	9.	10.	11.	11a.
	12. Country of origin* / Permit No. / Date	12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date		12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	

BIODIVERSITY & CONSERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

* Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export)
** Only for specimens of Appendix I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes
*** For Pre-Convention specimens

2018 -07- 05

13. THIS PERMIT / CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED BY: AB MZAMO

P/BAG X447 ING XOWA X0054
PRIVAAT SAK X0054
ONTVANGELING
DIE PROVINSIE DOS-KAAP BHISHO

Bisho — Place
05 . 07 . 2018 — Date

Environmental Affairs
Specimen, signature and official seal
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

14. EXPORT ENDORSEMENT:

Block	Quantity
A	Two (2)
B	Two (2)
C	One (1)
D	

15. Bill of Lading/Air Waybill Number: AC 07203

Beitbridge — Port of Export
Date

Cancelled by an Environmental Management Inspector
Name in Print
22/07/2019 — Date
Signature
C24 — Official stamp and title

V & R Printing Works (Pty) Ltd (012) 333 2482 (2621)

PERMIT / CERTIFICATE № 212552

CONDITIONS FOR PERMIT NO. /s 21252

PERMIT CONDITIONS FOR THE NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL IMPORT, EXPORT OR RE-EXPORT OF CITES AND NON-CITES SPECIES AND ANY PRODUCTS THEREOF; NON-CITES LIVE WILD ANIMALS, LIVE EXOTIC ANIMALS, HUNTING TROPHIES, WILD ANIMAL PRODUCTS, PROTECTED PLANTS AND LIVE FISH

These conditions will be applicable to all National/ International Imports, Exports and Re-Exports of CITES and Non-CITES species and any products thereof; live wild animals, live exotic animals, hunting trophies, wild animal products, protected plants and live fish by air, mail, rail and road within the Gauteng Province of which the first port of entry into and/ or the last port of exit out of the Province of Gauteng/ South Africa will be OR Tambo International Airport.

Import permits are not valid unless the imported consignment is accompanied by a valid ***(original)*** export permit from the country/ province of origin ***(if required)***, which must be handed to the authorized Environmental Management Inspector on inspection.

THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS ARE APPLICABLE TO:

(A) ALL NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF CITES AND NON-CITES SPECIES AND ANY PRODUCTS THEREOF; LIVE WILD ANIMALS, LIVE EXOTIC ANIMALS, HUNTING TROPHIES, WILD ANIMAL PRODUCTS, PROTECTED PLANTS AND LIVE FISH (INCLUDING AIR, MAIL, RAIL, ROAD)

THIS PERMIT:

1. a) Shall not be transferable;
   b) Shall be invalid until the signature of the holder/ Recipient thereof been appended thereto;
   c) This permit is not valid unless it has been endorsed and released by an authorized Environmental Management Inspector/ official prior to the import, export or re-export taking place. In cases of importation of live animals, which are to be quarantined at OR Tambo International Airport's Quarantine Station, the permit must be released prior to the animals leaving quarantine. Original import permits to be inserted into a sealed envelope and placed in the Environmental Management Inspector box that's provided at the quarantine station, no more than 14 working days after import;
   d) Shall be subject to the provisions of any other law and or regulation;
   e) Shall be valid for one consignment only;
   f) This permit is subject to the compliance of Veterinary and Agricultural requirements; and to the compliance of IATA Live Animal Regulations.

2. The permit holder or his delegated agent must contact one of the authorized Environmental Management Inspector/ officials, per telephone ***and*** confirm per fax a minimum of ***48 hours*** prior to the import, export or re-export taking place to book an inspection (the inspection booking must be requested a minimum of 48 hours prior to the intended inspection), applicable for shipments done over weekends and public holidays, with the following information:
   a) Name / Company Name of Importer / Exporter;
   b) Name of Airline and Warehouse where intended inspection will take place;
   c) Date and Time of Import / Export / Re-Export;
   d) Date and Time of intended inspection (subject to approval);
   e) Agents particulars (if applicable), Carrier Name, Flight Number, Flight Time and Waybill Number;
   f) The applicable permit number/s and relevant expiry dates; and
   g) Detailed packing list as per condition 7.

3. Inspections are by appointment only and early booking is necessary. An authorized Environmental Management Inspector/ official may be contacted at the following telephone numbers during office hours ***(07:00 – 15:30):***
   Office: +27 (11) 390-3687/ 2311
   Fax: +27 (11) 390-1720

4. All relevant documentation, including ***original*** permit/s ***(CITES permits must include original and coloured copy)***, Packing List/s, Waybill/s and Bill of entry/s (SAD/ DA 550) must be presented for inspection. A photo copy of all these documents must also be handed to the Environmental Management Inspector/ official on inspection. The original permit/s, these conditions and packing list/s must accompany the consignment/s.

5. All transport containers must be numbered and the numbers must coincide with the numbers on the packing list/s. The country/ province of destination as shown on the containers must coincide with the country/ province of destination as on the permit. The details on the packing list/s must coincide with the details on the permit/s and Waybill/s.

6. Detailed packing list/s, that are signed and dated must accompany the consignment/s, with the following information:
   a) Details of Importer and Exporter (Names, addresses and contact numbers);
   b) Waybill number/s and name of carrier, flight number, date and time;
   c) Transport container number/s;
   d) Scientific name of species (in full) with relevant transponder / tag / ring numbers; a detailed description of specimen / product and the origin thereof;
   e) Common name of species (in full);
   f) Number per species per container (actual number exported / imported); and
   g) Applicable permit number/s

7. If this permit is not used, the ***original permit (CITES permits must include coloured copy)*** must be returned to the issuing authority within ***14 working*** days after expiry thereof. Import permits must be returned to the issuing authority within ***14 working days*** after use. Export permits must be handed to a Management Authority of the importing country/ province within ***14 working days*** after use.

8. The permit holder must make and retain photo copies of permit/s for audit inspections. Copies of import permits must be made and retained ***after endorsement***, for Re-export permit applications. When applying for a Re-export permit, a copy of the ***endorsed import permit*** must be submitted to the Permit office with the application.

9. Only A person authorized thereto by the Premier or Minister may make any alteration on the permit.

10. Failure to comply with any of the permit conditions renders the permit invalid and may result in criminal proceedings, cancellation of the permit/s and seizure of the consignment/s.

11. The holder of the permit and / or his/ her delegated agent will be held responsible for any legal costs; costs incurred for delays and / or storage fees due to irregularities and / or due to the consignment being withheld due to incorrect documentation, and / or incorrect consignment/s and / or failure to comply with permit conditions.

12. Permit holders or their delegated agents must inform the Environmental Management Inspector/ official if an inspection is cancelled, or if they are to be late for an inspection within a reasonable time before the inspection is due to take place.

Signature of Issuing Officer	2018-07-05	Signature of Recipient	30/10/2018
Full Name	Date	Full Name	Date

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

Conditions to this permit have been issued in terms of the applicable provisions of the NEMBA, the CITES and TOPS Regulations as well as the relevant provincial legislation (where applicable).

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

[X] EXPORT
[ ] RE-EXPORT
[ ] IMPORT
[ ] OTHER

CITES PERMIT N.º MZ_0367/2018

ORIGINAL

2. Valid until: 24/03/2019

3. Consignee (Name and address) GARY ALAN HERBERT
C/O SPLITTING IMAGE TAXIDERMY
THE HAVEN FARM
GRAHAMSTOWN 6140
EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

4. Permitee (name and address, country)
SAFARIS DE MOÇAMBIQUE, LDA
CP 433
AVENIDA DA LIBERDADE
TEL: +258 82 8913050/ +258 252 23408
TETE - MOÇAMBIQUE

3a. Country of destination: Z A

5. Special conditions: This Export Permit replaces MZ-0116/2018, STAMP MZ-1349748, reasons: Expired

For live animals, this permit or certifical is only valid if the transport conditions comform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations.

6. Name, address, national seal/stamp and country of Management Authority
REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
ADMINISTRAÇÃO NACIONAL DAS ÁREAS DE CONSERVAÇÃO
AUTORIDADE ADMINISTRATIVA DA CITES
TEL.: 21 302362 - FAX: 21 302363

5a. Objective of the operation (See reverse): H

5b. Security stamp N.º: MZ-1590648

7/8. SCIENTIFIC NAME (GENUS AND SPECIES) AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT	9. Description of part or derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)	10. Appendix N.º and source (see reverse)	11. Quality Number of Specimens and/or Net Weight (KG)	11a. Total exported/ Quota
A. Panthera pardus Leopard	CITES MZ PAR 120/2017 000013	W.I	01- Skull	13 120/2017
12. Country of origin* / Permit N.º / Date: MOÇAMBIQUE / MZ_0367/2018 / 24/09/2018	12a. Country of last re-Certificate n.º / Date		12b. N.º of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
B. Panthera pardus Leopard	CITES MZ PAR 120/2017 000013	W:I	01- Fullmount	13 120/2017
12. Country of origin* / Permit N.º / Date: MOÇAMBIQUE / MZ_0367/2018 / 24/09/2018	12a. Country of last re-Certificate n.º / Date		12b. N.º of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
C. XXXX

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

[X] EXPORT
[ ] RE-EXPORT
[ ] IMPORT
[ ] OTHER

CITES PERMIT N.° MZ-0116/2018

ORIGINAL

2. Valid until: 10/09/2018

3. Consignee (Name and address): GARY ALAN HERBERT
C/O SPLITTING IMAGE TAXIDERMY
THE HAVEN FARM
GRAHAMSTOWN 6140
EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

4. Permitee (name and address, country):
SAFARIS DE MOÇAMBIQUE, LDA
CP 433
AVENIDA DA LIBERDADE
TEL: +258 82 8913050/+258 252 23403
TETE - MOÇAMBIQUE

3a. Country of destination: Z A

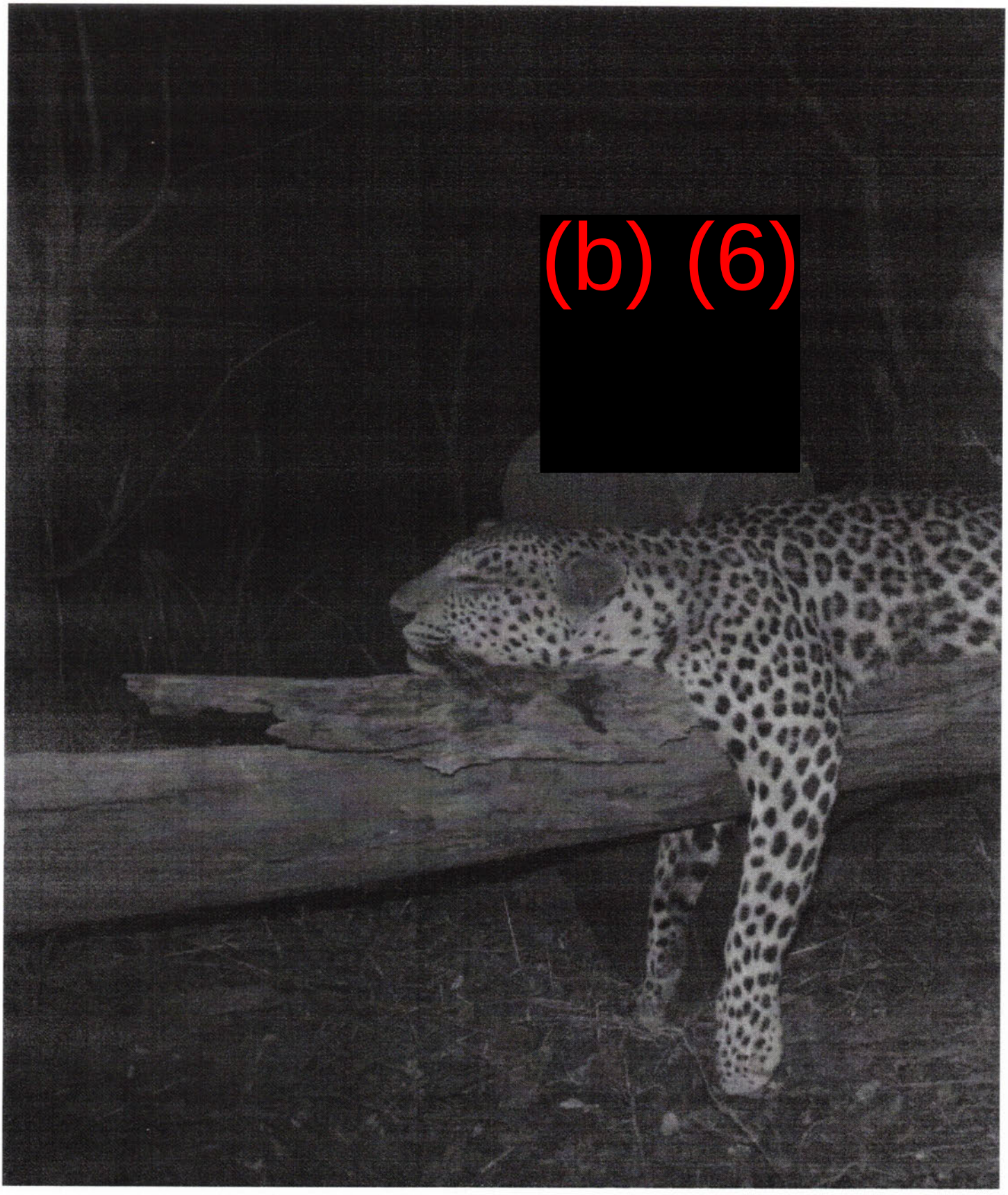
5. Special conditions:
Personal sport hunted trophy
For live animals, this permit or certificat is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations.

6. Name, address, national seal/stamp and country of Management Authority:
REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
ADMINISTRAÇÃO NACIONAL DAS ÁREAS DE CONSERVAÇÃO
AUTORIDADE ADMINISTRATIVA DA CITES
TEL: 21 302362 - FAX: 21 302363

5a. Objective of the operation (See reverse): H

5b. Security stamp N.°: MZ-1349748

7/8. SCIENTIFIC NAME (GENUS AND SPECIES) AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT	9. Description of part or derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)	10. Appendix N.° and source (see reverse)	11. Quality Number of Specimens and/or net Weight (KG)	11a. Total exported/ /Quota
A. Panthera pardus CITES MZ PAR 17 0000013 Leopard		W.I	01- Skull	13 120/2017
12. Country of origin* MOÇAMBIQUE | Permit N.° MZ-0116/2018 | Date 10/04/2018	12a. Country of last re-Certificate n.°	Date		12b. N.° of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***
B. Panthera pardus CITES MZ PAR 17 0000013 Leopard		W.I	01- Fullmount	13 120/2017
12. Country of origin* MOÇAMBIQUE | Permit N.° MZ-0116/2018 | Date 10/04/2018	12a. Country of last re-Certificate n.°	Date		12b. N.° of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***
XXXX



1 – Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, AND nearest city) where the leopard was taken - Panyame Camp in Chintopo, Magoe District, Tete Province, Mozambique

2 – Date the leopard was taken – 7/9/17

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY
and
Acknowledgement of Terms and Conditions of Service

Copyright 1996, National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America, Inc.
(Revised 07/04)

✓ appropriate box:
- [✓] Individual
- [ ] Partnership
- [ ] Corporation
- [ ] Sole Proprietorship
- [ ] Limited Liability Company

SS# (b) (6) [redacted]

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, ✓ Gary Alan Herbert (Full name of individual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship, or limited liability company) doing business as a ✓ INDIVIDUAL (Individual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship) under the laws of the State of ✓ (b) (6) [redacted] residing or having a principal place of business at ✓ (b) (6) [redacted], hereby constitutes and appoints ✓ D & L CHB (Grantee's Name), its officers, employees, and/or specifically authorized agents, to act for and on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor for and in the name, place and stead of said grantor, from this date, in the United States (the "territory") either in writing, electronically, or by other authorized means, to:

Make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any customs entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or any other documents required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, exportation, transportation, of any merchandise in or through the customs territory, shipped or consigned by or to said grantor;

Perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise deliverable to said grantor; to receive any merchandise;

Make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits or statements in connection with the entry of merchandise;

Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

Authorize other Customs Brokers duly licensed within the territory to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for CBP duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

And generally to transact Customs business, including filing of claims or protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney;

Giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents;

This power of attorney to remain full force and effect until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by grantee (if the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect in the United States after the expiration 2 years from the dates of its execution);

Grantor acknowledges receipt of ✓ D & L CHB (Grantee's Name) Terms and Conditions of Service governing all transactions between the Parties.

If the Grantor is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of the Grantor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said ✓ Gary Herbert caused these presents to be sealed and signed: (Signature) ✓ (b) (6) [redacted]

(Capacity) ✓ N/A Date: 11/15/2020

Witness: (if required) N/A

If you are the importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve you of liability for CBP charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed CBP) in the event the charges are not paid by the broker. Therefore, if you pay by check, CBP charges may be paid with a separate check payable to "U.S. Customs and Border Protection" which shall be delivered to CBP by the broker. Importers who wish to utilize this procedure must contact our office in advance to arrange timely receipt of duty checks.

APPERSON PRINT MANAGEMENT SERVICES • NCBFAA-3 • WHSE. NO. 03540

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

   D&L CHB, 2015 S Arlington Hts Rd, Ste 123, Arlington Hts, IL 60005

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

   Laura Durgin / 847-690-0690 / laura.durgin@dlchb.com

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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.

N/A

4. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): M (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: N/A Sex (if known): N/A (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: N/A

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

Marera Safari Lodge & Tours (T) Ltd, P.O. Box 1525, Serengeti Rd, Plot 47
Arusha, Tanzania

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

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

   a. Country and location (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife was taken from the wild: Tanzania, Singida, R. Rungwa GR West, Manyoni

   b. Date wildlife was hunted: July 18th, 2019

   c. Approximate age of animal: N/A

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

   Marera Safari Lodge & Tours (T) Ltd, P.O. Box 1525, Serengeti Rd, Plot 47
   Arusha, Tanzania

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

   Marera Safari Lodge & Tours (T) Ltd
   P.O. Box 1525
   Serengeti Rd, Plot No. 47, Arusha Tanzania

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).

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:	Marera Safari Lodge & Tours (T) Ltd
Address:	P.O. Box 1525
Address:	Serengeti Rd, Plot No. 47
City:	Arusha, Tanzania
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: LAURA DURGIN Digitally signed by LAURA DURGIN Date: 2021.01.20 11:56:38 -06'00' Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature:_____ Date: _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

To Game officer Hr

ORIGINAL

22354 Father Simba GER...

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TA...NIA

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

July 11, 2019 1:34:37 pm

MAIN PERMIT

IN.# 3182795

APP: 2013178

RETURN DATE: Thursday, August 22, 2019

PERMIT NO. 2013179

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

Station ARUSHA Start Date July 12, 2019 End Date August 01, 2019 Package Type PREMIUM Extra Days: 0

This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to MARK AARON DUKE of Address (b) (6) Passport No. (b) (6)

Who holds Weapon (Type) RIFLES Calibre 300, 416 Maker's No: (b) (6) C.A.R No: -

Licence No: (b) (6) Dated 04-Jul-2019 Issued At Weapon owner & Address MARK AARON DUKE

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks) RUNGWA RUNGWA GR W

owned by MARERA SAFARI LODGE AND TOURS (T) LTD

PH THABIT ALLY, PH CAT. LICENSE No.

Additional Blocks

(b) (6)
Signature of Holder

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

	SPECIES	No.	SAME SPECIES BOUGHT THIS YEAR
1	BABOON YELLOW	2	
2	BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE	3	
3	BUSHBUCK MASAI	1	
4	BUSHPIG	1	
5	CIVET AFRICAN	1	
6	DIKDIK KIRK'S	1	
7	DUIKER COMMON	1	
8	ELAND LIVINGSTONES	1	
9	ELEPHANT AFRICAN	1	
10	GENET COMMON	1	
11	HARTEBEEST LICHTEINSTEIN'S	2	
12	HYAENA SPOTTED	1	
13	IMPALA SOUTHERN	2	
14	JACKAL COMMON	1	
15	JACKAL SIDE STRIPED	1	
16	KUDU GREATER	1	
17	LEOPARD	1	
18	LION	1	
19	ORIBI COMMON	1	
20	OSTRICH	1	
21	PORCUPINE CRESTED	1	
22	RATEL (HONEY BADGER)	1	
23	REEDBUCK SOUTHERN (COMMON)	1	
24	ROAN ANTELOPE	1	
25	SABLE ANTELOPE COMMON	1	
26	SERVAL CAT	1	
27	STEINBUCK	1	
28	WARTHOG	1	
29	ZEBRA BURCHELL'S	2	
30	ZORILLA	1	

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
11 JUL 2019
SUSTAINABALE WILDLIFE UTILIZATION OFFICE-ARUSHA
P.O. BOX 1541 ARUSHA . TEL: 027 254 8750

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer .
3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife
4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep , transfer.
5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his/her PH Licence during the entire safari
6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone
7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shortgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or weight and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and its carcass .

GAME KILLED

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TO[illegible]M
WILDLIFE DIVISION

July 11, 2019 9:22:45 am

PERMIT NO. 2013179

CLIENT NAME MARK AARON DUKE

22354

COMPANY MARERA SAFARI LODGE AND TOURS (T) LTD

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

PH NAME THABIT ALLY,

PH LICENSE NO

SPECIES	No.	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES		LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
ZEBRA BURCHELL'S	1	R. RUNGWA WEST	.300	13/7/2019	09:18am	M	S07°20.3124	E34°09.1998		
IMPALA SOUTHERN	1	R. RUNGWA WEST	.300	17/7/2019	5:37pm	M	S07°20.3084	E34°09.1917		
LEOPARD	1	R. RUNGWA WEST	.300	18/7/2019	5:43pm	M	S07°21.1214	E34°07.2079		
ORIBI	1	R. RUNGWA WEST	.300	19/7/2019	12:08pm	M	S07°18.7983	E34°13.8477		
DIK DIK KIRK'S	1	R. RUNGWA WEST	.416	19/7/2019	06:05pm	M	S07°17.6285	E34°06.4835		
L. HARTEBEEST	1	R. RUNGWA WEST	.300	25/7/2019	08:45am	M	S07°19.3617	E34°08.2033		

TANZANIA WILD[illegible]GEMENT AUTHORITY
10 JUL 2019
SUSTAINABALE W[illegible] OFFICE-ARUSHA
P.O. BOX 1541 ARUSHA, [illegible] 027 254 8750

[redacted]

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

DECLARATION

W[illegible] gister of animal hunted including wounded is a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the hu[illegible]

[redacted]

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

26/07/2019


(b) (6)

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY
and
Acknowledgement of Terms and Conditions of Service

Copyright: 1995, National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America, Inc
(Revised 07/04)

✓ appropriate box:
- [x] Individual
- [ ] Partnership
- [ ] Corporation
- [ ] Sole Proprietorship
- [ ] Limited Liability Company

SS# (b) (6) [redacted]

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, ✓ Mark Aaron Duke (Full name of individual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship, or limited liability company) (Identity) doing business as a ✓ INDIVIDUAL (Individual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship) under the laws of the State of ✓ Mississippi, residing or having a principal place of business at ✓ (b) (6) [redacted] Hernando, MS 38632, hereby constitutes and appoints ✓ D & L CHB (Grantee's Name), its officers, employees, and/or specifically authorized agents, to act for and on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor for and in the name, place and stead of said grantor, from this date, in the United States (the "territory") either in writing, electronically, or by other authorized means, to:

Make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any customs entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or any other documents required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, exportation, transportation, of any merchandise in or through the customs territory, shipped or consigned by or to said grantor;

Perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise deliverable to said grantor; to receive any merchandise;

Make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits or statements in connection with the entry of merchandise;

Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

Authorize other Customs Brokers duly licensed within the territory to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for CBP duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

And generally to transact Customs business, including filing of claims or protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney;

Giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents;

This power of attorney to remain full force and effect until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by grantee (if the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect in the United States after the expiration 2 years from the dates of its execution);

Grantor acknowledges receipt of ✓ D & L CHB (Grantee's Name) Terms and Conditions of Service governing all transactions between the Parties.

If the Grantor is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of the Grantor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said ✓ Mark Aaron Duke

caused these presents to be sealed and signed: (Signature) ✓ (b) (6) [redacted]

(Capacity) ✓ N/A Date: 11/11/2020

Witness: (if required) N/A

If you are the importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve you of liability for CBP charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed CBP) in the event the charges are not paid by the broker. Therefore, if you pay by check, CBP charges may be paid with a separate check payable to "U.S. Customs and Border Protection" which shall be delivered to CBP by the broker. Importers who wish to utilize this procedure must contact our office in advance to arrange timely receipt of duty checks.

APPERSON PRINT MANAGEMENT SERVICES

APPLICANT:

SAVANA FREDERICKS

IMPORT PERMIT APPLICATION

3.200.19

SECTION "E"

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   Savana Fredericks

   (b) (6) Spangle, Washington 99031

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

   John Jackson, III of Conservation Force (504) 837-1233; permits@conservationforce.org

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): Male (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:____ Sex (if known):_____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: N/A

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

N/A

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

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

Engadin, Vreemdeling Namibia - Okahandja District

b. Date wildlife was hunted: November 14, 2020

c. Approximate age of animal: 8 years of age

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

Dirk de Bod Safaris Namibia

P.H. Dirk de Bod

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

Trophaendienste Taxidermy

Plot Kaps Farm, Windhoek, Khomas Region, Namibia

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).

See provided

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: African Shipping Services
Address:
Address: 46 TV Moore Street
City:
State/Province: Southern Industrial Area, Windhoek
Country, Postal Code:
Namibia

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: Savana Fredericks Date: 02/04/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

APPLICANT:

SAVANA FREDERICKS

HUNTER RETURN FORM

IF TROPHY WAS TAKEN:

10. DATE TROPHY TAKEN: 14/11/2020 11. GPS LOCATION (in decimal degrees): 21° 54'51.05"S 17° 27'16.04 E

12. CONDITION OF PREDATOR (tick all appropriate boxes):

i) HEALTHY [V] ii) UNHEALTHY [ ] iii) FULL STOMACH [ ] iv) MEDIUM STOMACH [ ]

v) EMPTY STOMACH [V]

MEASUREMENTS:

13. BODY LENGTH (CM): 221

14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM): 40

15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM): 63

16. SKULL LENGTH (MM): 26

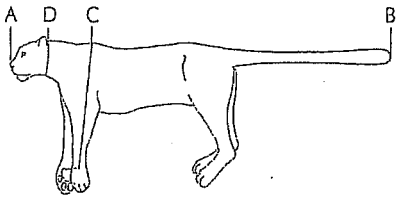
17. SKULL WIDTH (MM): 15,5

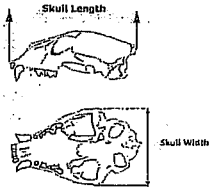
18. WEIGHT (KG) 72

MEASUREMENTS & PHOTOGRAPHS

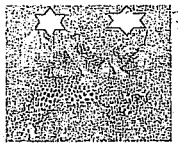
Measurements to be taken:

11. Body length (cm, tip of nose to tip of tail; Measurement A–B)
12. Shoulder height (cm, tip of scapula to back of plantar pad; Measurement C)
13. Neck circumference (cm, immediately behind the ear; Measurement D)
14. Skull length (mm, greatest length of skull, measured as a straight line between pegs)
15. Skull width (mm, greatest width of skull, measured across zygomatic arches)

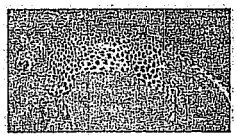




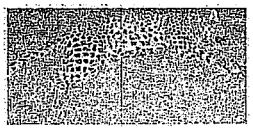
Photographs required before the trophy is skinned:



1. Side view showing the entire body with the hunter positioned directly behind for scale, and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



2. The predator lying on its right showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

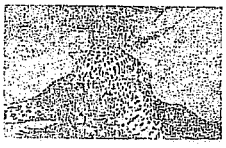


3. The predator lying on its left showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

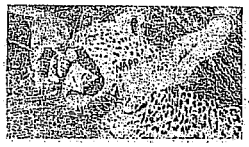
APPLICANT:

SAVANA FREDERICKS

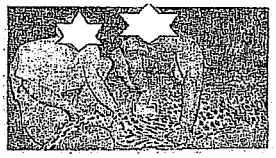
HUNTING PERMITS



4. Close up of the nose clearly showing the nose, eyes, and mount and a visible predator hunting quota tag number.

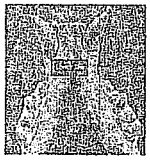


5. Frontal view of the teeth showing coloration and wear on the canines and incisors and visible predator hunting quota tag number..

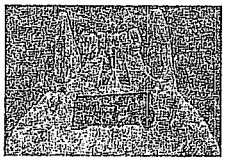


6. Hindquarters clearly showing the scrotum and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

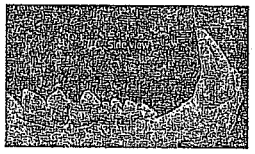
Photographs required from the cleaned skull:



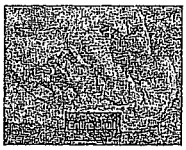
7. Lower jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.



8. Upper jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.



9: Side view of the lower jaw (either side) showing the canine and wear on the cusps of molars and premolars.



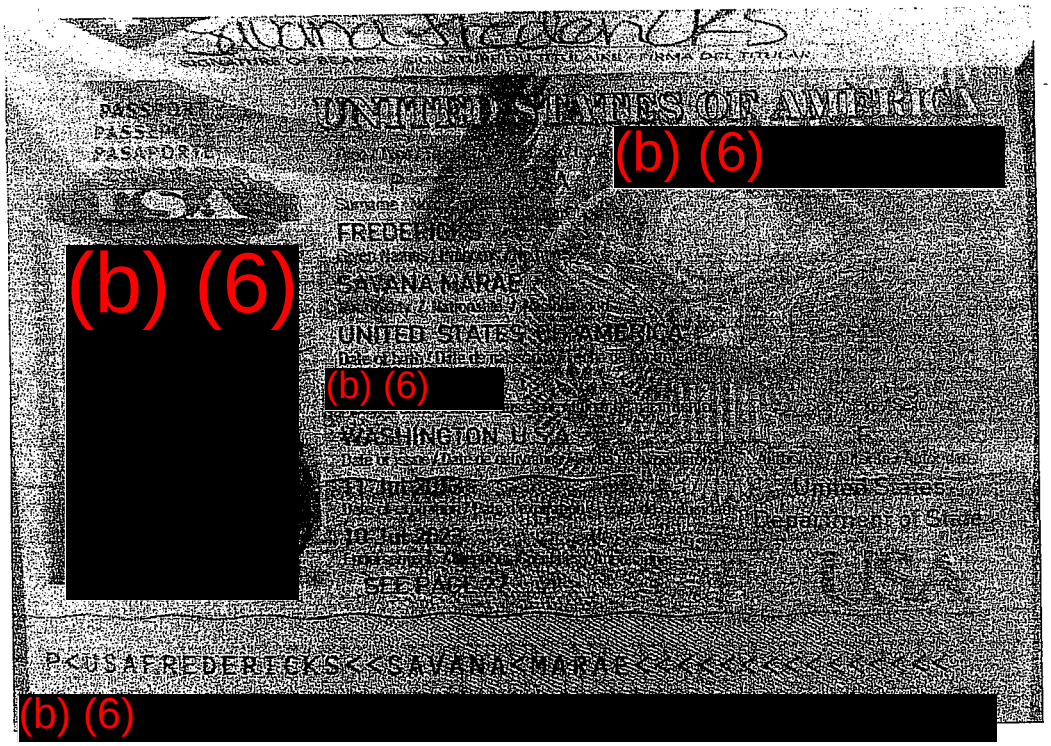
10. Wide shot of all the teeth showing wear, broken teeth, and teeth coloration.

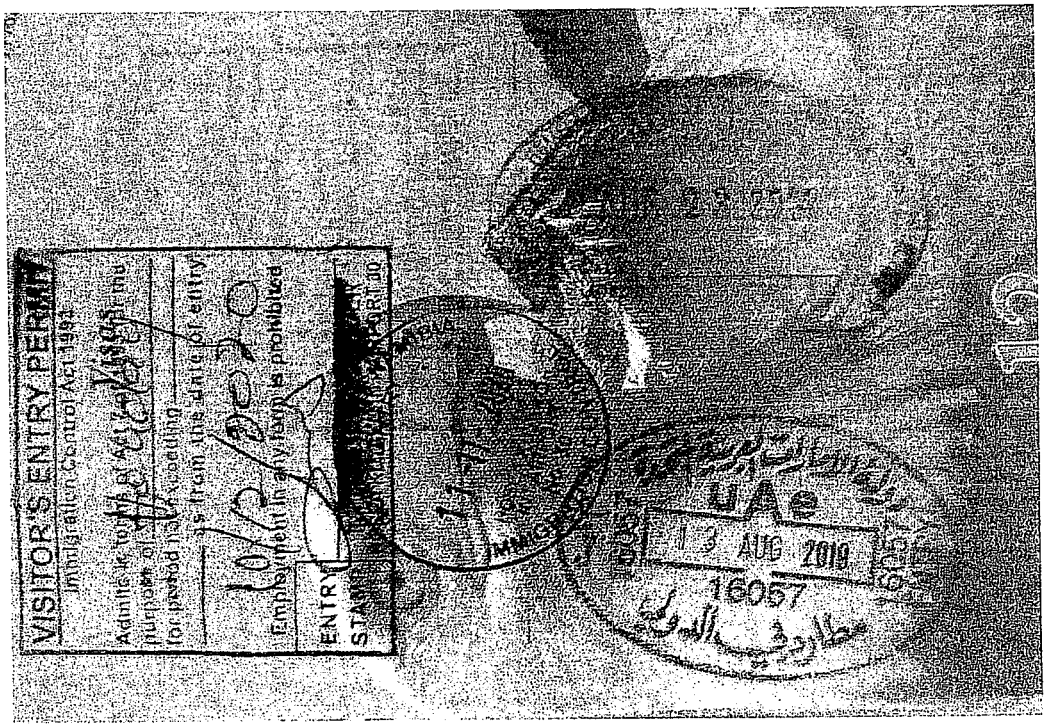
SIGNATURE OF:

Trophy hunter: (b) (6) Date: 14/11/2020

Trophy hunting Guide: Date: 14/11/2020

Trophy hunting Operator: Date: 14/11/2020


PASSPORT
PASSEPORT
PASAPORTE
USA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(b) (6)
Surname / Nom / Apellidos
FREDERICKS
Given Names / Prénoms / Nombres
SAVANA MARAE
Nationality / Nationalité / Nacionalidad
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(b) (6)
Place of birth / Lieu de naissance / Lugar de nacimiento
WASHINGTON, U.S.A.
Date of issue / Date de délivrance / Fecha de expedición
11 Jun 2015
Date of expiry / Date d'expiration / Fecha de vencimiento
10 Jun 2025
Authority / Autorité / Autoridad
United States
Department of State
SEE PAGE 27
P<USAFREDERICKS<<SAVANA<MARAE<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
(b) (6)


VISITOR'S ENTRY PERMIT
Immigration Control Act 1993
Admits to
for period not exceeding
from the date of entry
Employment in any form is prohibited
ENTRY
STAMP
IMMIGRATION
UAE
13 AUG 2019
16057

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506

PERMIT No.:	193592
VALID FROM:	11-11-2020
VALID TO:	30-11-2020
RECEIPT No.:	P76085671

PERMIT TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES

Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)

Name of Trophy Hunter: Savanna Marae Fredericks

Residential Address: (b) (6) Spangle, Washington

Country: USA

To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies:

SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER
Blesbok		Impala Common		Springbok		Other	
Buffalo		Klipspringer		Steenbok		Subject to the attach prechtor trophy hunting conditions; Please contact nearest MEFT office within 7 days prior to hunt.	
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog			
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck			
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest, Black			
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue			
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's			
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard	1 X male		
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm: Engadin, Vreemdeling

Guided by (name of guides): Dirk Willem de Bod

NAPP 75/2560/2020

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM
Berenice Blaauw
(ISSUING OFFICER (NAME) SIGNATURE)
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER
PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF SECTION
9 (1) OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION
ORDINANCE NO. 4

Official MET date stamp
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
2020 -11- 02
PRIVATE BAG 13306, WINDHOEK

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable.

prime press 012019

193592

The following certificate must be completed immediately after each animal that has been hunted (please print) Savana Fredericks

Date	Species	LH*	RH*	LB*	RB*	Total	RW*	Age	Male/ Female	Farm		Signatures		
										Name	No	Farm owner	Hunter	Professional hunter / Master hunting guide / Hunting guide
14/11/2020	Leopard	26 Skull Length		15,5 Skull Width		41,5		8	Male	Engadin	74	[redacted] (9)(a)	Savana Fredericks	Zwaldo
	Tag: NAPP	75/250	2020											
"	We hereby individually and collectively declare that the predator recorded and photographed was hunted, shot and killed by us in full accordance with all the predator trophy hunting permit conditions "													
	[redacted] (9)(a) Savana Fredericks													
	14/11/2020													
	Report To: Mr. Erastus 23/11/2020 8h30.													

*L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward

No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.

This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting.

Only guide(s) as specified on the permit may conduct the hunt.

SCHEDULE G

RECORD SHEET
(Regulation 114C (o))

Schedule G – RECORD SHEET
(Regulation 114C (o))

SPECIES HUNTED: Leopard

HUNT PERMIT NUMBER: 193592

CLIENT NAME: Savana Fredericks

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER: Dirk de Bod

HUNTING OUTFITTER: Dirk de Bod

HUNTING BLOCK/PROPERTY NAME: Engadin 74

CONCESSION HOLDER/LANDOWNER: Dirk de Bod

HUNT START DATE: 14/11/2020

HUNT FINISH DATE: 14/11/2020

1. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL? YES ✓ NO

IF NO, WHY NOT?

2. HUNTING METHOD (tick appropriate box): i) BAIT AND BLIND ✓ ii) ON FOOT

3. PRE-BAITING: YES ✓ NO

4. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED DURING HUNT (including pre-baiting if applicable): 4

5. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED ON BY PREDATOR (including pre-baiting if applicable): 3

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS (including pre-baiting if applicable): 5
The total number of nights that all bait sites were open (if 6 bait sites were open for 1 night = 6 bait nights)

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USED (including pre-baiting if applicable): 3
The total number of times that bait sites were 'freshened' with new bait

8.

SEX & AGE OF PREDATOR FEEDING ON BAITS DURING HUNT:	NUMBER:	EVIDENCE (SIGHTING, TRACKS, TRAIL CAMERA):
Adult male	2	Trail Camera
Adult female	3	Trail Camera
Subadult male		Trail Camera
Subadult female,	1	
Juvenile		
Unknown		

9. NUMBER OF PREDATOR SEEN MORE THAN 1 KM AWAY FROM BAITS: 1

(b) (6)

u) an application for an export permit to export a predator trophy must be handed in at the Permit Office in Windhoek and must be accompanied by –

(i) a copy of the passport of the trophy hunter and of a page thereof with an immigration stamp indicating the date of entry;

(ii) the original predator trophy hunting permit;

(iii) the leopard trophy hunting quota tag, in case of a leopard;

(iv) the recording sheet; and

(v) the original photos printed on photo paper (glossy paper) referred to in paragraph (n): and

(vi) export permit may not be issued if the conditions in paragraph (u) have not been met.

6. Condition regarding skin and skull of the hunted predator

(a) scrotum of the hunted predator must be left attached to the skin to confirm the sex of the animal.

(b) skin found without an obvious scrotum attached will be treated as female and will not be allowed to be exported.

(c) skin of the hunted predator must be brought to MET office (CITES Office) for tagging and inspection before the export permit can be issued.

(d) skull of the hunted predator must be brought to MET office (CITES Office) for SCI measurements before the export permit can be issued

7. ***Leopard trophy hunting quota tag is not transferable.***

Any contravention or non compliance with any regulation or permit condition is dealt with in accordance with the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1975), especially sections 84(5), 86, 87, 88 and 89.



(b) (6)

e) a predator may not be shot within a range of 1km of any other predator kept in captivity in any form;

f) a predator may be stalked, tracked or ambushed, but dogs or horses may not be used to hunt it;

g) predator trophy hunting may not take place during the period between 30 minutes after sunset in any day and 30 minutes before sunrise the following day and artificial light is prohibited;

h) a predator may not be shot from a moving vehicle or chased in any way with an aircraft;

i) a predator may not be hunted unless it belongs to a wild and sustainable population (It exists as a naturally interacting member of a wild and sustainable population in an area large enough for it to breed, forage and hunt freely and where there is a natural state of balance between forage, predator and prey);

j) a predator bred in captivity may not be trophy hunted;

k) a predator to be hunted may not be drugged in any form;

l) a canned hunting (any restriction of an animal's natural movement for the purpose of trophy hunting) in any form is illegal; and

m) a predator may only be hunted in areas as specified on the predator trophy hunting permit;

n) once the predator has been killed, the following must occur –

(i) the following photos must be taken immediately after the hunt, at the location where the predator was killed –

(aa) the predator lying on its right showing the feet;

(bb) the predator lying on its left showing the feet;

(cc) a close-up photo from the front showing the face of the predator, clearly depicting facial features: nose, eyes, and mouth, and a visible leopard hunting quota tag number, in case of a leopard;

(dd) a close-up photo of the trophy hunter and trophy hunting guide posing with predator, with all four

(b) (6)

Permit Office 2010/03
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
Directorate Natural Resource Management
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek, NAMIBIA
Tel +264 61 2842111 Fax +264 61 258861

PERMIT CONDITIONS

TROPHY HUNTING OF CHEETHAS, LEOPARDS & LIONS

1. A trophy hunter, trophy hunting guide and trophy hunting operator must read and acknowledge and sign the predator trophy hunting permit conditions before the hunt commences.
2. A predator trophy hunting permit must be obtained before the hunt for a predator commences and must be in the physical possession of the trophy hunting guide while the predator is being hunted.
3. The trophy hunting operator concerned must give notice of the predator hunt to the regional office of the Ministry seven days before the hunt commences.
4. A predator trophy hunting permit is
    a) issued to a trophy hunter;
    b) non-transferable; and
    c) valid for a period specified in the permit.
5. Predators may only be hunted for trophies under the following conditions -
    a) only free roaming, self-sustaining and adult predators may be hunted as trophies with a minimum skull measurement of 27cm for a cheetah, 32cm for a leopard and 52cm for a lion;
    b) a female leopard may not be hunted as trophy;
    c) a predator may not be shot in any form of confinement or in a trap or in an area which is smaller than 1000ha;
    d) a predator may be baited, but a live animal may not be used as bait;

(b) (6)

legs of the predator stretched out for clear visibility of genital feature such as scrotum and visible leopard hunting quota tag number;

(ii) the trophy hunter and trophy hunting guide must sign all the photos on the reverse side of the photos;

o) the recording sheet of the predator trophy hunting permit in Schedule G has to be filled in, in permanent ink, immediately after the hunt;

p) the trophy hunter and trophy hunting guide must sign on the reverse side of the predator trophy hunting permit with the following statement:

"We hereby individually and collectively declare that the predator recorded and photographed was hunted, shot and killed by us in full accordance with all the predator trophy hunting permit conditions.";

q) a telephonic report must be given to the staff member responsible for the predator trophy hunting permit register in the Permit Office in Windhoek within 72 hours of the predator being killed, and full details of the predator trophy hunting permit must be provided;

r) an unsuccessful predator hunt has to be reported to the Permit Office in Windhoek within 72 hours after the trophy hunting permit has expired;

s) no application for subsequent predator trophy hunting permit from a trophy hunting operator may be processed if the Permit Office has not received the report on the previous permit issued to his or her client (trophy hunter);

t) the original predator trophy hunting permit with full details as described in paragraph (u) must be handed in to the Taxidermist or shipping agent with the trophy; and

(b) (6)

I hereby acknowledge that I have read and understand the predator trophy hunting permit conditions:

Signatures:

Trophy Hunter (b) (6) Date: 14/11/2020

Trophy Hunting Guide: _____ Date: 14/11/2020

Trophy Hunting Operator: _____ Date: 14/11/2020

Permit Number: ~~193932~~ 193592

For official use: MET date stamp.

CONSERVATION FORCE A FORCE FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

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

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CHRISSIE JACKSON
SHANE MAHONEY
RENEE SNIDER
DANENE VAN DER WESTHUYZEN

February 5, 2021

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

Applicant:	**Savana Fredericks**
RE:	**Import Permit Application for a leopard**
Country:	**Namibia**

Ms. Brisendine:

Enclosed you will find an import permit application for a sport-hunted leopard trophy for Ms. Savana Fredericks, who hunted a leopard at Engadin Farm in Namibia's Okahandja District on November 14th, 2020.

Leopards are widespread across Namibia, inhabiting a variety of habitats and land types. As with leopard populations in other African countries Namibia's leopard densities vary significantly across the country. The highest densities were found in the freehold farmland and the lowest densities inside national parks and communal conservancies. In southern Namibia there are several large private reserves that were previously areas of farmland, with limited carnivore presence but, due to the protection they afford, they are now a refuge for multiple carnivore species including leopard.

According to the "Namibian Leopard: National Census and Sustainable hunting practices", "Trophy hunting provides an income for a large number of people across Namibia and therefore has an influence on the tolerance people and communities have to target species such as the leopard. Effectively assigning an economic value to leopard is vitally important for stakeholders in a multi-use landscape, a point that has been raised multiple times by landowners in discussions regarding livestock loss, trophy hunting and retribution killing of leopards in Namibia. Landowners consistently indicated that if the leopard loses its economic value, particularly through trophy hunting, then the number of unreported removals of problem animals will rapidly increase to halt to their economic losses. (110)"

No enhancement needs to be shown for leopard import permits. Please, let us know if you have any questions regarding this application. We have included the document "Keep Namibia's Wildlife on the Land" for the purpose of showing how important Safari hunting is to Namibia and their communities.

Sincerely,

Aimee F. Korver
Permits Paralegal – Conservation Force

Enclosed:

a. Import permit application for leopard trophy
b. Notice of Representation
c. Hunting Permits
d. Keep Namibia's Wildlife on the Land
e. Excerpt from "Namibian Leopard: National Census and Sustainable hunting practices"

CC: Savana Fredericks w/ enclosures

APPLICANT:

SAVANA FREDERICKS

NOTICE

OF

REPRESENTATION

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 LEOPARD Trophy from NAMIBIA.

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. This authority also may include execution of electronic signatures on my behalf, that may be required for the filing of my import permit application.

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: cf@conservationforce.org

(b) (6)

SIGNATURE

SAVANA FREDERICKS
PRINT FULL NAME

02/04/2021
DATE

APPLICANT:

SAVANA FREDERICKS

MAP OF HUNT AREA

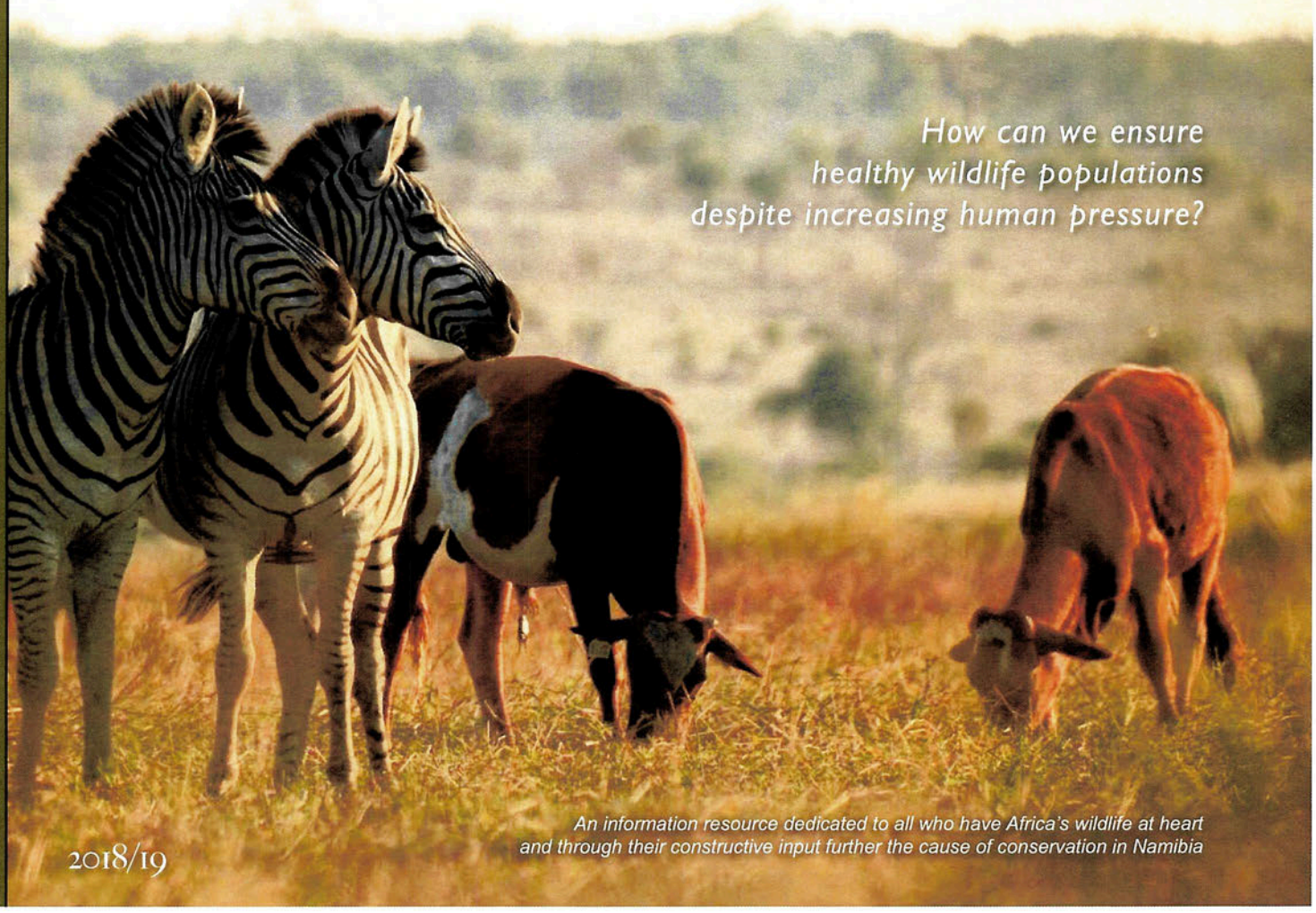

ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
Oshakati
Rundu
Katima Mulilo
Etosha
Restricted Area
Tsumeb
ZIMBABWE
Khaudum
Game Reserve
Etosha
National Park
Grootfontein
Skeleton
Coast Park
Maun
Otjiwarongo
Waterberg Plateau
Tsiseb
Conservancy
Erindi Private
Game Reserve
BOTSWANA
Karibib
Okahandja
Swakopmund
Windhoek
Walvis Bay
Rehoboth
Sossusvlei
Mariental
Kanye
Namib-Naukluft
National Park
NAMIBIA
Kalahari
Gemsbok
National Park
Keetmanshoop
Luderitz
Sperrgebiet
Karasburg
SOUTH AFRICA
Richtersveld
National Park
Kimberley
©World Guides

APPLICANT:

SAVANA FREDERICKS

"KEEP NAMIBIA'S WILDLIFE ON THE LAND"

Keep Namibia's wildlife on the land!



How can we ensure healthy wildlife populations despite increasing human pressure?

An information resource dedicated to all who have Africa's wildlife at heart and through their constructive input further the cause of conservation in Namibia

2018/19

What is really happening to our wildlife?

WILDLIFE IS RAPIDLY DECLINING ACROSS MUCH OF AFRICA AND OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD

Over the last century, **lions** *were actively eradicated as a threat to human safety and to livestock from most land used by people; lions from the remaining populations continue to be killed over livestock losses and safety concerns in communal areas and along the periphery of parks today.*
Southern African **rhinos** *were driven to the brink of extinction a century ago, but populations were rebuilt through effective conservation activities; rhinos are now being decimated again by ruthless commercial poaching for their horns.*
A century ago, **elephants** *were drastically reduced by the uncontrolled ivory trade, and displaced as a threat to crops and safety; today most of the remaining southern African populations are healthy and growing, but ruthless commercial poaching for ivory is again having an impact.*
Many other species *are experiencing similar declines, mostly due to land conversion to agriculture and incompatible land uses.*

- ***Widespread concern over wildlife declines is motivating ongoing global calls for action*** *– yet interventions often do not differentiate between countries with an excellent conservation track record, and those with declining wildlife populations.*
- ***Attempts by foreign organisations to stop declines through field interventions often do not address the actual problems*** *– interventions often ignore the needs of local people and conservation priorities on the ground.*
- ***The public is unfortunately not informed accurately about the main causes for large-scale wildlife declines*** *– media reports, social media hype and calls for donations tend to focus on the gruesome death of individual animals as indicators of decline, rather than actual causes.*
- ***People are confusing the wellbeing of individual animals with the health of entire populations of the same species*** *– through passionate but misguided social media outcries, many people want to prevent all animal deaths in order to stop perceived cruelty to animals and wildlife declines.*

PREVENTING ALL WILDLIFE DEATHS FORCES PEOPLE TO REPLACE WILDLIFE HARVESTING WITH OTHER LAND USES



Effective broad-scale conservation must give wildlife a real local value

WILDLIFE WILL ONLY REMAIN ON THE LAND IF LAND STEWARDS BENEFIT FROM IT

Namibia's **lion** *population is healthy and increasing, and is today at its highest since independence in 1990; lion range has expanded significantly, especially in north-western Namibia.*
Namibia's populations of both black and white **rhinos** *were partly rebuilt over the last three decades and former ranges were reestablished by providing economic incentives as a basis for their conservation.*
Namibia's **elephant** *population has tripled since independence and elephants have re-colonised former ranges, largely facilitated by community conservation and benefits to local communities.*
Most other large wildlife species *in Namibia have healthier populations today than at any time over the last 150 years.*

- ***Differentiating between countries with successful conservation approaches and those without is essential*** *– conservation is a science-based management activity and successful approaches should not be undermined by generalised emotional responses and inappropriate actions.*
- ***Conservation by the people for the people is extremely successful in Namibia*** *– by conferring rights to own and manage wildlife to local communities, the Namibian government has empowered land holders to conserve wildlife in a healthy balance with other land uses.*
- ***Namibians embrace wildlife management as a land use, thereby safeguarding wildlife habitat throughout the country*** *– Namibia has documented significant wildlife recoveries in parks and on communal and freehold land throughout the country for several decades.*
- ***By harvesting small percentages of surplus animals, Namibia is keeping overall wildlife populations healthy****, just as farmers anywhere in the world keep their overall livestock herds, gardens and fields healthy while harvesting an annual crop to generate income and enable development.*

PROMOTING WILDLIFE USE CREATES INCENTIVES TO KEEP WILDLIFE ON THE LAND AS AN ECONOMIC ASSET



The main causes of large scale wildlife declines:

HABITAT LOSS THROUGH HUMAN LAND USES THAT ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH WILDLIFE is the largest single cause of wildlife declines around the world.

- **Displacement of wildlife by agriculture** – *wildlife is not tolerated in crop fields and competes with or threatens livestock.*
- **Degradation of habitat by unsuitable land uses** – *overgrazing, indiscriminate burning, logging, mining etc. may all severely degrade habitats.*
- **Destruction of habitat through infrastructure development** – *urban spread, roads, power lines, dams etc. may all destroy habitats.*
- **Disturbance by human activity** – *excessive presence and movement of people, stray dogs, traffic, noise etc. may all displace wildlife.*

UNCONTROLLED EXPLOITATION AND COMMERCIAL POACHING are causing rapid declines amongst already isolated wildlife populations in many African countries.

- **Poaching of animals for trade in animal parts** – *trade in ivory, rhino horn, skins, bones etc. is fuelling ruthless commercial poaching.*
- **Ruthless exploitation for personal gain** – *uncontrolled over-harvesting veiled as 'legal use' is rampant in countries with poor governance.*



Wildlife is incompatible with crops: large-scale agriculture displaces wildlife and is one of the major causes of habitat loss

Proven ways to stop wildlife declines and rebuild populations:

HABITAT PROTECTION AND EXPANSION THROUGH COMMUNITY CONSERVATION BASED ON WILDLIFE USE enables large-scale wildlife recoveries, mitigates human impacts and facilitates the health of ecosystems.

- **Tourism** *motivates conservation in scenic areas, especially along major tourism routes, by generating most jobs and some conservation funds.*
- **Conservation hunting** *motivates conservation in vast areas of low tourism potential by generating most conservation funds and providing food.*
- **Meat harvesting** *motivates increasing wildlife populations by providing food and generating additional income.*
- **Live capture and sale** *enables restocking in areas with low populations and provides further income from wildlife.*

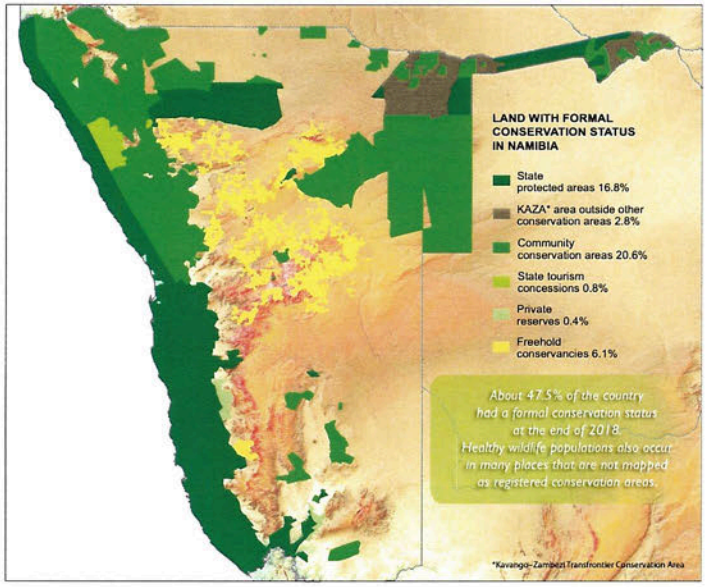
All of these uses can and should be combined where possible to maximise returns and provide a variety of benefits to different people in each community.

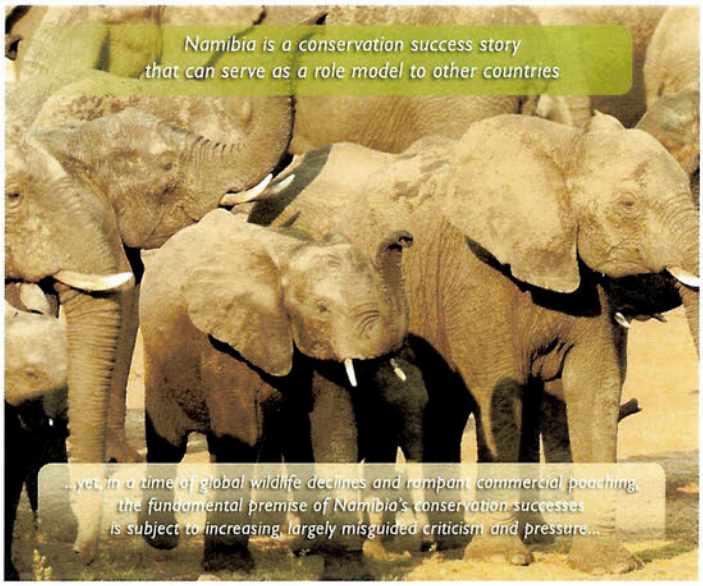
ACTIVE AND COLLABORATIVE WILDLIFE CRIME PREVENTION limits impacts from commercial poaching by teaming up relevant stakeholders including local communities, tourism and hunting operators, NGOs and government agencies.

STRINGENT CONTROL MECHANISM FOR ALL WILDLIFE USE prevent uncontrolled exploitation and over-harvesting.



If wildlife provides income to local communities, land holders will strive for a balance between conservation and agriculture, especially in arid areas with limited agricultural potential


LAND WITH FORMAL CONSERVATION STATUS IN NAMIBIA
State protected areas 16.8%
KAZA* area outside other conservation areas 2.8%
Community conservation areas 20.6%
State tourism concessions 0.8%
Private reserves 0.4%
Freehold conservancies 6.1%
About 47.5% of the country had a formal conservation status at the end of 2018.
Healthy wildlife populations also occur in many places that are not mapped as registered conservation areas.
*Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area


Namibia is a conservation success story
that can serve as a role model to other countries
...yet, in a time of global wildlife declines and rampant commercial poaching,
the fundamental premise of Namibia's conservation successes
is subject to increasing, largely misguided criticism and pressure...

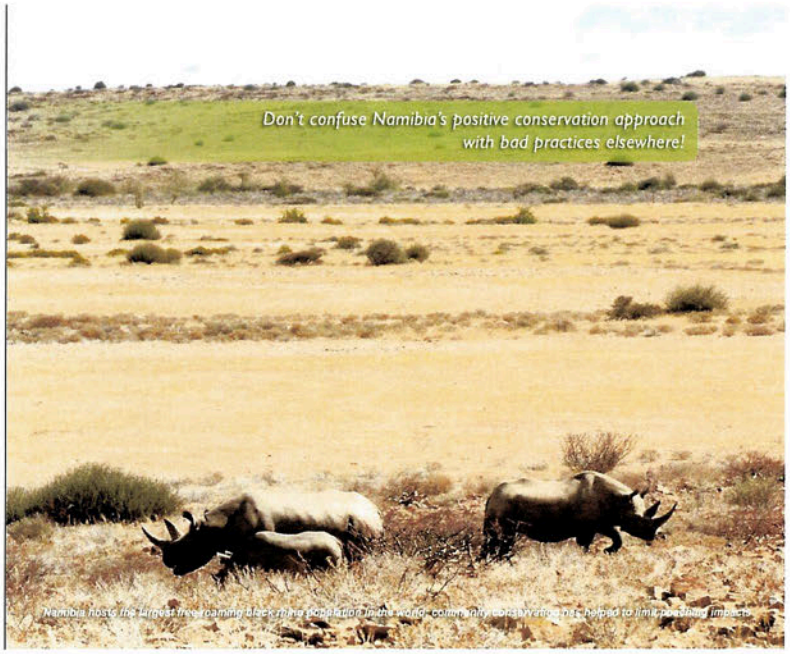
Namibia is a conservation success story:

Background information:

1. *Namibia's economy is largely reliant on natural resources;* about two-thirds of the human population live in rural areas and are directly dependent upon natural resources for their livelihoods.
2. *Wildlife populations have shown dramatic recoveries* on both freehold and communal farmland after drastic declines prior to independence due to drought, poaching and detrimental policies.
3. *Healthy populations of nearly all historically occurring species now roam suitable habitat;* species of particular conservation concern are receiving special attention.
4. *Agricultural policies and approaches* rather than conservation practices, have limited the population health of some species such as buffalo and wild dog.
5. *Wildlife is managed and protected* in national parks, in community conservation areas and on freehold land across more than half of Namibia.
6. *The success is based on giving wildlife a real value* for the local people who manage and protect it – and bear the cost of living with it.
7. *Community conservation generated over N$ 147 million* in returns for rural communities and facilitated around 4,936 jobs during 2018.
8. *Community conservation contributed about N$ 884 million* in net national income to Namibia's economy in 2018.
9. *The sustainable use of wildlife and other natural resources* is enshrined in Namibia's constitution; natural resources are a part of our national heritage, to be used sustainably for the benefit of present and future generations of Namibians.

Conservation highlights:

1. *Namibia has healthy populations of black and white rhinos,* including the largest free-roaming black rhino population outside parks in the world.
2. *Namibia's elephant population has grown* from an estimated 7,500 animals in 1995 to around 22,000 today – a large percentage occurs outside parks.
3. *Namibia has healthy lion populations* in several national parks, and an expanding lion population outside parks, which has grown in north-western Namibia from an estimated 25 animals in 1995 to around 130 today.
4. *Namibia has the largest population of free-roaming cheetahs* in the world – the vast majority of which live outside parks.
5. *Namibia has healthy giraffe populations* in several national parks and an expanding giraffe population outside parks.
6. *Namibia has healthy leopard populations* in several national parks and leopards occur across much of Namibia's freehold and communal farmland.
7. *Namibia has a healthy crocodile population* with a large percentage occurring outside parks.
8. *Namibia has translocated more than 10,000 animals* of 15 different game species – including rare and valuable species such as black rhino, sable and giraffe – out of parks into communal and freehold areas to boost populations there.
9. *Namibia has reinstated several species* that had become locally extinct in communal and freehold areas.



Namibia hosts the largest free-roaming black rhino population in the world, communal conservancies have helped to limit poaching impacts

Namibia offers real solutions for wildlife inside and outside parks:

Namibia balances conservation priorities and the needs of rural communities:

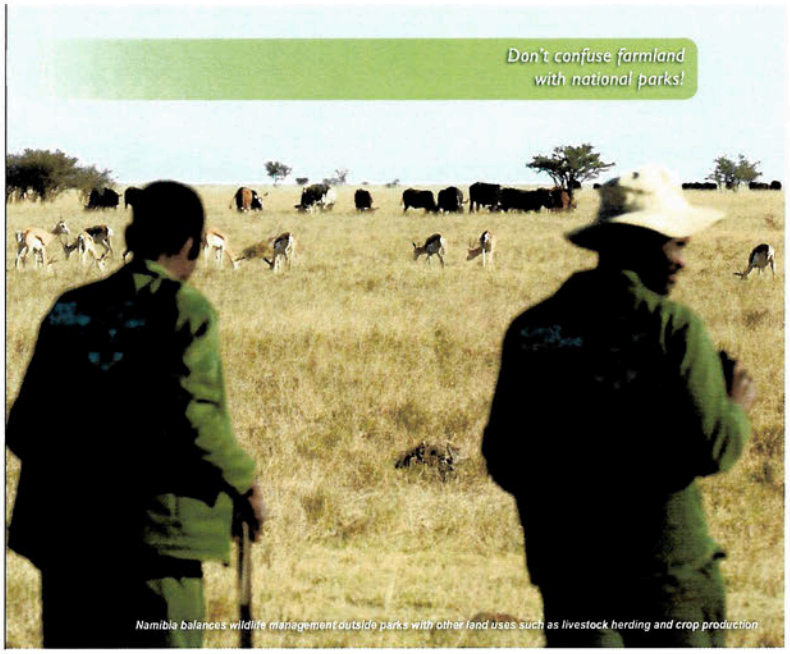
In Namibia, most communal land (around 37% of the country) and privately-owned or freehold land (around 43% of the country) is used to generate a living for the land holders. Livestock herding, crop production and game management are the main land uses.

Conservation outside national parks therefore depends on giving wildlife a tangible value so that people keep it on the land – rather than eradicating it in favour of livestock, crops or other land uses.

Keeping wildlife on the land also means living with wildlife – wildlife that can be dangerous and destructive.
Disney is not reality – in real life...

*... **lions**, crocodiles and other predators eat livestock and sometimes kill people*
*... **elephants** raid crops and destroy water installations and also sometimes kill people*
... many other wild animals such as hippos, buffaloes and rhinos can also be difficult and dangerous to live with.

- *Wildlife use is a traditional and integral part of life in rural Africa – hunting is a part of African culture. This was the same in Europe and America – when people still lived from the land and the wildlife was still there.*
- *Namibia protects around 17% of its land in national parks – that's more than most countries.*
- *Community conservation areas cover about 21% of Namibia and embrace around 230,000 people.*
- *Tourism concessions in parks provide important income for neighbouring communities, promoting conservation.*
- *Wildlife conservation outside parks must be seen as wildlife management for the benefit of the people – not wildlife preservation for the benefit of an urban ideal.*
- *Rural people need the land to survive – for livestock herding, for crop production and for wildlife management.*
- *Wildlife management outside parks is an economic activity – just like farming – otherwise wildlife will be pushed out by land uses that generate better returns from the same land at lower costs.*
- *Photographic tourism is an ideal use of intact ecosystems with healthy wildlife populations, but can only be practiced in accessible areas with enough scenic interest and/or high wildlife densities – this leaves large areas without tourism value or income.*
- *Together, conservation hunting and tourism fund community conservation structures – including most of the 86 communal conservancies, a community conservation association in a national park (managed like a conservancy) and around 684 community game guards and resource monitors.*
- *Conservation hunting funds anti-poaching activities by government agencies, community conservation organisations and private sector initiatives.*



Namibia balances wildlife management outside parks with other land uses such as livestock herding and crop production

Namibia's conservation success is based on science and proof!

Namibia has one of the most intensive wildlife monitoring and utilisation control systems in Africa and the world:

Namibia uses a variety of systems to monitor and manage wildlife populations. The systems differ between national parks, community conservation areas and private farmland and are tailored to meet local needs. Management is by no means perfect in all areas or at all times. Yet the general approach of actively using wildlife outside parks for the benefit of rural communities has proven to be very successful, enabling healthy wildlife populations and strengthening local livelihoods. Namibia's dynamic conservation community ensures that environmental concerns are publicly recognised. While a balance between economic development and conservation in rural Africa is often problematic, most stakeholders strive to address issues. Collaboration between government, local communities, support NGOs and the private sector is a key to Namibia's conservation success.

No single approach or system is perfect. The flexibility to adapt to changing needs and circumstances is more important than any one system or approach.

- Namibia has excellent knowledge of its wildlife populations through ongoing research and regular, rigorous monitoring activities and systems, including aerial surveys, road counts, foot patrols and remote wildlife tracking using cutting-edge technology.
- The Ministry of Environment and Tourism has clear compliance requirements for wildlife management.
- Stringent monitoring and control systems for all wildlife harvesting facilitate effective management and minimise misuse.
- Offtakes are carried out according to annual quotas based on sustainable harvest rates and are controlled through permits and reporting requirements.
- The effects of offtakes over time are monitored and harvest rates are adapted to keep populations healthy if population changes occur.
- Regular quota revisions for wildlife harvesting are based on monitoring data and scientific guidelines.
- Land use objectives differ between national parks, community conservation areas and private farmland, resulting in varying wildlife densities in different areas.
- Challenges are a part of wildlife management, especially when attempting to balance the needs of large, dangerous wildlife with the needs of poor rural communities.
- Increasing human-wildlife conflict is a result of increasing game numbers and a sign of successful conservation; it is also one of the biggest challenges for wildlife management outside parks.
- Wildlife in open, unfenced systems is free to roam and is susceptible to drought and disease, resulting in natural population fluctuations.
- Continually adapting activities to changing circumstances facilitates sustainability.
- Namibia conforms to CITES and IUCN guidelines for wildlife use, as well as those of the International Convention of Biological Conservation.
- Namibia has several decades of positive experience with sustainable wildlife use – which has led to significant wildlife increases.



Namibia uses scientific principles and cutting-edge technology to monitor and manage wildlife populations

Sustainable wildlife harvesting promotes conservation!

What exactly is sustainable wildlife harvesting?

Sustainable wildlife harvesting means harvesting a limited percentage of wildlife stocks without compromising the health of the overall population, *in order to generate income for local communities and enable wildlife management as a viable land use. When this is legally-entrenched, well-controlled and based on scientific principles and sound knowledge, it is fully sustainable.*

Wildlife harvesting has been a natural factor controlling game populations throughout human evolution, just like the impact of lions and other predators.

Sustainable wildlife harvesting…

- *Is carried out by local land holders.*
- *Creates incentives to keep wildlife on the land.*
- *Keeps natural habitats intact.*
- *Provides alternative income and strengthens rural livelihoods, especially in remote, arid environments.*
- *Enables a mix of land uses including livestock and cropping.*
- *Strengthens resilience against impacts from climate change.*
- *Strengthens resilience against external economic or political influences and reduces dependency on agriculture.*
- *Pays for conservation structures and anti-poaching activities.*
- *Provides meat for rural communities.*
- *Ensures stakeholders have a real interest in conserving wildlife.*
- *Reinforces traditional cultural values related to wildlife.*
- *Safeguards indigenous knowledge about wildlife.*

Sustainable wildlife harvesting includes these activities:

- *Conservation hunting (hunting with clear conservation outcomes targeting a very small percentage of the total population).*
- *Meat harvesting (using minimum-impact methods and offtake rates well below natural population growth rates).*
- *Live capture and sale (moving surplus animals from high density areas to low density areas within their natural range).*

What exactly is conservation hunting?

Conservation hunting consists of harvesting small numbers of indigenous wildlife as part of a personal wilderness experience based on traditional human survival skills. Conservation fishing harvests indigenous fish according to the same principles. These activities have verifiable prerequisites and outcomes (see opposite page) while focussing on wilderness experiences and participation in natural dynamics through regenerative pursuits. They can be combined under the term wildernessing and promote the protection of free-roaming indigenous species in their natural habitat.

The Namibian conservation hunting fraternity adheres to guidelines for ethical hunting, including:

- *Stalking game in natural habitat to ensure a wilderness experience and fair chase.*
- *Ensuring minimum suffering for hunted animals.*
- *Targeting only those animals that can be harvested without negative impacts on the overall population.*
- *Ensuring that all meat and other products of all hunted animals are used.*
- *Hunting predators in an ethical manner only as part of predator management.*

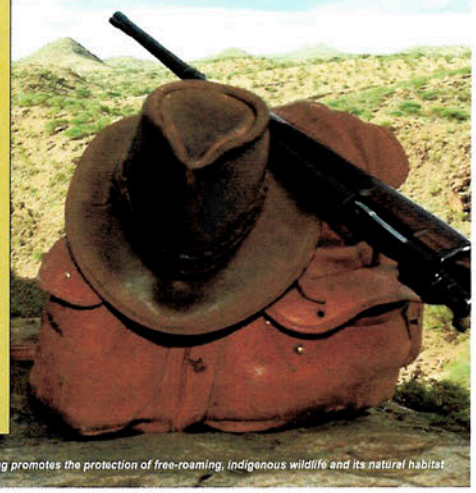
Ethics may be considered a personal value statement and can differ between individuals and cultures. Hunting ethics should be directly linked to conservation outcomes, primarily to promote the protection of free-roaming indigenous wildlife in its natural habitat.

Don't confuse conservation hunting and other sustainable wildlife harvesting with poaching or bad trophy shooting practices!

CONSERVATION HUNTING HAS THE FOLLOWING VERIFIABLE PREREQUISITES AND OUTCOMES:

1. It is governed by a national legal framework with clear systems of controls and reporting requirements.
2. It meets all CITES and IUCN species conservation criteria.
3. It targets only free-roaming, indigenous species in natural habitats large enough to ensure healthy population dynamics.
4. Wildlife population trends in the greater landscape are closely monitored and offtakes are adapted as needed to ensure the population health of all targeted species.
5. Offtakes are sustainable, based on species-specific, scientifically-accepted annual quotas for the hunted population.
6. It promotes the natural diversity of all indigenous fauna and flora in the hunting area.
7. It safeguards wildlife habitat (the hunting area) against destructive land uses.
8. A major portion of generated income goes back to the land holders and is spent on the conservation and human development needs of the hunting area.
9. It employs local people to carry out conservation activities in the hunting area, including wildlife monitoring and anti-poaching activities.
10. It mitigates human-wildlife conflict amongst local communities if these occur in, or adjacent to, the hunting area.

Through these criteria, conservation hunting creates clear incentives to adopt wildlife management as a land use.



Conservation hunting promotes the protection of free-roaming, indigenous wildlife and its natural habitat

Habitat loss and crime are the biggest killers of wildlife!

WILDLIFE PRESERVATION WITHOUT HABITAT CONSERVATION IS MEANINGLESS!

Land conversion and resultant habitat loss is mostly overlooked by the public, but is the biggest killer of wildlife!

Wildlife needs large areas of intact habitat to ensure healthy populations:

- *Most game needs undisturbed access to water, which it does not have if pressure by people, their livestock or their dogs is too high.*
- *Many species need to be able to roam widely in search of food, especially in areas with highly variable rainfall; fences, roads, settlements and other infrastructure all fragment habitat and inhibit the ability of wildlife to respond to seasonal food availability.*
- *Wild animals need shelter to which they can retreat when chased by natural predators or disturbed by people.*
- *Game needs large enough areas to engage in natural interactions, especially breeding and rearing of young.*
- *Wildlife can coexist with livestock, but is often eradicated by farmers who see it as grazing competition or a threat to infrastructure or safety.*
- *Wildlife is not tolerated in crop fields or gardens; effective zoning of crops into land use mosaics can leave adjacent wildlife habitats intact.*

PEOPLE ONLY MAKE THE EFFORT TO KEEP WILDLIFE HABITATS INTACT IF THEY HAVE A TANGIBLE INCENTIVE TO DO THIS.

POACHING AND UNCONTROLLED EXPLOITATION DECIMATE WILDLIFE!

Poaching and uncontrolled exploitation should never be confused with legal, sustainable wildlife harvesting!

Poaching…

- *Is an economic crime that bypasses the legal economy and provides no local income or benefits.*
- *Is stealing from the rightful owners – the local communities.*
- *Steals valuable wildlife products for purely personal gain – just like cattle theft, shoplifting or film piracy steal from legal industries.*
- *Introduces organised crime into local communities, disrupting social structures and values, and undermining legal livelihoods.*
- *Undermines conservation activities and harms the resource base.*
- *Undermines tourism and other legal wildlife uses.*
- *Has a severe impact on high-value species.*

Uncontrolled exploitation…

- *Places immediate financial gain over sustainability*
- *Abuses legal loopholes to exploit resources.*
- *Takes advantage of weak control mechanisms.*
- *Relies on weak governance and corruption.*
- *Benefits only a small number of individuals.*
- *Undermines legal livelihoods and sustainable activities.*
- *Undermines conservation activities and harms the resource base.*
- *Undermines tourism and other legal wildlife uses.*
- *Is not sustainable.*

COMMERCIAL POACHING, ESPECIALLY OF RHINOS AND ELEPHANTS, IS A HUGE THREAT TO NAMIBIA'S VALUABLE WILDLIFE AND TO A VARIETY OF INDUSTRIES BASED ON IT.

Greed and misguided emotions undermine effective conservation!

TROPHY BREEDING AND SHOOTING DISCREDITS ALL SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE HARVESTING!

Trophy shooting activities motivated only by financial gain should not be confused with conservation hunting!

These and similar practices make no conservation contributions and are not part of conservation hunting:

- *Canned shooting (shooting animals in small enclosures).*
- *Put-and-take shooting (releasing captured trophy animals for the sole purpose of shooting them).*
- *Breeding lions and other predators for trophy shooting.*
- *Breeding rarities such as black springbok, golden oryx etc. for the trophy trade.*
- *Introducing exotic species such as blesbok, nyala etc. for trophy shooting.*
- *Unethical shooting of animals based only on their trophies (rather than fair chase hunting based on a wilderness experience).*
- *Genetic manipulation of species gene pools to enhance trophy quality.*

GAME USE MUST BE ABLE TO PROVE CONSERVATION OUTCOMES TO BE ACCEPTED AS A VIABLE CONSERVATION ACTIVITY

EMOTIONAL ANTI-HUNTING CAMPAIGNS UNDERMINE CONSERVATION!

Anti-hunting campaigns based on emotional opinions should not derail proven conservation approaches!

In a modern world of inter-connectivity, social media and concerned global citizens, well-meaning but at times misguided international opinion and pressure don't always bring positive change – they also have the ability to influence and change legitimate local activities for the worse. Local communities and environments are often the worst affected.

- *Calls for a hunting ban in Namibia are based on urban values and opinions, not on rural conditions and needs, and are often orchestrated by animal-rights organisations and misguided followers.*
- *A small, economically secure urban elite is challenging legal and highly beneficial activities in Africa from an idealistic moral standpoint.*
- *A hunting ban dispossesses and disempowers local decision making and enforces a foreign moral view upon Africans.*
- *A hunting ban would have the most negative impacts on the elements that the international public is attempting to support – wildlife populations and local people outside national parks.*
- *In-depth understanding of wildlife dynamics, based on scientific principles, should not be dismissed by emotional, misguided external public opinions.*

NAMIBIA'S WELL-DOCUMENTED, SUCCESSFUL APPROACH TO CONSERVATION SHOULD NOT BE JEOPARDISED BY OUTSIDERS

African wildlife: use it – or lose it!

What would be lost, if wildlife could not be used to generate income for local communities outside parks?

Hunting bans, which could consist either of Namibia stopping the activity of hunting, or of other countries stopping the import of hunting trophies – thereby closing the market – would have detrimental effects for wildlife outside parks, and for people currently benefitting from that wildlife.

- *The loss of income to the national economy is currently not quantified, but is likely to be over a billion Namibia Dollars.*
- *A hunting ban would result in at least N$ 39.6 million of lost annual returns for conservancies if all wildlife harvesting were banned, and would have a direct impact on at least 48 of the 56 conservancies currently generating returns from natural resources.*
- *Loss of conservation hunting income would result in at least 30 conservancies becoming financially unsustainable.*
- *If no immediate alternative income streams could be secured, a large percentage of the currently 684 community game guards and resource monitors employed in conservancies across Namibia would stand to lose their jobs.*
- *The loss of natural resource management structures would have immediate negative effects on wildlife populations and the health of other natural resource stocks.*
- *The loss of community game guards would significantly reduce Namibia's ability to combat poaching, especially of free-roaming rhino and elephant.*
- *Discontinuing regular wildlife monitoring and annual game counts would seriously undermine effective wildlife management.*
- *The loss of natural resource returns for local communities would result in an immediate reduction in people's tolerance of problematic wildlife such as elephants, lions and other predators.*
- *Reduced tolerance of wildlife would lead to an increase in retaliatory killing of problematic animals.*
- *A reduced sense of ownership over wildlife would lead to increased bush-meat poaching as well as poaching of high-value species.*
- *Across much of the currently 169,756 square kilometres of community conservation area, wildlife would no longer be considered a land-use priority and would be displaced by other uses such as livestock.*
- *On a large percentage of freehold farms with limited or no tourism potential, wildlife would also be displaced.*

MOST LARGER WILDLIFE SPECIES WOULD BE DISPLACED FROM MUCH OF NAMIBIA IF THEY COULD NOT BE USED TO GENERATE INCOME

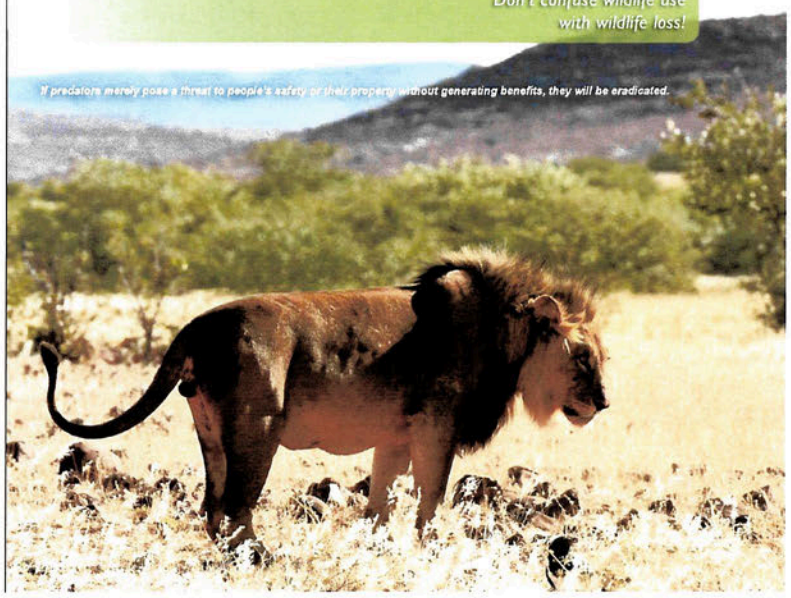
Using wildlife ensures its value for land holders and KEEPS IT ON THE LAND!

The economic value of wildlife creates the incentive for land holders to include wildlife as a land use. If wildlife is not used, but preserved only for its own sake, it has little place outside parks, because land outside parks is used to generate rural livelihoods and contribute to the national economy.

- *Eat game meat to keep wildlife on the land – eat beef, and put more cattle on the land.*
- *Harvesting sustainable numbers of wildlife keeps overall populations healthy and avoids over-stocking.*
- *Conservation hunting promotes wildlife conservation and habitat protection.*
- *Go wildernessing to truly experience Africa's natural splendour and traditional human survival skills.*

THE LEGAL USE OF WILDLIFE ENABLES LAND HOLDERS TO SEE IT AS PART OF THEIR LIVELIHOOD, ENSURING HEALTHY POPULATIONS

Don't confuse wildlife use with wildlife loss!



If predators merely pose a threat to people's safety or their property without generating benefits, they will be eradicated.

APPLICANT:

SAVANA FREDERICKS

EXCERPT FROM "NAMIBIAN LEOPARD NATIONAL CENSUS AND SUSTAINABLE HUNTING PRACTICES"

5.2. Hunting Sustainability

Trophy hunting provides an income for a large number of people across Namibia and therefore has an influence on the tolerance people and communities have to target species such as the leopard. Effectively assigning an economic value to leopard is critically important for stakeholders in a multi-use landscape, a point that has been raised multiple times by landowners in discussions regarding livestock loss, trophy hunting and retribution killing of leopards in Namibia. Landowners consistently indicated that if the leopard loses its economic value, particularly through trophy hunting, then the number of unreported removals of problem animals will rapidly increase to halt to their economic losses.

The questionnaire found that a proportion of the respondents (12 %) used leopard trophy hunting as a tool to compensate for livestock loss. Furthermore, 17 % of the respondents who held positive views to leopard presence on their land ascribed this to the opportunity to trophy hunt leopard to offset the negative economic impact as a result of livestock and/or game losses from leopard predation. The consensus is that, for attitudes towards wildlife to be positive across Namibia, landowners need to receive an economic benefit in the form of ecotourism, a livestock compensation scheme, or be provided with financial incentives for carnivore conservation such as trophy hunting (Romanach *et al.,* 2007; Funston *et al.,* 2013.). In Namibia's case financial incentives can be derived from the sustainable utilisation of leopard through trophy hunting. The recognition of the value of wildlife from trophy hunting across the Namibian communal conservancies has had a two-fold impact. One, a reduction in poaching and two, recovery of wildlife populations (Weaver and Petersen, 2008).

The trophy hunting of female leopards was prohibited in Namibia in 2011. Despite the change in policy there were records for females post 2011 due to hunter misidentification of sex. However, these records represent a very small proportion of successful trophy hunts overall and the policy has seen a significant decrease in female leopard offtake. Prior to 2011 female leopards represented 32 % of the total successful hunts compared to 0.7 % post implementation. The ratio of male to female leopards hunted and the ratio of adult to sub-adult leopards hunted in the absence of population information could provide an indicator as to the health of the population. A declining or over-harvested population will lead to an increase in the proportion

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number:	PER0003093
Date Received by DSA:	February 16, 2021
DMA Contact:	Rogelio Hubbard
Applicant:	Savana Fredericks Spangle, Washington
Specimens and Species:	1.0 male leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Wild (Namibia) One (1) personal sport-hunted trophy
Recipient:	Self
Type of Permit:	Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Species Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) is a large-bodied felid with a wide geographic distribution across Africa and Asia that includes southern Africa, the Middle East, and southeastern and eastern Asia (Stein *et al*. 2020). The distribution is not continuous, and leopards are now extinct in large parts of their historic range (Stein *et al.* 2020). The leopard occupies a variety of habitats, including mountainous environments, grassland savannas, deserts, and forests (Stein *et al.* 2020). Leopards prefer to prey on medium-sized ungulates (10-40 kg) but will also feed on a variety of other taxa, including larger ungulates, birds, monkeys, and rodents (Hayward *et al.* 2006). Leopards are generally solitary, territorial, and may be nocturnal or diurnal (Stein and Hayssen 2013).

Female leopards generally give birth to litter sizes ranging between 1 and 6 cubs (mode = 2 cubs, litters of 5 and 6 are rare; Stein and Hayssen 2013). Infanticidal behavior by male leopards has been documented, and this behavior could have negative impacts on populations when male turnover rate is elevated (Balme and Hunter 2013). Leopards are trophy hunted in parts of Africa, with males often targeted. Research has indicated that take of male leopards at least 6-7 years of age has a relatively low impact on populations (Packer *et al.* 2009), and although visually aging leopards can be challenging, methods for age estimation using photographs may help facilitate identification of older-aged individuals (Balme *et al.* 2012).

The total, global population size of the leopard is unknown, but the species has been categorized as Vulnerable A2cd by the IUCN Red List since 2016 (last assessed in 2015) and has a decreasing population trend (Stein *et al.* 2020). Stein *et al.* (2020) estimate that >30% of the global leopard range has been reduced in the last three generations (22.3 years). Conservation threats to leopards include loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation (*e.g.*, illegal wildlife trade, poorly managed trophy hunting). These threats are not well understood and will likely continue unless appropriate conservation efforts are implemented (Stein *et al*. 2020).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2021). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with three subspecies was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2020).

<u>African leopards (*Panthera pardus pardus*)</u>

There are 8-9 subspecies of leopard currently recognized (Kitchener *et al.* 2017; Stein *et al.* 2020). All African leopard populations are considered to be a single subspecies: *Panthera pardus pardus*. Historically widespread, this subspecies' current range is primarily found in central, eastern and southern Africa. There have been notable dramatic reductions in the leopard's historic range in both North and West Africa (93.99-99% and 86-95%, respectively; Jacobson *et al.* 2016). Approximately 21% of the leopard's range has been lost in sub-Saharan Africa within the last 25 years, and populations have likely declined >30% over the last three generations (Stein *et al.* 2020). The African leopard subspecies, as well as the sub-Saharan population, potentially qualify as Vulnerable A2cd, while the North African population potentially qualifies as Critically Endangered (Stein *et al.* 2020).

The leopard is included in Appendix II of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and is part of a joint initiative by the CMS and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (ACI) (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, CMS and CITES have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (*e.g.*, illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building). The ACI will work closely with other conservation organizations, including the IUCN and its specialist groups, and implement CITES and CMS resolutions and decisions through a Programme of Work to be developed (CITES 2019a).

Within the above framework, the CMS Secretariat commissioned the IUCN Species Survival Commission Cat Specialist Group to draft the *Roadmap for the Conservation of the Leopard in Africa*. It was presented at the first meeting of the Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative in 2018, and Version 1.0 was finalized in 2019 (CITES 2020). The document is intended as "background for the development of transboundary Regional Conservation Strategies and subsequently National Action Plans for the implementation of conservation actions for the leopard in Africa under the auspice of the CMS and CITES in the frame of the African Carnivores Initiative" (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2019:6). The *Roadmap* proposes four conservation regions in Africa (West, Central, East, and southern Africa) that might have different conservation priorities and proposes multiple objectives and activities for consideration in regional and national conservation programs. Objectives include surveying leopard populations, their prey base and threats; mitigating human-leopard conflict; ensuring trophy hunting is non-detrimental to leopard populations; and minimizing illegal trade of leopards (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2019:26-27).

Leopard population in Namibia

Leopards in Namibia occur throughout the country except for the desert coast (Richmond-Coggan 2019:103). Previously thought to be absent from Namibia's southeast farmlands (Stein *et al.* 2011), a recent national leopard survey suggests leopards are more widespread in Namibia and present in this region (Richmond-Coggan 2019:103). Most of the leopard population in Namibia occurs outside of national parks (Richmond-Coggan 2019:120), and one of the primary threats to leopard conservation is excessive off-take, often illegal, of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (*e.g.*, livestock predation) (CITES 2018a:7; Richmond-Coggan 2019:117). For example, between October 2016 and December 2018, based on a national questionnaire, 342 leopards were removed from properties in Namibia; only 196 leopards were recorded as removed by the Namibian government's Ministry of Environment and Tourism (now Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism) during this time (Richmond-Coggan 2019:121). Leopards usually are taken by affected livestock owners

(IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116), but may also be trophy hunted (Richmond-Coggan 2019:69).

The recent national leopard survey estimates the leopard population in Namibia to be 11,733 individuals (root mean square error 5,949) (Richmond-Coggan 2019:57). This estimate is 17% lower than that obtained by a previous survey published in 2011 (14,154 individuals: Stein *et al.* 2011). The new analysis was based on data obtained using camera trap surveys and a questionnaire. Data were augmented with records of leopard presence and density estimates from multiple sources including government records, the Atlasing project (http://www.the-eis.com/atlas/), and published studies. Rather than representing an overall decline in Namibia's leopard population, Richmond-Coggan (2019:108) suggests that the current lower population estimate likely results from improved modelling methods and statistical analyses and represents increased accuracy.

Leopard densities in Namibia range between 0.25 and 13.5 leopards per 100 km^2. The upper end of the range is considered an outlier (densities are generally 0.25-5.6 leopards/100 km^2; Richmond-Coggan 2019:106-108), as it represents a private, enclosed reserve (Okonjima Nature Reserve); a more recent density estimate for the area is higher (14.51 leopards/100 km^2: Noack *et al.* 2019). Freehold farmland generally has higher densities compared to national parks (Richmond-Coggan 2019:110). Density estimates across regions differed between 2011 and 2019. The central and northern regions of Namibia have 40% and 16% higher densities in the most recent survey, respectively, compared to estimates in 2011 (Richmond-Coggan 2019:52). The southern region has a 38% lower density than estimated in 2011 (Richmond-Coggan 2019:51). The northeast region, previously considered a high density region (Stein *et al.* 2011), has been identified as an area of low density in the current survey (Richmond-Coggan 2019:109). Compared to other African countries, leopard densities across Namibia appear to be relatively low, but this result is also likely influenced by variation in survey effort (Richmond-Coggan 2019:106-108).

The results of this most recent national survey will be used in a national management strategy plan for leopards in Namibia (CITES 2018a:15).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Savana Fredericks, Spangle, Washington) requests authorization to import one male leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy taken from the wild in Namibia.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild on November 14, 2020 with Professional Hunter Dirk Willem de Bod with Dirk de Bod Safaris Namibia. The application indicates that the leopard was taken from Engadin, Vreemdeling, Namibia, and the Certificate and Schedule G Record Sheet indicate that the leopard was taken from Farm Engadin #74 (GPS coordinates provided below). The leopard was harvested under Namibia's, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 193592

[Tag # NAPP 75/250 (2020)]. No Export Confirmation Certificate was provided.

3. The estimated age of the leopard by the stated Farm Owner, Hunter, and Professional Hunter is 8 years. The skull size is stated to be 41.5 cm (26 cm long + 15.5 cm wide).

4. The area from which the leopard was taken is the Otjozondjupa Region of Namibia; the GPS coordinates – 21°54'51.05" S, 17°27'16.04" E– correspond to the southern area of this Region. The most recent national leopard survey indicates that the southern part of Otjozondjupa is an area of high leopard density for Namibia (see Figure 4.8 below from Richmond-Coggan 2019:59).

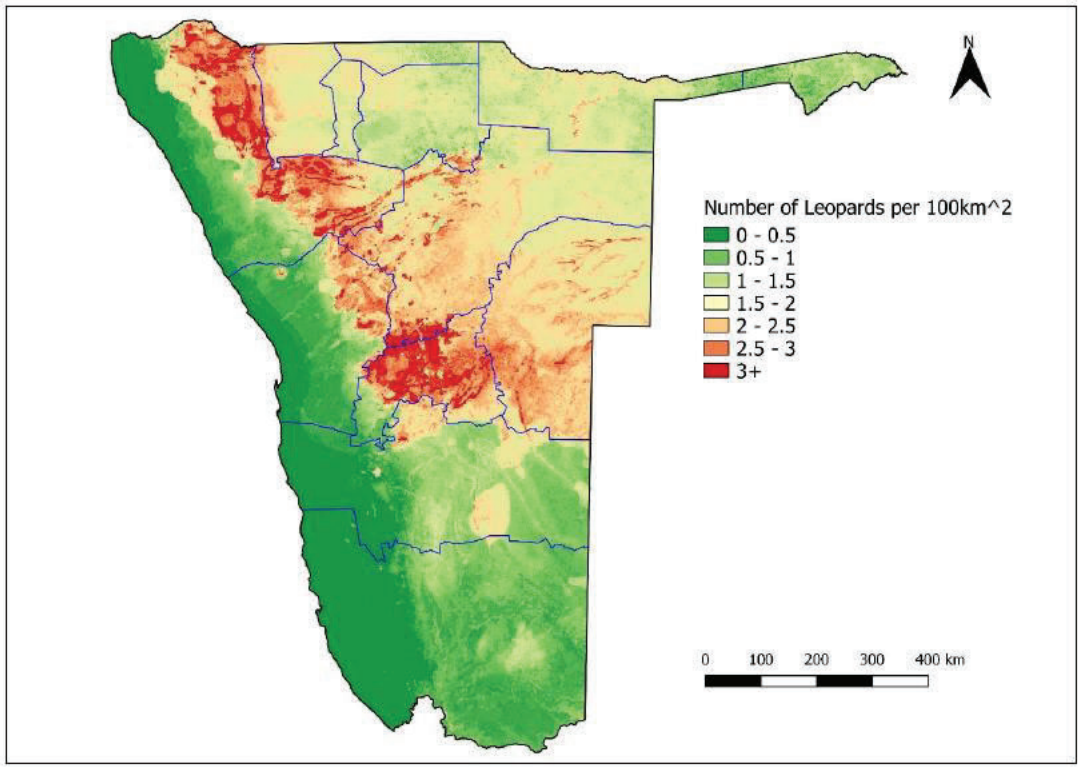


Figure 4.8. The variation in leopard density using seven density intervals across Namibia based upon the distribution model.

B. Namibia Information:

5. Leopards in Namibia are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting and are the beneficiary of several protective measures. Under national legislation in Namibia, the leopard is listed as Protected Game (Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975, Controlled Wildlife Products and Trade Act, 2008) (CITES 2018a:8). No person may kill, hunt, or possess a leopard, or trade in leopard products without a permit. However, owners or occupiers of land may kill leopards in defense of human life or to protect their livestock and must report the killing to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (CITES 2018a:8). The export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not

allowed (CITES 2018a:8). Leopards are protected under legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144-145). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally (*e.g.*, Richmond-Coggan 2019:69).

6. Richmond-Coggan (2019:118) notes that problem-animal removal is high in Namibia and will impact leopard populations and long-term survival of the species. The high quantity of leopards killed/removed as problem animals in Namibia may present management challenges because ≤50% of problem animals killed/removed are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting (Stein *et al.* 2011; Richmond-Coggan 2019:69). Problem-animal removal is also less discriminating than current trophy hunting practices in Namibia and includes removal of female leopards (97 females removed between October 2016 and December 2018 based on a national questionnaire: Richmond-Coggan 2019:68). Accurate estimates of problem-animal mortality are essential to the management of the leopard trophy hunting system.

7. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system with management practices regarding quota allocation, hunt monitoring, and trophy take and export (CITES 2018a:8-10).

8. The overall leopard harvest quota (250 leopards/year) is allocated by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism among hunting concessions, taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information, such as estimated population size, density, and habitat (CITES 2018a:9). Larger parcels with healthier leopard populations, supported by monitoring results, are awarded higher quotas. In the absence of population estimates, trophy quality and trend assessments are used as a guide (CITES 2018a:9).

9. According to the U.S. Department of State (State 2018), Namibia uses a rigorous, science-based system for quota setting for hunting in communal conservancies. This practice ensures wildlife sustainability. The quota process begins by combining hunting data from the previous year with current information for the species. An initial quota is adjusted taking into account five factors that are indicated on a Quota Setting Sheet (*e.g.*, population estimate, species status, and population trend). The quota setting process is a team effort by local conservancy committee members, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and conservation NGOs. Initial data compilation takes about 6 months.

10. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. The quota setting process and data are discussed during a day-long visit to the conservancy with team members. After considering the data and local knowledge, the finalized requested quota is submitted to local ministry representatives for review and comment. Once the quota request sheet is agreed upon and signed by the respective parties, it is submitted to central ministry representatives for final approval. Throughout the year, monitoring of species utilization and benefits continues. At the end of the year, an annual report is generated for each conservancy. These results inform the next quota setting cycle.

11. Leopard hunting off-take is well-monitored (CITES 2018a:9). Hunting is not allowed during the months of December and January (Republic of Namibia 2016:Regulation 116). An individual leopard hunting permit must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018a:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and the results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018a:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018a:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.

12. Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard. For example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides (CITES 2018a:8). In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull size (length + width: Richmond-Coggan 2019:90) of 32 cm may be harvested (Republic of Namibia 2016:Regulation 114C). These latter measures, introduced in 2010, have resulted in a large reduction of female take in recent years. Females represented 0.7% (8 individuals) of trophy hunted leopards between 2011 and 2018 compared to 32% (476 individuals) between 2001 and 2010 (Richmond-Coggan 2019:78-79). Similarly, small males (skull size <32 cm) represented 0.7% (5 individuals) of trophy hunted males between 2011 and 2018 compared to 7.1% (104 individuals) prior to implementing the new measures (Richmond-Coggan 2019:96). The age range of leopards hunted between 2013 and 2018 was 2-20 years. The majority of hunted leopards (71.8%) were 7 years or older, followed by 4-6.5 year old leopards (26.7%), and 2-3.5 year old leopards (1.52%) (Richmond-Coggan 2019:84).

13. Additional tracking measures prior to export also apply to the monitoring system. All harvested leopard trophies, for example, must be presented to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for inspection and tagging (CITES 2018a:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit (CITES 2018a:10). The leopard's skin must have the scrotum attached to confirm sex. Skins without a scrotum attached are assumed female and will not be permitted to be exported (Republic of Namibia 2016:Regulation 114D). All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition (CITES 2018a:10-11). Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. Between 2016, when these regulations were introduced, and 2018, no hunted trophies were reported to be female (Richmond-Coggan 2019:79). However, at least one skull of a trophy hunted leopard appears to be below 32 cm during this same time (see graph below – Figure 4.25 from Richmond-Coggan 2019:97). Accordingly, after establishing the recent trophy take and export regulations in 2010 and 2016, take of females and small males has been reduced; records of leopard trophy hunting indicate that both have rarely been trophy hunted since 2011 (Richmond-Coggan 2019). According to Namibia's regulations, such trophies would not be exported.

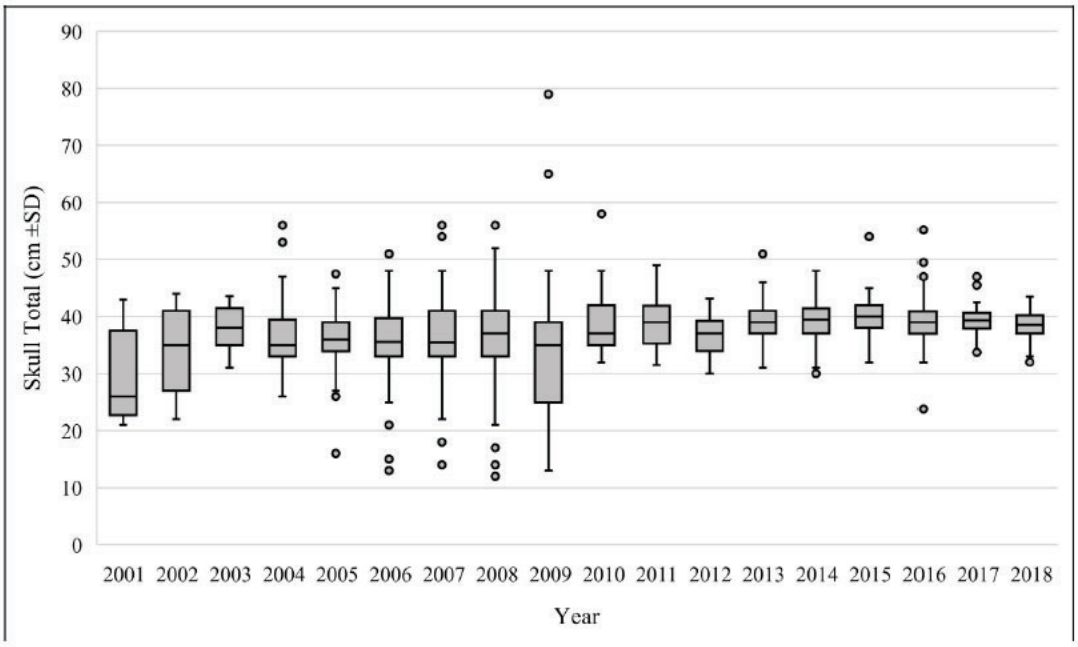


Figure 4.25. The skull total (cm) measurements for trophy hunted leopards between 2001 and 2018.

14. A non-detriment report from Namibian officials in 2018 concluded that trophy hunting in Namibia is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018a:15-16). This finding was based on multiple factors, including that the trophy hunting program is strictly controlled (see management practices outlined above). Moreover, the national leopard survey at that time indicated the leopard population in Namibia was stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed (CITES 2018a:15-16). According to the most recent national survey, the leopard population is widely distributed in Namibia and extends beyond the current range recognized by the IUCN (Richmond-Coggan 2019:55), but the leopard population estimate is 17% lower than that obtained in 2011, a result attributed to greater accuracy rather than population decline (Richmond-Coggan 2019:108,115). Based on the previous leopard population estimate (14,154 individuals), the annual quota of 250 leopards represented ~1.8% of the population and ~3-4% of the male population assuming a 1:1 sex ratio (Stein *et al.* 2011). Based on the most recent population estimate (11,733 individuals), the annual quota of 250 leopards represents ~2.1% of the population and ~4.3% of the male population assuming a 1:1 sex ratio. Richmond-Coggan (2019:4,115) recommends retaining the 250 leopard quota based on additional factors, including that leopard hunting trophy off-take has remained well-below the quota after the implementation of new regulations in 2010 (see #16 below).

15. The 2019 national survey suggests that the current trophy hunting system in Namibia could be detrimental to some populations. Richmond-Coggan (2019:113) cites information for the Nyae Nyae Conservancy, located in the northeast of the Otjozondjupa Region, in which a recent survey identified the oldest leopards as 3-4 years old. Richmond-Coggan (2019:113) states that removal of these ages in the Nyae Nyae Conservancy would be highly detrimental to the population's long-term viability.

16. In 2020, the Namibia Professional Hunting Association launched an Age-Related Trophy Hunting System intended to incentivize hunting of individuals that are older and past their prime to reduce negative effects of trophy hunting on populations. The initial launch appears largely focused on bovids, but includes elephants, suids, and carnivores. For carnivores, scoring is determined by skull size multiplied by the age (NAPHA Newsletter, Issue 31/2020 and associated video). Details regarding the implementation and impact of the system on leopard trophy hunting are unknown at this time.

C. CITES Export Quota Program:

17. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 1992). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2021). Although this quota was increased, actual trophy hunted leopards have been less. During 2004-2018, on average approximately 159 leopards were harvested per year (about 63.6% of the annual quota; see Table 4.18 below from Richmond-Coggan 2019:79). When the number of trophy hunted leopards exceeded 250 in 2008 (Table 4.18, Richmond-Coggan 2019:79), Namibia instituted a temporary harvest moratorium, assessed population data, evaluated their hunting management strategy, and ultimately revised their hunting regulations. The quota of 250 leopards was maintained. Under the new regulations introduced in 2010, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set (CITES 2018a:11). Between 2011 and 2018, an average of 138 leopards were harvested each year, with the highest number of leopards harvested in 2017 (161 individuals) (Richmond-Coggan 2019:79, Table 4.18).

Table 4.18. The number of male and female leopards trophy hunted across Namibia between 2001 and 2018.

	Leopard sex			
Year	**Male**	**Female**	**Unknown**	**Total**
2001	23	10	2	**35**
2002	61	27	1	**89**
2003	61	34		**95**
2004	65	32	6	**103**
2005	86	43	1	**130**
2006	138	68	3	**209**
2007	126	72	4	**202**
2008	262	123	5	**390**
2009	151	64	2	**217**
2010	27	3		**30**
2011	111	4		**115**
2012	105	1	1	**107**
2013	114	2		**116**
2014	149			**149**
2015	148	1	1	**150**
2016	160			**160**
2017	161			**161**
2018	143			**143**
Total	**2091**	**484**	**26**	**2601**

18. Between 2006 and 2018, according to UNEP-WCMC (2021), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 166 trophies (169 including bodies), 7 skins, and 7 skulls annually.

19. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decisions on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

> Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

20. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018b). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals Committee. For Namibia:

"*The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Namibia, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild*."

21. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018c:6).

22. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (*Panthera pardus*): Report of the Animals Committee. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Geneva, Switzerland, August 17 – 28, 2019, under document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*. There were no recommended amendments to the approved quotas for Namibia.

23. During CoP18, a working group was established to consider leopard quotas set by the CoP. The working group chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Humane Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International, San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019b). This working group resulted in a consensus recommendation, later adopted by CoP18, to establish a regular process for reviewing quotas (every 9 years or sooner if determined necessary) for species included in Appendix I established by the Conference of the Parties.

24. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species, subject to the following conditions.

Conditions

a. The leopard to be imported must have been harvested and exported in accordance with all relevant laws and regulations established by the government of Namibia and comply with United States import law.
b. The leopard to be imported must be a male leopard and comply with Namibia's minimum skull size requirement (length + width).

* * * * *

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DSA BIOLOGIST:

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Rachel L. Jacobs, Ph.D.
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Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
21US00838E/9

2. Valid
2022-04-12

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
SAVANA FREDERICKS
(b) (6)
SPANGLE, WASHINGTON 99031
U.S.A

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
P.H. DIRK DE BOD
AFRICAN SHIPPING SERVICES
46 TV MOORE STREET
SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL AREA WINDHOEK NAMIBIA

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.

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

-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.

2021-04-13
Issuing Date

U.S. CITES Management Authority
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 HUNTEND TROPHY (SHIPMENT MAY CONTAIN BONES, HAIR, HIDE, TUSKS, TEETH, OR ANY TAXIDERMIED PART. DOES NOT INCLUDE WORKED, MANUFACTURED, OR HANDICRAFT ITEMS SUCH AS CURIOS, JEWELRY, OR OTHER UTILIRIAN ITEMS.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin NAMIBIA
B. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
C. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
D. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
E. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX

939239

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   Blaze Bartling (b) (6) , Marietta, GA 73448

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

   John Jackson, III of Conservation Force (504) 837-1233; permits@conservationforce.org

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): Male (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: N/A

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

N/A

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

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

Matetsi Unit 3, Matabeleland North (03854-7950617) - Zimbabwe

Nearest City - Victoria Falls

b. Date wildlife was hunted: December 7th, 2020

c. Approximate age of animal: 4-6 years of age

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

Vexford Safaris; P.H. - Fidelis Muchenje

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

?

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).

See hunting permits provided

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: Vexford Investments PVT Ltd.
Address:
Address: Plot 1 Tarquinnia Farm
City:
State/Province: Karoi
Country, Postal Code: Zimbabwe

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: [redacted] Date: _____

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2
APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05),
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20:14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14:20)

0000083064
PRE_ACQUITTED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator	Vexford Investments (Pvt) Ltd	**Client's Full Name**	Bartling Blaze William
ZTA (HOP) No.	HOP0305	**Passport Number**	(b) (6)
		Country of Issue	UNITED STATES
Address	Plot 1 Tarquinnia farm Karoi vexfordsafari@gmail.com	**Address**	(b) (6) Marietta Oklahoma 73448 USA
Name of Professional Hunter	FIDELIS MUCHENJE	**Licence No.**	197
Telephone		**Fax**	0

Number of Accompanying Guests	0
Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting?	No
Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?	No

Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist	MATABELELAND TAXIDERMIST	**Address**	16 BIRMINGHAM RD BELMONT BULAWAYO
Name of Shipping Agent	FREIGHT CONSULTANTS	**Address**	3 TROJAN STREET BELMONT, BULAWAYO
Name of Foreign Agent		**Address**	

2. HUNTING AREAS

	Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
1	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 3	Matabeleland North	
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Date of Safari From	22-11-2020
Date of Safari To	08-12-2020
Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD	350.00
Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD	350.00
Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD	.00
Number of Accompanying Guests	0

ZPWMA
Date Stamp

3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All inclusive of Daily Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other incidentals)

(i) Safari Operator

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1	12-JAN-2021	DMS/1298	29-JAN-2021	USD	30,895	30,895
2						
3						
4						

(ii) Taxidermist

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate	5,950.00	**Total Guests rate**	.00
Less Commission	.00	**Total Trophy fees**	24,945.00
Other fees (Incidentals)	.00	**Grand Total USD**	30,895.00
Percentage Commission Charged	.00	**Total Processing Fees**	.00

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	IMPALA	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 3	0380906 7951332	26-NOV-2020	49.4	80
2	IMPALA	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 3	0382375 7949704	29-NOV-2020	49.3	80
3	IMPALA	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 3	0383284 7952001	27-NOV-2020	51.8	80
4	IMPALA	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 3	0381959 7943228	29-NOV-2020	49.4	80
5	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 3	0783475 795466	07-DEC-2020		550
6	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 3	0380906 7951332	26-NOV-2020		550
7	BUFFALO	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 3	0382911 7149800	22-NOV-2020	98.10	3,500
8	LEOPARD	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 3	038354 7950617	07-DEC-2020	13.74	2,500
9	GIRAFFE	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 3	0383754 7950617	22-NOV-2020		850
10	LION	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 3	0383754 7950617	24-NOV-2020	23.94	5,000
11	KUDU	M	Wounded	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 3	0376414 7955812	28-NOV-2020		600
12	ELEPHANT - WITH TUSKS	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 3	0374697 7949826	25-NOV-2020		11,000
13	JACKAL	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 3	0385887 7952993	28-NOV-2020		75
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								

I .....hereby certify that the information given in this return is, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct.

Signature of Foreign Client _____ Date _____

Signature of Professional Hunter _____ Date _____

Signature of Safari Operator _____ Date _____

SECTION A: LEOPARD HUNT RETURN FORM

1. TR2 SERIAL NUMBER: 83064
2. HUNTING OUTFITTER: YEXFORD SAFARIS
3. PROFESSIONAL HUNTER: FIDELIS MUCHENJE
4. PROPERTY/CONCESSION/CAMPFIRE AREA NAME: MATETSI UNIT 3
5. MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS BOOKED FOR LEOPARD HUNT: 17
6. i) BAIT & BLIND ☑ ii) ON FOOT ☐ iii) HOUNDS ☐
7. i) RIFLE ☑ ii) SHOTGUN ☐ iii) HANDGUN ☐ iv) BOW ☐
8. i) SUCCESSFUL HUNT ☑ ii) FAILED HUNT ☐

Only complete questions 9-10 if a hunt was unsuccessful

9. WAS A LEOPARD WOUNDED DURING A FAILED HUNT Y N
10. IF HUNT FAILED, WHAT WAS THE REASON?

Complete 11-14 for both successful and unsuccessful hunts

11. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS: 15
12. NUMBER OF LEOPARDS RECORDED ON BAITS

Sex/Age	Number	Evidence (sighting, tracks, trail camera)
Adult male		
Adult female		
Subadult male		
Subadult female		
Unknown		

13. DATE OF HUNT START: 22-11-2020

Complete questions 14-17 if a leopard was shot

14. HOW MANY DAYS INTO HUNT WAS LEOPARD SHOT: 16
15. GPS POSITION: 038 354 7950617
16. SKULL LENGTH (mm): 13.74 17. SKULL BREADTH (mm):
*Independent verification Y N (to be completed by ZPWMA)
18. ESTIMATED AGE OF LEOPARD TAKEN
i) <2 years ☐ ii) 2-3 years ☐ iii) 4-6 years ☑ iv) ≥7 years ☐

Complete questions 19-20 if a hound hunt

19. NUMBER OF DIFFERENT LEOPARD CHASED
20. ESTIMATED LENGTH OF ALL CHASES COMBINED (km)

COMMENTS

SECTION B: LION HUNT RETURN FORM

1. TR2 SERIAL NUMBER: 83064
2. HUNTING OUTFITTER: YEXFORD SAFARIS
3. PROFESSIONAL HUNTER: FIDELIS MUCHENJE
4. PROPERTY/CONCESSION/CAMPFIRE AREA NAME: MATETSI UNIT 3
5. MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS BOOKED FOR LION HUNT: 17
6. i) BAIT & BLIND ☑ ii) ON FOOT ☐
7. i) RIFLE ☑ ii) SHOTGUN ☐ iii) HANDGUN ☐ iv) BOW
8. i) SUCCESSFUL HUNT ☑ ii) FAILED HUNT ☐

Complete question 9 if a hunt was unsuccessful

9. WAS A LION WOUNDED DURING A FAILED HUNT Y N
10. IF HUNT FAILED, WHAT WAS THE REASON?
11. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS: 2
12. NUMBER OF LIONS RECORDED ON BAITS

Sex/Age	Number	Evidence (sighting, tracks, trail camera)
Adult male		
Adult female		
Subadult male		
Subadult female		
Unknown		

13. DATE OF HUNT START: 22-11-2020
14. NUMBER OF DAYS INTO HUNT LION SHOT: 3

Complete questions 14-18 if a trophy was taken

15. GPS POSITION: 0383754 7950617
16. SKULL LENGTH (mm): 23.94 17. SKULL BREADTH (mm):
*Independent verification Y N (to be completed by ZPWMA)
18. ESTIMATED AGE OF LION TAKEN
i) <4 years ☐ ii) 4-5 years ☐ iv) ≥6 years ☑
19. SEX OF LION HUNTED ☐ M F ☐

COMMENTS

Scanned with CamScanner

CONSERVATION FORCE A FORCE FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

† BARON BERTRAND DES CLERS, PH.D.
† JAMES G. TEER, PH.D.
† BART O'GARA, PH.D.
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February 8, 2021

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

Applicant: Blaze Bartling
RE: Import Permit Application for a leopard from Zimbabwe

Ms. Brisendine:

Enclosed you will find an import permit application for a sport-hunted leopard trophy for Mr. Blaze Bartling, who hunted in the Matetsi Safari Area- Unit 3 region of Zimbabwe. Mr. Bartling took his leopard on December 7th, 2020.

"Leopards are found inside and outside Protected areas in Zimbabwe. Hunting of leopards in Zimbabwe is regulated by national laws and offtake quotas as well as a CITES Resolution (Res. Conf. 10.14 (rev. CoP 16), and is carefully monitored by the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA) Scientific Service, which is the Scientific Authority of Zimbabwe. The hunting generates revenues and conservation incentives for the protection of leopard habitat and prey base and the reduction of conflicts between leopards and rural communities. Accordingly, leopard hunting has been an important part of the conservation of leopards in Zimbabwe." From Zimbabwe's Review of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Leopard Quota.

No enhancement needs to be shown for leopard import permits. Please, let us know if you have any questions regarding this application. We have included the document, "Benefits of Regulated Hunting for Leopard" to show what advantages this hunting can have on an area.

Sincerely,

Aimee F. Korver
Permits Paralegal – Conservation Force

3240 S I-10 Service Road W, Suite 200 • Metairie, Louisiana 70001 • USA
Telephone: (504) 837-1233 • Fax (504) 837-1145 • Email: cf@conservationforce.org
www.conservationforce.org

Enclosed:

a. Import permit application for leopard trophy
b. Notice of Representation
c. Hunting Permits
d. Hunt Return Form
e. Operator Enhancement Report
f. Benefits of Regulated Hunting for Leopard

CC: Blaze Bartling w/ enclosures

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 LEOPARD Trophy from ZIMBABWE.

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. This authority also may include execution of electronic signatures on my behalf, that may be required for the filing of my import permit application.

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: cf@conservationforce.org

SIGNATURE

(b) (6)

PRINT FULL NAME

Blaze Bartlett

DATE 2/8/21

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

ANNEX I OPERATOR ENHANCEMENT QUESTIONAIRE

Operator Information

a. Name of Area Operator: _Vexford Safaris_____
b. Years in business: _____11_____
c. Name of company conducting hunt: ____Vexford Safaris_____
d. Country: _____Zimbabwe_____ Concession

a. Name of Concession: _____Matetsi Unit 3_____
b. Area in km^2: _____355_____
c. Land tenure:
   _x___ Government Lease
   ____ Community
   ____ Private Ranch
   ____ Private Conservancy
d. Length of concession agreement:_____10 years_____
e. Can the concession be renewed? _____Yes_____
f. Length of renewal, if applicable: ____5_____
g. Estimated trophy fees: _____$350 000_____
h. Are there are special obligations under the Concession Agreement (e.g. annual reporting, poaching control, qualification requirements, community investment/employment? If so, please explain (attach extra documents if needed: _____No_____
i. Provide concession location and nearest city: ___ Matetsi Safari Area and _Victoria Falls Town_____
j. Please attach a map or maps with marked boundaries and nearest city
k. If the concession borders a National Park, provide park name: __Hwange National Park_____
l. Describe general and distinctive habitat/water features:

Matetsi Unit 3 is dominated by open Mopane woodland on basalt soils, stands of teak woodland on Kalahari sand, Combretum, mixed miombo and open savanna grassland. The area has numerous natural semi-permanent water sources for wildlife in the form of rivers springs and wet-grassland. These are supplanted by artificial pumped water from solar powered boreholes

Communities in the Concession

a. Are there any communities living in the concession? Yes____ No __x__
b. If so, estimated number of people/villages in the concession: _____
c. Are there communities bordering this concession? Yes ____ No ____
d. If so, estimated number of peoples/villages around the concession: _____n/a_____

Relevant Game Populations in the Concession

Species	Relative Abundance (Dense, Average, or Sparse)	Estimated Population	3-Year Trend (Up, Down, or Stable)	How is it Monitored?
Elephant	Dense	330	x	Aerial counts
Lion	Average	40	X	Camera Trap survey and Spoor
Prey Species (if applicable)				
Other: _____				

a. If there are any population studies or reports being done in or around the concession area, please provide a copy with your application.
b. Are there any actions being taken to conserve game community habitat? If so, please explain and attach any relevant project photos or reports.

Local Community Participation

a. Total employment number: _____10_____
b. Total employment in the off-season:__5_____
c. Identify the number and type of all employees:

Employee Type	Number of Employees	Number of Employees from Local Communities	Number of Employees in the Off-Season
Professional Hunters	3	2	Nil
Trackers	6	6	2
Anti-poaching Scouts/Rangers	n/a		
Other Anti-poaching	n/a		
Cooks/Housekeepers	2	2	1
Community Coordinators			
Managers	1	1	1
Biologists			
Others: _____			

Anti-Poaching Efforts

a. Number of anti-poaching staff: _____23 National Parks Rangers dedicated for law enforcement_____
b. Are patrols conducted during the hunting season, off-season, or both? __Both_____
c. Months patrols are conducted: _____Right through the year_____
d. Number of patrols per month: _____ 270 Extended patrols and 30 local patrols with ad hoc Strategic patrols _____
e. Estimate the percentage of trophy fees that go toward anti-poaching efforts: ____Nil, ZimParks handles the responsiblity_____
f. Description of anti-poaching equipment, vehicles, gear, etc. __4x4 Vehicle for Ranger deployments

_____
_____
_____

g. Do government-sponsored game scouts conduct patrols? _____Yes_____
h. If so, do they have the ability to arrest? _____Yes_____
i. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants leading to arrest? Yes x____ No ____
j. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants upon conviction? Yes_x___ No ____
k. Please describe the operator's anti-poaching expenditures over the past 3 years below:

Type of Expense	Year 1 (__2018___) Spending	Year 2 (__2019___) Spending	Year 3 (_2020____) Spending	Remarks
Scout Salaries				
Equipment				
Vehicles	$20 000	$15 000		
Fuel	$1000	$1 500		
Rewards				
Others:_____	$1500	$2 500	$1000	
Totals				

l. What currency are the expenditures given in? _____USD_____

Anti-Poaching Results

Type	Year 1 (__2018__)	Year 2 (__2019_)	Year 3 (_2020__)	Remarks
Poaching Incidents Discovered		1	1	
Elephant Carcasses Observed			-	
Lion Carcasses Observed			-	
Leopard Carcasses Observed			-	
Ivory Poachers Observed			-	
Bush Meat Poachers Observed			-	
Illegal Logging Observed			2	
Other Poachers Observed			-	
Poachers Convicted			-	
Snares/Traps Collected			-	
Firearms Confiscated			-	
Vehicles Confiscated			-	
Bicycles Confiscated			-	
Boats/Nets Confiscated			-	
Tusks Recovered			1	
Others: _____				

Community Investment

a. Does the company give money or goods/services to local communities? Yes __x__ No ____

b. If so, what percentage/amount is shared and how often, and how much is voluntary (i.e. more than required by law)? _____arbitrary basis_____

c. Does the company provide game meat to nearby communities? Yes _x___ No ____

d. If so, estimate the amount/value of meat contributed in the last year and describe that distribution program: _: Around $ 15 000. The meat distribution is done through community leaders who have registers of the inhabitants. Settlement areas are allocated meat on a rotational basis

_____

e. Are there any programs run by the company that address human-wildlife conflict (e.g. patrolling field during harvest, PAC hunts, insurance programs); please describe. _____
_____ This is mainly the task of ZimParks

_____

f. Describe any consolation payments made to local residents that have incurred damage by game species:

Species	Damage Caused	Consolation Paid, Year 1 (____)	Consolation Paid, Year 2 (____)	Consolation Paid, Year 3 (____)	Remarks
Elephant					
Lion					
Leopard					
Other: _____					

g. What currency are the expenditures reported in? _____

h. Describe any community projects paid for by the company:

Product/Service	Spending, Year 1 (__2018__)	Spending, Year 2 (__2019__)	Spending, Year 3 (_2020___)	Remarks
Education (classrooms, offices)	1500	3000		
Education (supplies, fees)				
Health (clinics, offices)				
Health (equipment, salaries)				
Product/Service	**Spending, Year 1 (_2018___)**	**Spending, Year 2 (_2019___)**	**Spending, Year 3 (__2020__)**	**Remarks**
Community Scout Salaries				
Community Anti-Poaching				
Local Government Activities				
Infrastructure Improvements				
Sports Teams Funded	1500	2500		
Construction Materials Donated				
Other: _____				
Other: _____				

TOTALS	$3 000	$5 500		

i. What currency are the expenditures reported in? _____

j. Include receipts and photographs of projects, if available.

Company Clientele

a. How many U.S. clients did the company have in the past 3 years (indicate years), what percentage of clients were from the U.S., and what fees did they pay?

	Elephant	**Lion**	**All Species**
Number of U.S. Clients	Year 1 (____):	Year 1 (____):	Year 1 (2):
	Year 2 (____):	Year 2 (____):	Year 2 (26):
	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (9):
Percentage of U.S. Clients	Year 1 (____):	Year 1 (____):	Year 1 (16%):
	Year 2 (____):	Year 2 (____):	Year 2 (65%):
	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (42.8%):
Trophy Fees Paid by U.S. Clients	Year 1 (____):	Year 1 (____):	Year 1 (_$240 000___):
	Year 2 (____):	Year 2 (____):	Year 2 (_$200 000___):
	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (__$180 000__):

b. Approximate amount/percentage of company's revenue from U.S. clientele: _____90 %_____

Hunting Policies

a. List the expertise required for the company's professional hunters (i.e. abilities and experience):
Bush-craft, Firearm handling and Ballistics, and Ethical hunting standards as well as experience of taking down the big and dangerous game _____
_____

b. Are there age/sex requirements for take of trophies? If so, please describe how this is enforced for each species (attach methodology, if available): _____
_____

c. Are there hunt return forms that must be reported to officials? If so, please include a copuy of these forms or confirmation of their receipt for the past 3 years.

d.

b. Are there age/sex requirements for take of trophies? If so, please describe how this is enforced for each species (attach methodology if available):

Sex and trophy requirements for hunted animals

- Old non-breeding male individuals are taken off as trophy animals
- No female lions are hunted or taken as trophy animals

Methodology for Lions and leopards age/sex requirements

Photographs of a hunted trophy animal are taken from different angles of the animal body for later age and trophy quality determination (See attached Leopard and Lion Hunt Return Form)

POINTS SYSTEM FOR ADAPTIVELY MANAGING LION QUOTAS IN ZIMBABWE

The points system used to adaptively manage lion quotas has been developed following similar systems that have been implemented in countries such as Tanzania and northern Mozambique. The lion quotas are set per the age of the lions harvested during the previous hunting season. This adaptive quota management system for lion hunting based on the ages of lions hunted was agreed on in July 2013 in Harare, Zimbabwe, during a meeting hosted Non-Detrimental and Enhancement Finding: Conservation and Management of Lion by the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA) and an independent non-governmental conservation organization. The approach adopted by Zimbabwe re cognizes four as opposed to three key age categories as shown in the example below:

Lions are aged by triangulating multiple different aging characteristics, including:

- The degree of facial scarring;
- The teeth colour and degree of wear;
- The mane development (particularly regarding the shape around the ear and the mohawk);
- Through post mortem analysis of the width of the pulp cavity of the second premolar (which becomes narrower with age).

c. Are there hunt return forms that must be reported to officials? If so, please include a copy of these forms or confirmation of their receipt for the past 3 years.

Other Information

Provide a narrative of other enhancement information about the operation, such as any additional hunting policies, maintenance of the concession, management activities, research, community involvement and outreach, etc.

Hunting in Zimbabwe Matetsi Safari Area is strictly regulated and monitored in line with national hunting laws, regulations and ethics. All hunting activity are monitored to verify that quotas and sex/age restrictions of harvested animals are being met.

The legal and regulation framework applicable to the hunting, conservation and protection of all species includes:

- Parks and Wildlife Act; Chapter 20:14 (1996) as amended in 2001.
- Environmental Management Act; Chapter 20:27.
- Forest Act; Chapter 19:05.
- Statutory Instrument 362 of 1990: Parks and Wildlife (General) Regulations, 1990.
- Statutory Instrument 76 of 1998: Import and Export of Wildlife Products.
- Statutory Instrument 40 of 1994: Parks and Wildlife Act (General) Amendments.
- Statutory Instrument 26 of 1998: Parks & Wildlife Act (General) Amendment.
- Statutory Instrument 92 of 2009: Compensation Values for Wildlife.
- Statutory Instrument 93 of 2009: Compensation Values for Trapping of Animals.
- Trapping of Animals Control Act 20.16.

Further conservation strategies for individual and groups of similar species are available to guide conservation of species of conservation concern. These include the Lion Conservation strategy of 2006 and the National Elephant management Plan (2015-2020) which is reviewed every five years.

Maintenance of the concession

Law enforcement

Local, mobile (vehicle), extended and strategic patrols are conducted by ZPWMA rangers. The rangers use of Spatial Monitoring Reporting Tool (SMART) technology to collect and capture and produce reports on law enforcement

activities which enhances effectiveness and coverage of all concession area. Ranger support in the form of vehicle for deployment enhances timeous response to incursions across the concession which significantly reduce illegal offtake by poachers.

The concession undertakes fire management activities to: manage fuel load, improve habitat heterogeneity, control parasites and stimulate forage production and suppress unplanned veld fires during the dry season. Fire breaks along concession boundaries are carried out by ZPWMA in conjunction with the concession. The concession has an annual target of 50km2 of early block burning, minimum of 50km target of road grading and fire breaks.

Game water management is also a critical are of management given the high elephant numbers. Supplementary artificial game water is provided by means of solar power during the dry season. Care is taken to prevent the unplanned game water provisioning through guidance from Area Ecologist in order to maintain area integrity through limiting impact of high elephant densities during the drought months from surrounding protected area network (parks and forest estates).

Veterinary matters such as diseases outbreak are managed and monitored by the ZPWMA Area Veterinary Doctor in conjunction with private wildlife veterinary institutions.

Research

Research in fire and habitat management, animal's survey is done by Area Ecologist and external researchers. The ZPWMA office at Matetsi Safari Area is involved in measuring, monitoring and analyzing trophy quality and offtakes of all hunted animals. This is done to ensure that Safari hunting does not substantially alter natural selection or ecosystem processes. The limited quota, as further limited by age restrictions, ensures that hunting offtakes do not negatively affect natural processes. This age-based policy for lions (Panthera leo) and Panthera pardus (leopard) was adopted in part to mitigate any social or population impacts from limited safari hunting.

Community involvement and out reach

The company support community involvement and outreach initiatives which are spear headed by ZPWMA through its Interpretation and Education Officers. This is done throughout the year. Awareness involve human wildlife conflict mitigation measures as well as co-existence, veld fire effects and management and zoonotic diseases.

Other Information

Provide a narrative of other enhancement information about the operation, such as any additional hunting policies, maintenance of the concession, management activities, research, community involvement and outreach, etc.

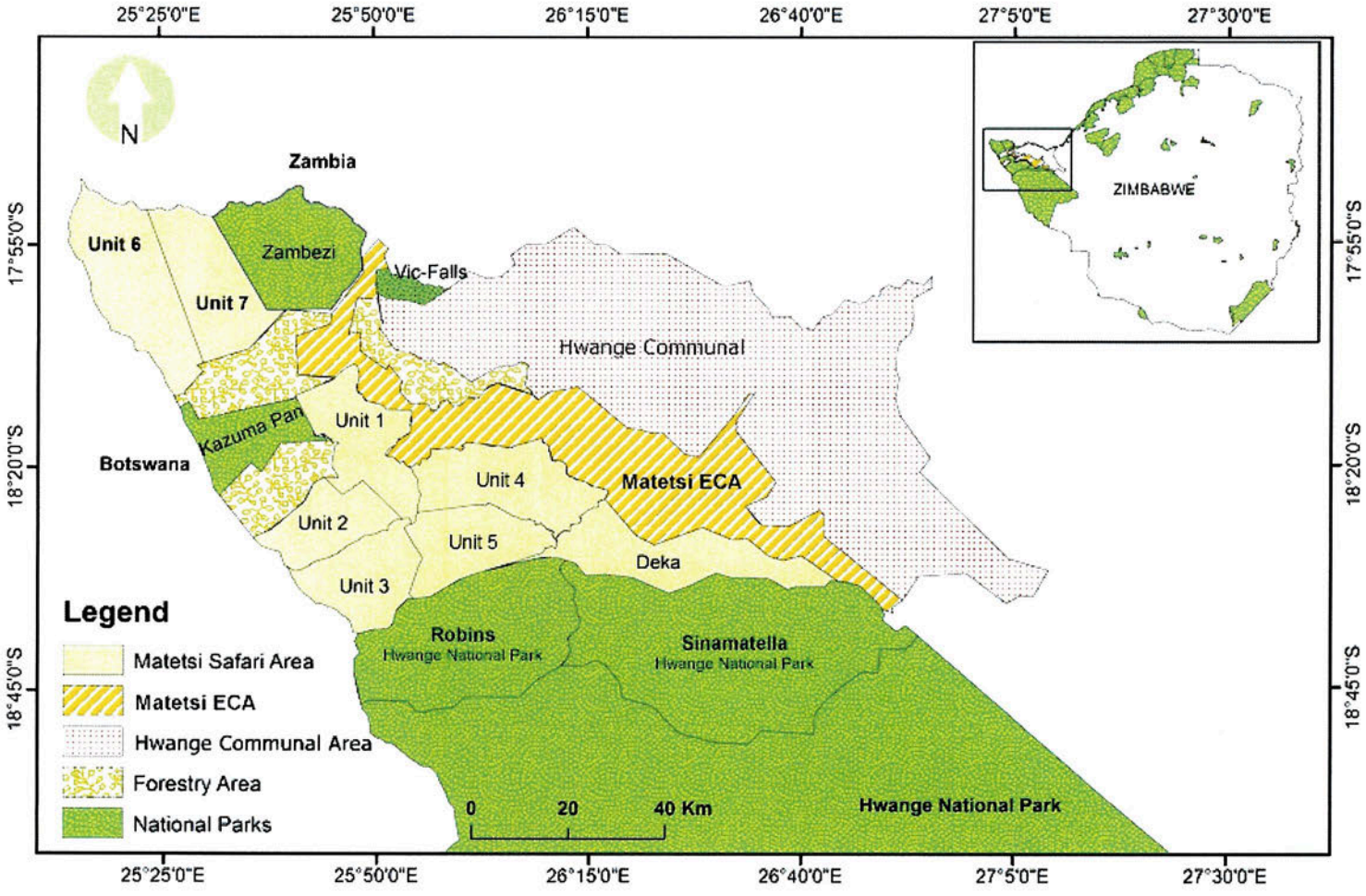
I declare that the foregoing is true and correct.

X_____

Sign Name and Date

X_____

Print Name and Title


25°25'0"E
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26°40'0"E
27°5'0"E
27°30'0"E
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18°45'0"S
N
Zambia
Unit 6
Zambezi
Vic-Falls
Unit 7
Hwange Communal
Kazuma Pan
Unit 1
Botswana
Unit 4
Matetsi ECA
Unit 2
Unit 5
Deka
Unit 3
Robins
Hwange National Park
Sinamatella
Hwange National Park
Hwange National Park
0
20
40 Km
ZIMBABWE
Legend
Matetsi Safari Area
Matetsi ECA
Hwange Communal Area
Forestry Area
National Parks

BENEFITS OF REGULATED HUNTING FOR LEOPARD (*PANTHERA PARDUS*)

Legal, regulated tourist hunting of African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) benefits the species through mitigation of the primary threats: habitat loss and fragmentation; increased human populations leading to higher incidence of human-wildlife conflict; poaching and illegal wildlife trade; and prey base declines.[i]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is mitigated in part by fully-protected national parks, which provide over 400,000 km^2 of relatively secure habitat for leopard across the six Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries that rely on regulated hunting to sustain their leopard and leopard prey populations.[ii] The national parks are > 30,000 km^2 larger than in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted to "threatened" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and leopard are estimated to be present in most of the parks in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[iii] Regulated hunting revenues help cover the costs of policing these parks, which in most cases do not generate sufficient revenue to cover all enforcement expenses.[iv]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is further mitigated by areas dedicated to regulated hunting. In Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, hunting areas include government reserves, communal wildlife management areas, and private ranches. They are substantially larger than the national parks and represent over 700,000 km^2.[v] Leopard are estimated to be present across almost all hunting areas.[vi]

- **Habitat:** According to the 2016 IUCN *Red List* assessment of leopard, the species' total extant range exceeds 8.5 million km^2, with between 4.3 million and 6.3 million km^2 of range available in Southern and East Africa. Most decline in the leopard's range has occurred in areas where the species is already listed as endangered. It is no accident that the countries where the leopard has no value have declining leopard populations and habitat, while the leopard is "healthiest" in the SADC countries where it is threatened-listed and valued as a tourist-hunted game animal.[vii]

- **Habitat:** Communal wildlife areas are particularly important additional habitat. Community-based natural resource management was in the nascent stages in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted. It is now an important component of wildlife management policies in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and of growing importance in Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, and South Africa. Communal wildlife management areas provide almost 400,000 km^2 in habitat across Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[viii]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Revenue-sharing and infrastructure projects in communal areas funded by hunting revenues also help increase rural communities' tolerance for dangerous game like leopard.[ix] Leopard and similar game are otherwise retaliated against for damage to rural community livelihoods through predation on livestock (and sometimes, community members).[x]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Sustainable use of leopard improves rural community livelihoods, and greatly reduced problem animal control (PAC) in communal areas. In Zimbabwe, from 2011 to 2015, leopard hunts in CAMPFIRE Areas generated almost $500,000 for communities, and there were zero reported PAC offtakes.[xi]

3240 S I-10 Service Rd. W, Suite 200, Metairie, Louisiana 70001-6911, USA
Telephone: (504) 837-1233 • Fax (504) 837-1145 • E-mail: jjj@conservationforce.org
www.conservationforce.org

- **Illegal Trade:** Illegal commercial trade in leopard parts occurs primarily in the North and West African countries in which the species is listed as endangered. Reports from SADC countries indicate that illegal commercial trade in leopard parts is low, suggesting the species appears to be valued more as regulated trophy trade than for illegal products in those countries.[xii]

- **Prey Base:** The 2016 IUCN *Red List* noted a 24% increase in ungulate species (leopard prey) in Southern Africa. This healthy prey base helps to sustain the healthy leopard population in the SADC. The West and Central African countries facing the highest levels of bushmeat poaching and prey base depletion do not rely on regulated hunting as a basis for their national conservation policies.[xiii]



Photo Credit: Duncan Watson

- **Regulated Hunting:** In the SADC countries, leopard hunting is regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Resolution Conf. 10.14, which sets a maximum annual export quota for each country requesting trade in sport-hunted leopard trophies.[xiv] Compliance with these quotas is overseen by the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee, Standing Committee, and Parties.[xv]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting is further regulated by national laws and policies that have been "beefed up" in the past few years in response to expressed concerns. For example, over the past several years, the SADC countries have invested in greater leopard management, which had not been a prior area of focus because the species was considered so numerous. Among other things, Namibia has been conducting a national leopard survey funded by the government and hunting operators. Zimbabwe held its first workshop on leopard (2012), which led to reduced quotas and increased size limits.[xvi] Tanzania imposed a limit on the length of lawful leopard trophies (2015).[xvii] South Africa imposed a zero quota in 2015 due to the inability to find that leopard hunting offtakes were supported by sufficient data given the country's small population.[xviii] The Southern African range states held their first regional Large Carnivores Workshop in February 2018 to share data and establish common practices and data collection points.

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting offtakes are typically low. In Mozambique, 60 leopard were hunted in 2015, fulfilling half the national CITES export quota. In South Africa, 36 leopard were hunted in in 2015. In Tanzania, 139 leopard were hunted in 2015/2016 from a quota of 500.[xix]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard are on quota in far more countries and on far more blocks than any other species in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[xx] Income from leopard safaris is crucial to both national wildlife authorities, which rely in large part on income from regulated hunting to fund enforcement and management activities,[xxi] and to hunting operators, as leopard hunting generates the second-most income of any species in Tanzania and Zambia, the third-most income in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the fourth-most income in Mozambique.[xxii] Leopard hunts are also required to be fairly long—an average of 14 days (12 in Mozambique, 16 in Tanzania), which generates daily fees that operators reinvest in anti-poaching and management activities. On average, hunting operators invest approximately $80,000 in anti-poaching each year, which reduces the burden on the government wildlife authority and increases protected habitat for leopard and prey species.[xxiii]

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[i] A.B. Stein et al., *Panthera pardus*, IUCN Red List (2016), unpaginated.

[ii] Mozambique: ~88,000 km^2, National Administration for Conservation Areas, *Comment on U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard* (Jan. 2017), p. 3; South African: ~40,000 km^2, South African National Parks, https://www.sanparks.org/about/; Tanzania: ~58,000 km^2, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, *Comment on ESA Status Review of the Africa Leopard (Panthera pardus) in Tanzania* (2017), p. 3; Zambia: ~64,000 km^2, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015); Zimbabwe: ~28,000 km^2, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for Panthera leo in Zimbabwe* (Oct. 2016).

[iii] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[iv] P.A. Lindsey et al., *The Performance of African Protected Areas for Lions and Their Prey*, 209 Biological Conservation (2017), p. 138.

[v] Note the figures are not available for Namibia and South Africa. In South Africa, note that private ranches are almost five times larger than the national parks. Mozambique: ~135,000 km^2 (~1.5 times larger than the national parks), National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Tanzania: ~304,000 km^2 (~5 times larger than the national parks), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia: ~180,000 km^2 (2.8 times larger than the national parks), Country Presentation (2015); Zimbabwe: over 88,000 km^2 (3.1 times larger than the national parks, and without including all conservancies or communal land), Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

[vi] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[vii] Stein (2016).

[viii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Namibian Association of Conservancy Support Organizations, *The State of Community Conservation in Namibia* (2015); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia Country Presentation (2015); CAMPFIRE Association, *Press Statement on Lifting of the Suspension of Elephant Trophy Imports into America* (Nov. 21, 2017), https://www.campfirezimbabwe.org/index.php/news-spotlight/26-press-statement-21-november-2017.

[ix] For example, in Namibia, safari hunting revenues are essential to keeping at least 52 communal conservancies operating and providing over 50,000 km^2 in habitat, over 250 jobs, and over N$ 45 million. NACSO (2015); R. Naidoo et al., *Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia*, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016). In Tanzania, from 2013 to 2015, a sample of 27 hunting operators contributed over $3.1 million in community investment and created over 1,200 permanent jobs. Conservation Force, *Tanzania Operators Summary Report* (2016). In Zimbabwe, CAMPFIRE operates on the basic principle that people are more tolerant of the negative effects of living with wildlife if wildlife has value for them. CAMPFIRE revenues accrue from regulated hunting in communal areas, including leopard hunting, and "are used to support a variety of social services that benefit a large proportion of the local community." CAMPFIRE Association, *The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program* (Dec. 2016).

[x] Lindsey (2016), p. 138; A. Loveridge, C. Packer, A. Dutton, *Science and Recreational Hunting of Lions*, in B. Dickson et al. (eds.), *Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice* (2009).

[xi] Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority & Zimbabwe Professional Hunters and Guides Association, *Proceedings of a Collaborative Workshop on Leopard Management in Zimbabwe* (Mar. 7-8, 2016), p. 28.

[xii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 8; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 6; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Preliminary Non-Detriment Finding Assessment for Leopards in Zimbabwe* (Dec. 2012), p. 9. There is some illegal trade in leopard skins for ceremonial use among members of the Nazareth Baptist Church, but the extent of the trade is difficult to quantify and is being controlled through collaboration of South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs and the non-profit Panthera. C. Torchia, *In South Africa, Conservationists Offer Fake Leopard Hides*, Associated Press (Jan. 28, 2017), http://www.sfgate.com/news/crime/article/In-South-Africa-conservationists-offer-fake-10890867.php.

[xiii] Stein (2016).

[xiv] Res. Conf. 10.14, https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-10-14-R16.pdf.

[xv] Decisions taken at the last Conference of the Parties in October 2016 have prompted range nations to review their current leopard quotas, evidencing the effective oversight of the CITES trade. CITES Conference of the Parties 17, Decisions 17.114-17.117, *Quota for Leopard Hunting Trophies* (2017).

[xvi] Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2012), p. 11.

[xvii] Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations (2015).

[xviii] Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, *Non-Detriment Finding for Leopard (Panthera pardus), South Africa* (Sept. 10, 2015).

[xix] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 5; South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs, pers. comm. (2017); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 8.

[xx] P.A. Lindsey et al., *Lions and the Viability of Trophy Hunting*, 7 PLoS ONE 1 (Jan. 2012), p. 6.

[xxi] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 10-11; Namibian Game Products Trust Fund, *Report on the Activities of the GPTF: 2012-2016* (Sept. 2016), p. 4-7; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 10; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods* (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 10.

[xxii] Lindsey (2012), p. 6.

[xxiii] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017); Conservation Force, *Zambia Operators Summary Report* (2016) Conservation Force (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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 physical address please

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

Michael Caltabiano
(b) (6) [redacted]

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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.

N/A

4. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): n/a (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: 0 Sex (if known): _____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Country is Zimbabwe. We will be hunting on 4 adjoining properties (Rooiberg, Phiri, Igogo and Mkashi Ranches). The nearest city is Bulawayo.

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: 04/03-18/2021

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

N/A

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

   a. Country and location (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife was taken from the wild: N/A

   b. Date wildlife was hunted: N/A

   c. Approximate age of animal: N/A

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

N/A

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

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: N/A - Have not hunted yet
   Business Name:
   Address:
   Address:
   City:
   State/Province:
   Country, Postal Code:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: N/A Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature (b) (6) Date: 2/15/2021

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER
Wayne Van Den Bergh
SPECIALISING IN RIFLE & BOW HUNTING

Member of:
ZPHGA, ZTA & SCI

No. 12, 26th Avenue
Famona, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, Africa
Tel/Fax: +263 9 247117
Mobile: +263 (0)772 450375 / +263 (0)712 323668
Email:
luxhunts@netconnect.co.zw ; luxhunts@yahoo.com
Website: www.nyamazanasafaris.com

LETTER OF INVITATION

This letter serves to confirm Mr Michael Lee Caltabiano who resides at (b) (6) (b) (6) , Parrish, Fl 34219, USA be hunting with Nyamazana Safaris from the 3rd April, 2021 to the 20th April, 2021.

He will be hunting in the following areas in West Nicholson, Zimbabwe:

Rooiberg and Piri
Igogo
Mkashi Ranch

Kindly assist him in processing his necessary documents and clearing of any firearms.

Your kind assistance in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely

……
Jennifer Van Den Bergh
Director
+263 772 248280

Travel Itinerary

United Confirmation - PGC03M

Ethiopian Airlines – TJEBIL

ALL FLIGHTS BOOKED THROUGH UNITED USING POINTS (ALL REFUNDABLE).

4/1	Dep @ 2:30pm	UA #2346	Tampa to Newark	Arr @ 5:12pm
		2hr, connection		
4/1	Dep @ 7:15:pm	UA #14	Newark to London	Arr 4/2 @ 7:10am
		13hr, 50m connection		
4/2	Dep @ 9:pm	ET #701	London to Addis, ET	Arr 4/3 @ 6:45am
		1hr, 50m connection		
4/3	Dep @ 8:35am	ET #829	Addis, ET to Vic Falls, ZW	Arr 4/3 @12:15pm

--P/U by Wayne Van Dem Bergh of Nyamazana Safari drive approx. 6hrs to hunting area. Area about 1.5 hrs SE of Bulawayo. Wayne's cell is +263-7-72450375. Easy to reach him on WhatsApp.

--Hunting from 4/4 – 4/20. Will have limited cell service but SPOT should be working to receive/send "SHORT" TXT or Emails.

4/20 Return to Vic Falls Airport for flights home.

4/20	Dep @ 1:00pm	ET #829	Vic Falla, ZW to Addis, ET	Arr 4/20 @ 9:30pm
		1hr, 10m connection		
4/20	Dep @ 10:40pm	ET #500	Addis, ET to Washington, IAD	Arr 4/21 @ 8:40am
		4hr, 3m connection		
4/21	Dep @ 12:43pm	UA #1754	Washington, IAD to Tampa	Arr @ 3:04pm

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   Marc Allen Butler

   (b) (6) [redacted] Larkspur, CO 80118

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

   John Jackson, III of Conservation Force (504) 837-1233; permits@conservationforce.org

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): Male (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:____ Sex (if known):_____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Tanzania, Lolkisale Game Control Area and Masai Open area West

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: February 26 - March 20, 2021

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

Rungwa Game Safaris

P.H. - Harpreet S. Brar, harpreet@rungwasafaris.com

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

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

N/A

b. Date wildlife was hunted: N/A

c. Approximate age of animal: N/A

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

N/A

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

Have not hunted yet

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: Rungwa Game Safaris T. Ltd.
Address:
Address: Farm 175 Burka Area, P.O. Box 13946
City:
State/Province: Arusha
Country, Postal Code: Tanzania

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature (b) (6) Date: 01-11-2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

CONSERVATION FORCE A FORCE FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

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

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RENEE SNIDER
DANENE VAN DER WESTHUYZEN

January 22, 2021

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

RE:	Import Application for a leopard trophy
Applicant:	Marc Butler
Date of Hunt:	February 26 – March 20th, 2021
Country:	Tanzania

Ms. Harcum,

Enclosed please find a permit application for the importation of a Southern African leopard trophy from Tanzania for Mr. Marc Butler. Mr. Butler is scheduled to hunt with Rungwa Game Safaris and professional hunter, Harpeet Singh Brar in February and March of this year.

No enhancement documents are needed for leopard import permits however, we have included two fact sheets entitled, "The Benefits of Regulated Hunting for Leopard (Panthera Pardus) and "The Top 50 Reasons that Leopard are not Endangered"

If you have any questions about this import application, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Aimee Korver
Permits Paralegal Conservation Force

cc: Marc Butler w/ attachments

a. Import permit application 3.200.19
b. Notice of Representation
c. The Benefits of Regulated Hunting for leopard
d. Top 50 reasons that Leopard are not Endangered

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 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. This authority also may include execution of electronic signatures on my behalf, that may be required for the filing of my import permit application.

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: cf@conservationforce.org

(b) (6) [redacted]

SIGNATURE

Marc Allen Butler

PRINT FULL NAME

01-11-2021

DATE

TOP FIFTY REASONS THE LEOPARD IS NOT ENDANGERED
IN THE COUNTRIES WHERE IT IS CURRENTLY LISTED AS THREATENED

In July 2016, animal rights organizations submitted a petition to reclassify or "uplist" the African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) from "threatened" to "endangered" under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).[1] Leopard are already listed as endangered in North, West, and parts of Central and East Africa, but in 1982, the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) downlisted the species in Southern and parts of Central and East Africa. In this region, the FWS recognized that the leopard was sufficiently protected by national and international laws and was likely to benefit from sustainable use through regulated sport hunting.[2] In its determination, the FWS considered the views of range nations that supported the downlisting.[3]

In November 2016, the FWS found that an uplisting may be warranted due to habitat loss, overutilization, inadequate regulatory mechanisms, and other considerations.[4] The FWS opened a 60-day status review. Four leopard range nations responded to the review and opposed uplisting of the leopard to endangered. Conservation Force and partner organizations including Dallas Safari Club, DSC Foundation, Houston Safari Club, Shikar-Safari Club International, Shikar-Safari International Foundation, African Professional Hunters Association, International Professional Hunters Association, and Professional Hunters Association of South Africa submitted a 38-page comment opposing the uplisting and supported by 124 attachments.[5]

Here, we summarize the points in our comment and the new developments and information which further demonstrate that the leopard is ***not*** endangered in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, particularly those that depend on regulated sport hunting as a conservation tool.[6] The leopard population and habitat is "healthiest" in this region. Threatened-listed leopard are better protected today than when they were downlisted in 1982. Uplisting would obstruct range nation conservation efforts and be detrimental to the leopard's current continued survival.

The leopard's habitat is secure in the SADC countries (ESA Factor A).

1. The leopard's habitat in Southern and East Africa is extensive. A growing portion of it is protected from human intervention. Fully protected national parks in the SADC countries of Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe alone cover over 409,000 km^2.[7] This area is more than

[1] Available at docket FWS-HQ-ES-2016-0131 on https://www.Regulations.gov.

[2] FWS, Threatened Status for the Leopard in Southern Africa, 47 Fed. Reg. 4204-01 (Jan. 28, 1982), p. 4207.

[3] Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe responded in support of downlisting.

[4] FWS, 90-Day Findings on Three Petitions, 81 Fed. Reg. 86315 (Nov. 30, 2016), p. 86317.

[5] Available at http://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/87ac64_eb9e31378e85417d9e04a36bafb467c7.pdf.

[6] The SADC includes Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This analysis focuses on the countries that export sport-hunted leopard trophies: Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

[7] Republic of Mozambique, National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC), Comment on U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard (Jan. 2017), p. 3; United Republic of Tanzania, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNRT) et al., Comment on ESA Status Review of the Africa Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) in Tanzania (2017), p. 3; IUCN/UN Protected Planet, Website, available at http://protectedplanet.net; South African National Parks, Website, available at https://www.sanparks.org/about/; Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA), Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for *Panthera leo* in Zimbabwe (Oct. 2016); Zambia, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015).

32,000 km^2 ***larger*** than in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted to threatened, due to the gazetting or expansion of national parks.[8] This habitat provides "strongholds" in which the leopard is at minimal risk of anthropogenic mortality, and mitigates the primary threat of habitat loss to leopard in the SADC countries.[9]

2. The leopard's range also covers protected areas dependent on sustainable use and regulated hunting like safari areas, communal land, and conservancies. In Southern and parts of East Africa, these areas are ***substantially*** larger than the national parks.[10] For instance, Mozambique's coutadas, community programs, Niassa Reserve buffer areas, and game farms are 1.5 times larger than the national parks/ reserves.[11] South Africa's game ranches are five times larger than the national parks and almost three times the size of national and provincial parks together.[12] Tanzania's Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, Open Areas, Communal Wildlife Management Areas, and Forest Reserves are five times larger than the national parks.[13] Zambia's Game Management Areas and ranches are almost three times the size of the national parks.[14] And Zimbabwe's Safari Areas, CAMPFIRE Areas, Forest Areas, and private conservancies are almost four times larger.[15] Although loss and degradation of habitat due to illegal logging, charcoal production, mining, agriculture, and livestock grazing occurs in the SADC countries (and other countries) and is the primary cause of declines in wildlife populations, hunting revenues incentivize protection of huge areas for the leopard and its prey base.[16] That habitat is at risk makes the amount of protected and available habitat that much more important.

If the national parks of Botswana (44,788 km^2) and Malawi (10,908 km^2) are included, the leopard's fully protected range increases to over 454,000 km^2.

[8] Newly gazetted or expanded national parks include but are not limited to: Limpopo (10,000 km^2) and Magoe (3,559 km^2) in Mozambique; Bwabwata (6,277 km^2), Khaudum (3,842 km^2), and Mudumu (716 km^2) in Namibia; Richtersveld (1,703 km^2) in South Africa; and Lower Zambezi (4,092 km^2) and Nsumbu (2,063 km^2) in Zambia. Protected Planet.

[9] L.H. Swanepoel et al., Survival Rates and Causes of Mortality of Leopards *Panthera pardus* in Southern Africa, Oryx (2014).

[10] A 2007 study found 22% more habitat was protected for hunting (~1.4 million km^2) than in national parks and non-use Protected Areas. P. Lindsey et al., Economic and Conservation Significance of the Trophy Hunting Industry in Sub-Saharan Africa, 134 Biological Conservation 455 (2007), p. 457 ("financial incentives from trophy hunting effectively more than double the land area that is used for wildlife conservation, relative to what would be conserved relying on national parks alone"). The percentage is now likely much higher, given huge expansion in communal conservancies/ Wildlife Management Areas and private conservancies/ranches. For instance, Namibia's conservancies have tripled since 2004, from 35,000 to over 100,000 km^2.

[11] ANAC (2017), p. 3.

[12] PHASA, South Africa—The Economics of Hunting (2012), available at http://www.phasa.co.za/general/ economics-of-hunting.html.

[13] MNRT (2017), p. 2-3.

[14] Ministry of Tourism and Arts/Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Enhancement and Non-Detriment Findings for African Lion Sport Hunting in Zambia (May 2016), p. 33.

[15] ZPWMA (2016); ZPWMA, Preliminary Non-Detriment Finding Assessment for Leopards in Zimbabwe (Dec. 2012), p. 19.

[16] These areas are rarely counted in assessments of "protected areas" because sustainable use is permitted, and many sources only include "strictly protected" IUCN Categories I-IV (e.g., national parks and reserves) and not Category VI, referring to "Protected area[s] with sustainable use of natural resources." E.g., A.P. Jacobsen et al., Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Status, Distribution, and the Research Efforts Across Its Range, PeerJ 4:e1974 (May 4, 2016).

3. Moreover, the leopard's range is greater now than in 1982 because of the rise of community wildlife management. In the past twenty years, the SADC countries maintaining the world's largest leopard populations have developed community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programs to link improved rural livelihoods with increased wildlife populations. These programs expand available habitat and reduce conflicts by creating positive conservation incentives.[17] Communal areas protect almost 475,000 km^2 of habitat across Mozambique, Namibia (Conservancies), Tanzania (Communal Wildlife Management Areas), Zambia (Game Management Areas (GMAs)), and Zimbabwe (Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE)).[18]

4. In addition to expanding habitat on communal lands, the devolution of wildlife management authority has increased private ownership of wildlife, especially in South Africa, where over 200,000 km^2 of game ranches have recovered listed species like the bontebok.[19] Similarly, Zimbabwe's conservancies were former cattle ranches that were converted to wildlife. Two examples, Savé Valley and Bubye Valley Conservancies, protect over 6,670 km^2, and have staff biologists and secure leopard populations.[20]

5. The leopard's secure range is further expanding in Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs). These are "large ecological regions that straddle the boundaries of two or more countries encompassing one or more Protected Areas and multiple resource use areas ... founded with the aim of collaboratively managing shared natural and cultural resources."[21] In the SADC, six TFCAs are in place under treaties, six are developing through Memoranda of Understanding, and six are in the planning stages.[22] TFCAs did not exist in 1982, when the FWS downlisted the leopard, but "[a]t least 12 million hectares of new land has been designated for conservation" since TFCAs began.[23] This political, legal, and conservation commitment is an example of mitigation of the risk of habitat loss and degradation and is one of many reasons the leopard is not endangered in the SADC.

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[17] IUCN, Informing Decisions on Trophy Hunting, Case Study 5 (Apr. 2016), p. 13, available at https://www.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_informingdecisionsontrophyhuntingv1.pdf.

[18] MNRT (2017), p. 2; DNPW (2016), p. 16; Republic of Mozambique, Non-Detriment Findings for *Panthera leo* (Africa Lion) Sport Hunting in Mozambique (Oct. 2016), p. 15; Namibian Assn. of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO), The State of Community Conservation in Namibia: A Review of Communal Conservancies, Community Forests, and Other CBNRM Initiatives (2015), p. 10; R. Naidoo et al., Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016); M. Nkwame, 17 New Wildlife Areas Establishment in Offing, Daily News (July 2, 2015); WWF-Tanzania, Tanzania's Wildlife Management Areas (2012/2013), p. 11; USAID, Tanzania Wildlife Management Areas, Final Evaluation Report (July 15, 2013), p. 12.

[19] PHASA (2012), p. 6-7.

[20] IUCN (2016), Case Study 4, p. 12; ZPWMA & Zimbabwe Professional Hunters & Guides Assn., Workshop Report: Leopard Management in Zimbabwe (Mar. 2016), p. 10-15; see also P.J. Funston et al., Insights into the Management of Large Carnivores for Profitable Wildlife-Based Land Uses in African Savannas, PLoS ONE 8(3) (Mar. 20, 2013), available at http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0059044.

[21] SADC, TFCAs, available at http://www.sadc.int/themes/natural-resources/transfrontier-conservation-areas/; see also SADC, Transfrontier Conservation Areas (2016), p. 1.

[22] SADC (2016), p. 4-39; World Bank, Conservation and Development in Mozambique, Lessons from the Transfrontier Conservation Areas Program and New Perspectives for the MozBio Program (2015).

[23] J. Hanks & W. Myburgh, The Evolution and Progression of Transfrontier Conservation Areas in the Southern African Development Community, Ch. 9, p. 15.

6. The 2016 IUCN *Red List* does not find the leopard to be "endangered" throughout its range. It assesses the species as "vulnerable." Moreover, in Southern and East Africa, the relevant subspecies (*Panthera pardus pardus*) is assessed to be "potentially vulnerable"—a ***question***, not a conclusion. The *Red List* recognizes leopard populations in Southern Africa as the "healthiest."[24]

7. According to the *Red List*, the leopard's extant range has declined but still exceeds 8.5 million km^2, with between 4.3 million and 6.3 million km^2 of range available in Southern and East Africa. This estimate is 2.6 to 3.8 times ***larger*** than the range available for the threatened-listed African lion.[25] Most decline in the leopard's range has occurred ***in areas where the species is already listed as endangered***.[26] ESA Factor A does not support an uplisting for the threatened-listed populations.

8. The source on which the petition relies is not the best available information as it compares "historic" habitat, defined as ***1750***, to current habitat. Approximately 270 years is far too long of a time lapse to provide a fair point of comparison and does not provide a useful model for the present.[27]

9. The leopard's current secure habitat can be threatened by over-regulation and trade bans that reduce the benefits and incentives for landholders (including governments) to maintain the land for wildlife.[28] It is no accident that the countries where the leopard has no value have declining leopard populations and habitat, while the leopard is "healthiest" in the SADC countries where it is threatened-listed, and valued as a tourist-hunted game animal.[29] The petitioned uplisting would act as a disincentive and be detrimental to the species.

10. The SADC countries have expressed concern that uplisting will diminish habitat and result in habitat conversion for livestock grazing and subsistence farming. In response to the status review, the wildlife authorities of Tanzania pointed out:

> Leopard is among valuable trophy species that attract the majority of trophy hunters to Tanzania and, therefore, its contribution to survival of the trophy hunting industry cannot be understated (Wildlife Division Database). The protection of leopard habitats and strong holds is incentivized by financial returns realized through trophy hunting. It can, therefore, be predicted that the move to ban hunting of the species will likely create disincentives for Government and local communities to protect the leopard and its natural habitat ...

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[24] A.B. Stein et al., *Panthera pardus*, IUCN Red List (2016).

[25] H. Bauer et al, *Panthera leo*, IUCN Red List (2015 rev. 2016) (extant range for lion estimated at 1,654,375 km^2). It would be inconsistent to list the lion as threatened, but then up-list a species with higher population estimates and greater variation in range and prey base.

[26] IUCN Red List (2016).

[27] Jacobsen et al. (2016), p. 3; ANAC (2016), p. 5 ("In particular the Jacobson et al. (2016) assessment seems to be of little value because it is discussing 'historic' range loss, and it defines 'historic' as 1750! So it is difficult to see how that helps advise practical conservation, but it makes for sensational numbers about extensive range loss. As discussed in point 12 in Mozambique more than 74% of mainland is still covered by natural habitats.").

[28] Lindsey et al. (2012), p. 7.

[29] E.g., IUCN Red List (2016); FWS, General Advice on Import of Sport-Hunted Trophies of Leopards (*Panthera pardus*) from the Republic of Mozambique for the Calendar Year 2015 (Sept. 28, 2015), p. 2 ¶ 2 ("In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, the leopard is still numerous and even thriving in some areas, while in North Africa the species is on the verge of extinction.").

> Listing the leopard as endangered under the US Endangered Species Act will have detrimental impact not only to the economy of Tanzania, but also to conservation of biodiversity and wellbeing of communities living around protected areas ... [Since the FWS closed import of elephant trophies from Tanzania,] Concessions ... totaling more than 73,000 km^2 have been returned to the Wildlife Division in 2016 by several hunting operators, that without clients cannot afford anymore the costs of maintaining these vast areas in a wild and pristine condition. The number is growing as we are writing this response. These 73,000 km^2 cannot be transformed into photo tourism areas as they are mostly pristine wilderness with no infrastructure. Without operating or anti-poaching funds from the Safari Operators, the habitat is already disappearing and in short order, this land will be occupied by livestock, people, and snares.
>
> The crucial contributions of Safari operators to conservation in Tanzania are under threat.[30]

This is an avoidable threat, as long as the FWS continued to acknowledge that tourist sport hunting of leopard secures necessary habitat and prey base.

The leopard is sustainably utilized for recreational purposes and is not excessively utilized for scientific or commercial purposes in the SADC countries (ESA Factor B).

11. The leopard was initially ESA-listed due to concern for the "drastic" legal commercial trade in leopard skins. For instance, "in 1968 and 1969 alone, over 17,000 leopard hides were imported into the United States."[31] The U.S. trade immediately stopped with ESA listing, and the legal international commercial trade in skins ceased when the leopard was listed on Appendix I of CITES in 1975. That trade is not of concern today.

12. The leopard is well protected by listing on Appendix I, which prohibits commercial trade. This listing also prohibits legal non-commercial trade unless the exporting and importing countries each find the trade is not detrimental to the survival of the species.[32]

13. Trade in hunting trophies is further limited by CITES Res. Conf. 10.14, which sets a maximum annual export quota for each country requesting trade in sport-hunted leopard trophies.[33] Compliance with the quotas is overseen by the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee, Standing Committee, and Parties. Decisions taken at the last Conference of the Parties in October 2016 have requested range nations

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[30] MNRT (2017), p. 10-11.

[31] FWS, Proposed Threatened Status for the Leopard in Sub-Saharan Africa, 45 Fed. Reg. 19007 (Mar. 24, 1980), p. 19008 (leopard listed "primarily because of overutilization for commercial purposes and modification of habitat").

[31] FWS (1980), p. 19008; Dep't of Interior, News Release, Leopard in Southern Africa Reclassified to "Threatened" Species (Jan. 29, 1982).

[32] Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, art. III.

[33] The leopard was listed when CITES went into force, and the listing "was not wholly based on documented scientific data." FWS (2015), p. 4 ¶ 15. The series of resolutions culminating in 10.14 were adopted by the CITES Parties at the request of range states, to establish and control the trade in sport-hunting trophies. The Parties agreed to maximum export quotas and have reviewed and revised those quotas over time. E.g., Review of Resolution Conf. 6.9, Doc. 7.28 (1989); Trade in Leopard Skins, CoP5 Doc. 5.23 (1985); Draft Resolution from Zambia, Trade in Leopard Trophies, CoP5 Doc. 5.23.1 (1985); Summary, 1st Session of Committee I 5 Oct. 2004, CoP13 Com. I Rep. 1 (Rev. 1) (2004); Summary Record of the Second Session of Committee I 5 June 2007, CoP14 Com. I Rep. 2 (Rev. 1) (2007).

review their current leopard quotas.[34] The review is in progress and several nations are improving their monitoring and quota-setting, which further ensures the non-detriment of offtakes and exports, and demonstrates the adequacy of this regulatory mechanism. In short, this trade is highly regulated, and that regulation is both sufficient and responsive. The risk of overutilization having a population-level effect on the species does not exist given this system.

14. Further, the number of trophies in trade is well below the quotas approved by the CITES Parties. The petition substantially overstates trade by citing to a "gross imports" output, which reflects the highest reported quantity of imports and exports.[35] Even at this highest possible level, annual trade represents only 1,019 sport-hunted trophies of leopard—less than 39% of the approved export quota (2,648). A more conservative, yet still overstated analysis, estimates the ***total*** number of leopard (bodies, skins, trophies, and live animals) in international trade at 659-855 per year.[36] This result is one-third lower than the Petition's estimates, and represents only 25% to 32% of the total approved export quota.

15. Actual leopard offtakes are even lower than this conservative estimate. Hunting offtakes reported by Mozambique (60 in 2015), South Africa (36 in 2015), and Tanzania (139 in 2015) are far below the trade database estimates, and only half of each country's respective CITES export quota, or less: ~50% for Mozambique (120 leopard trophies), ~24% for South Africa (150), and ~28% for Tanzania (500).[37]

16. The leopard is further protected by FWS implementation of CITES. In compliance with the Convention, and each year since 1982, the FWS' Division of Scientific Authority (DSA) has made a finding that the import of sport-hunted trophies is not detrimental to the leopard's survival in the wild before allowing those imports. The DSA has had no difficulty making these findings, using the "best available scientific and management information" and "best available biological information."[38] The second listing factor,

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[34] CoP17, Decs. 17.114-17.117, Quota for Leopard Hunting Trophies (2017) ("Parties, which have quotas, established under Res. Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting."). Note that even non-SADC countries with threatened-listed leopard populations are reviewing the status of their export quotas. At the most recent Animals Committee meeting (July 2016), Uganda noted that it has commissioned a report on the status of the leopard and is implementing a national Large Carnivores Action Plan (2015), with support of the Wildlife Conservation Society. It has developed sustainable hunting procedures, carefully enforces its quota, and only sets a national offtake quota of 10 leopard. Kenya noted that the country does not export leopard trophies; however, Kenya employs a management strategy for large carnivores and, since 2014, has new wildlife legislation to even more effectively protect at-risk species.

[35] The *Guide to Using the CITES Trade Database* counsels against using "gross imports" to estimate international trade levels, as the petition does, because this format calculates the highest number of items that could possibly have been traded. In this way, "gross imports" is substantially overstated. Available at https://trade.cites.org/cites_trade_guidelines/en-CITES_Trade_Database_Guide.pdf.

[36] Conservation Force prepared an independent assessment of the level of trade in leopard parts and products using the recommended "Comparative Tabulation" format. Note, however, Comparative Tabulation is still an overstated estimate because of differences in how exporting and importing countries report trade figures.

[37] ANAC (2017), p. 5; South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), pers. comm.; MNRT (2017), p. 8.

[38] FWS, Importation of Leopard Trophies (June 10, 1982), p. 1; FWS, General Advice on Imports of Sport-Hunted Trophies of Leopards (*Panthera pardus*) from Seven Range States for the Calendar Year 2016 (Apr. 14, 2016), p. 1-11.

overutilization, can***not*** be satisfied here because the DSA has repeatedly confirmed the trade in sport-hunted trophies is ***not*** detrimental and is therefore sustainable.

17. Illegal commercial trade in leopard parts occurs primarily in the North and West African countries in which the species is listed as endangered.[39] The SADC countries indicate that illegal commercial trade in leopard parts is low.[40] The species is valued more as regulated trophy trade than for illegal products in those countries. The one possible exception is South Africa, where leopard skins are valued for use in religious practices and may be illegally harvest. However, that illegal use is being controlled by the South African government in partnership with NGOs like Panthera, which distributed 14,000 synthetic leopard skins to reduce reliance on wild leopard skins.[41]

18. Isolated cases of poaching or overharvest are not significant at the population level and do not have a population-level negative effect. They are not sufficient to endanger the leopard, which can recover quickly from isolated declines due to high fecundity and its ability to inhabit a diverse range of habitat and subsist on an "extremely catholic" prey base including everything from insects to small mammals, large ungulates, and domestic livestock and pets.[42] This all adds to the species resilience and tolerance of utilization.

Existing regulatory mechanisms are more than adequate to ensure utilization is sustainable and the leopard is properly managed in the SADC countries (ESA Factor D).

19. Sport hunting in the SADC countries is regulated and monitored by robust national conservation laws and CITES processes. These laws and regulations have been enacted since the leopard was downlisted in 1982, which indicates these regulatory mechanisms are much more than adequate to protect the species. For instance, the conservation laws of Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe were enacted in the 1990s or 2000s—more recently than the leopard was downlisted. The CITES Secretariat rates each country's laws as "Category I"—the same category as the ESA.[43]

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[39] The sources cited by the FWS's 90-Day Finding largely focus on West and North Africa—where the leopard is already listed as endangered. Only two sources come from Southern Africa. In one, the leopard was caught in a bushmeat snare, but that poaching was not clearly related to commercial trade in leopard parts. The only relevant source from the SADC discusses poaching in South Africa, which may be related to a religious practice in that country and is not considered widespread.

[40] ANAC (2017), p. 8; MNRT (2017), p. 6; ZPWMA (2012), p. 9.

[41] Public education has also been prioritized to reduce use and possible poaching of real leopard skins. However, it should be noted that the age of many of the skins used in religious practices is unknown. C. Torchia, In South Africa, Conservationists Offer Fake Leopard Hides, Associated Press (Jan. 28, 2017), http://www.sfgate.com/news/crime/article/In-South-Africa-conservationists-offer-fake-10890867.php.

[42] K. Nowell & P. Jackson, Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan for Wild Cats (IUCN 1996), p. 25, 28 ("Martin & deMeulenaer (1988) simulated the effects of high harvests on leopards ... their model also indicated that even very high offtakes ... had produced only a slight decline ... [t]hey considered leopard to be generally resilient to harvest up to a critical threshold, which varies with density."); FWS (2015), p. 2 ¶ 7; IUCN Red List (2016); C. Owen et al., Copulatory Parameters and Reproductive Success of Wild Leopards in South Africa, 91 Journal of Mammalogy 1178-87 (Oct. 15 2010), available at https://academic.oup.com/jmammal/article/91/5/1178/901082.

[43] CITES Secretariat, National Laws for Implementation of the Convention, CoP17 Doc. 22 & Annex 3 (2016), available at https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/17/WorkingDocs/E-CoP17-22-A3-R1.pdf.

20. These regulatory mechanisms are more than adequate to protect the species and are constantly being reviewed and updated accordingly. Although Namibia's Conservation Ordinance and the conservancy amendment were enacted in the mid-1990s, the Ordinance has been amended, most recently in 2017, to respond to emerging management issues. This amendment increases the penalties for poaching of specially protected species.[44] South Africa also adopted its governing law, the National Environmental Management Act, in the late 1990s and has updated its regulations governing Threatened or Protected Species and CITES Implementation in 2007 and 2010. In 2017, South Africa published draft Norms and Standards governing leopard hunting for public comment.[45] Zimbabwe enacted its fundamental Parks and Wildlife Act, Ch. 20:14, which devolved use rights to communal land holders (the basis for current CBNRM programs) in 1996.[46] Since then, it has developed regulations to implement an age-based off-take policy.[47] The FWS has previously concluded that these countries maintain strong regulation of wildlife management and enforcement.[48]

21. Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia have each adopted new conservation laws/regulations in the last two years. In 2014 and 2017, Mozambique adopted and amended a Conservation Law to increase the penalties for poaching, streamline natural resource management, and codify sharing of hunting fees and the conditions for gazetting new Community Conservation Areas. These amendments modernize the country's wildlife policies and reflect a heavy emphasis on law enforcement and anti-poaching. It is expected that Mozambique's laws will now be rated "Category I" by the CITES Secretariat.[49]

22. Tanzania updated its Conservation Act in 2009, its Wildlife Management Area regulations in 2013, and its Tourist Hunting regulations as recently as 2015 and 2017. Among other things, Tanzania increased the benefits-sharing for communities in Wildlife Management Areas and set a minimum size for lawful leopard trophy exports. To ensure sufficient anti-poaching resources, Tanzania reinstated the Selous revenue retention system, which retains 50% of revenues from hunting in the Reserve to management and law enforcement within the Reserve.[50] The CITES Secretariat is also expected to assess Tanzania's legislation as Category I.[51] Like Mozambique, Zambia updated its wildlife law in 2015 and transferred the former wildlife authority to a government department supported by a dedicated wildlife fund. In 2016, several Statutory Instruments, including one governing the hunting of Big Cats, were drafted.[52]

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[44] The Conservation Ordinance and conservancy amendment are available at http://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/nature-conservation-ordinance-1975-no-4-of-1975-lex-faoc018007/ and http://www.lac.org.na/laws/pdf/natureconservation.pdf; the amendment was published in Namibia's *Government Gazette No. 6344* on June 28, 2017.

[45] South Africa, DEA, Regulations Governing Wildlife, available at https://www.environment.gov.za/legislation/actsregulations.

[46] Available at http://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/parks-and-wild-life-act-chapter-2014-lex-faoc008942/.

[47] Statement at the most recent Animals Committee (July 2017).

[48] FWS (2016). It is inconsistent with the DSA's repeated findings to now find these mechanisms inadequate.

[49] ANAC (2017), p. 7; ANAC (2016), p. 20; ANAC, National Ivory and Rhino Action Plan Progress Report (2017), available at https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/69/E-SC69-29-03-A-12.pdf.

[50] MNRT (2017), p. 8-9.

[51] MNRT (2017), p. 8-9; TAWA (2016), p. 48.

[52] DNPW (2016), p. 5-8, 10-12, 26, 32, 43-44.

These legislative improvements support the SADC countries in effectively managing, protecting, and benefiting from wildlife like leopard.

23. Moreover, the development of CBNRM programs must be considered as a new regulatory mechanism that did not exist in 1982, but which now provides valuable habitat for leopard and prey. Communities are empowered to benefit from wildlife by the adoption of laws and regulations giving them use rights to game on their lands. This innovation has paved the way for recovering wildlife populations in areas formerly devoted to agriculture or grazing. CBNRM programs reflect the SADC countries' commitment to linking the recovery of game populations to rural development and poverty reduction.[53]

24. Range nations have also adopted management plans for the leopard and felid species, like Tanzania's *Lion and Leopard Conservation Action Plan*. The SADC countries adaptively manage leopard hunting with careful quota-setting, monitoring, and reporting.[54] They have recently adopted regulations and policies to further ensure the sustainability of leopard offtakes. For example, as recommended by the CITES Conference of the Parties, range nations are updating their non-detriment findings for leopard exports.[55] South Africa adopted a zero quota when its Scientific Authority determined it did not have sufficient information to assess the severity of threats facing the leopard. Leopard hunting has been suspended for two years while the Scientific and Management Authorities have gathered data for an informed NDF. This exemplifies adaptive and responsive management, and is evidence that the range nations' regulatory mechanisms are more than adequate and no uplisting is required.[56]

25. Another example: The Ministry of Environment and the Professional Hunters Association of Namibia are collaborating to update the national census of leopard populations since the last comprehensive census was undertaken in 2010-2011. One-hundred camera traps have been set, covering 1,226 km^2 at 50 select sites. Over one million images have been collected so far, and the census is still on-going. The results will provide a scientific estimate of Namibia's leopard population trend, and provide the basis for quota-setting and revising Namibia's CITES export quota.[57]

26. As another example: Tanzania is implementing a Lion and Leopard Conservation Action Plan and in the process of planning a workshop to update its leopard population information and export quota.[58] The country has greatly reduced poaching through implementing a national anti-poaching strategy and a strategy for expanding Community Wildlife Management Areas, intended to increase the incentives

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[53] TAWA (2016); R. Cooney et al., The Baby and the Bathwater: Trophy Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods, 249 FAO Unasylva 3-15 (2017/1), available at http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/b9ab7023-3045-4d6b-b782-87907ef6b7c7/; IUCN (2016), Case Study 5, p. 13; SADC, Natural Resources and Sustainable Use Webpage, available at http://www.sadc.int/themes/natural-resources/.

[54] E.g., MNRT (2017), p. 8-9; ANAC (2017), p. 5-6; DNPW (2016); ZPWMA (2012), p. 10-11; ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. 4-8 (practices include NDFs, intensive monitoring of offtakes, reporting, etc.); Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, NDF for Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), South Africa (Sept. 10, 2015).

[55] ZPWMA (2012), p. 20.

[56] Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, NDF for Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), South Africa (Sept. 10, 2015).

[57] Ministry of Environment and Tourism and Namibia Professional Hunters Association (2017).

[58] MNRT, National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade (Oct. 30, 2014); Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (2009), containing C. Packer et al., Tanzania Lion and Leopard Conservation Action Plan.

for rural communities to tolerate dangerous game like leopard. The Tanzania Wildlife Authority was formed in 2016 as an independently funded wildlife management/conservation authority and is now responsible for implementing these plans.[59]

27. As another example, in 2012, Zimbabwe held its first workshop on leopard hunting, and has held two more in 2016 and 2017 to review and revise offtake and export quotas. As a result of these workshops, Zimbabwe reduced the total quota allocation and limited the allocation to properties over a minimum size.[60] It also adopted a preliminary age limit for exportable trophies. Zimbabwe is updating its 2012 non-detriment finding and continuing an intensive leopard and trophy monitoring program which has been in place since 2009.[61]

28. The petition's cited source, a 2015 analysis of national legislation enacted to combat wildlife trafficking, is not informative for assessing the adequacy of regulatory measures to control legal, non-commercial trade, and is already outdated given the laws and regulations enacted in 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. Trafficking in leopard parts is not considered to be a significant problem in the SADC countries in which the leopard is listed as threatened.[62] The petition's sources primary relate to West African countries in which the leopard is already listed as endangered.

29. Finally, leopard in the SADC countries are adequately protected by the ESA threatened listing and 4(d) special rule. Under the special rule, "all prohibitions of § 17.31," the same prohibitions that apply to endangered-listed species, apply to leopard. The only exception is that a sport-hunted leopard trophy "legally taken ... may be imported without a Threatened Species permit" as long as all CITES obligations are met.[63] Put differently, leopard trophies may only be imported once the hunter receives an import permit, which is issued only if the DSA has issued a non-detriment finding, and the hunter receives an export permit from the country of origin. This system ensures sustainable offtakes monitored by both the country of origin and the FWS (country of import). Uplisting offers no benefits for leopard because the species does not need any further protection.[64]

No other natural or man-made factor poses a risk of endangerment to the species (ESA Factor E)—in fact, regulated sport hunting and national policies in the SADC countries are reducing the incidence of human-leopard conflict.

30. The IUCN *Red List* notes a 24% increase in ungulate species (leopard prey base) in Southern Africa. The strength of the leopard's broad prey base is confirmed by ungulate/large mammal surveys submitted to the FWS (by commenters and SADC countries) which observed stable or increasing populations of

[59] TAWA (2016), p. 33-34.

[60] ZPWMA (2012), p. 11; ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. 26, 45-47.

[61] Zimbabwe made this point when it intervened at trhe

[62] ANAC (2017), p. 5-8; MNRT (2017); ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. .

[63] 50 C.F.R. § 17.40(f).

[64] FWS (2015), p. 10.

duiker, eland, impala, kudu, warthog, zebra, and other prey species.[65] This healthy prey base helps to sustain the healthy leopard population in the SADC.

31. In the countries facing the highest levels of bushmeat poaching and prey base depletion, the leopard is ***already*** listed as endangered,[66] and therefore uplisting the species will not have any effect on loss of prey base.

32. A leopard's diet is extremely broad, and leopard may prey on livestock, dogs, or even people. For this reason, leopard represent a significant threat to rural villagers.[67] Concern over human-leopard conflict was one of the initial reasons for listing the species. However, one primary reason for downlisting the leopard in 1982 was to reduce conflict and increase local tolerance by creating value for leopard as a game animal.[68] Regulated sport hunting continues to generate crucial funding, improve livelihoods, and compensate those injured by leopard or other dangerous species.[69] Among other things, CBNRM programs require sharing of hunting fees with communities, which connects the conservation of game species to improved rural livelihoods. In addition to government payments, hunting generates jobs, financial or in-kind contributions, consolation payments, and distribution of hunted meat (please see points 43-49 below).

33. National laws and operator policies specifically aim to reduce conflict by compensation. Tanzania, for instance, enacted consolation regulations under which the government will compensate a farmer or family impacted by dangerous wildlife like leopard.[70] Hunting operators have also adopted policies by which they will compensate for lost livestock, bodily injury, or death caused by leopard, lion, elephant, buffalo, and other game.[71] Giving rural communities the security of compensation incentivizes better tolerance of these species. It both encourages people to live alongside leopard, and to accept higher numbers of leopard on the land.[72]

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[65] IUCN Red List (2016); Ministry of Arts and Tourism, Large Mammal Survey (2015); DPNW (2016), p. 39-43; TAWA (2016), p. 38-39; Friends of Hwange Trust, Hwange Game Count (2016), available at http://friendsofhwange.com/hwange-game-count-2016/; NACSO (2015), p. 35-37.

[66] IUCN Red List (2016).

[67] E.g., B.M. Kissui, Livestock Predation by Lions, Leopards, Spotted Hyenas, and Their Vulnerability to Retaliatory Killing in the Maasai Steppe, Tanzania, 1-11 Animal Conservation (2008). Note, this article was written before Tanzania enacted comprehensive and responsive consolation regulations.

[68] FWS (1980), p. 19010; FWS (1982), p. 4204, 4206.

[69] L.H. Swanepoel et al., The Relative Importance of Trophy Harvest and Retaliatory Killing of Large Carnivores: South African Leopards as a Case Study, 44(2) South African Journal of Wildlife Research 115 (Oct. 2014), p. 119.

[70] Tanzania, Wildlife Conservation (Dangerous Animals Damage Consolation) Regulations (2011).

[71] M. Boguslawski, Tanzania Operators Summary Report (2016).

[72] Research has shown that trophy hunting revenues and benefits like game meat and infrastructure projects can incentivize tolerance for leopard among local ranchers or herders and rural residents. E.g., IUCN (2016); Cooney et al. (2017/1); N. Leader-Williams & J.M. Hutton, Does Extractive Use Provide Opportunities to Offset Conflicts between People and Wildlife? In: R. Woodroffe et al. (eds.), People and Wildlife: Conflict or Coexistence? (2005); P.A. Lindsey et al., Determinants of Persistence and Tolerance of Carnivores on Namibian Ranches: Implications for Conservation on Southern African Private Lands, PLoS ONE 8(1) (2013); Lindsey et al. (2012); A.B. Stein et al., Farm Management and Ecosystem Analyses of Leopard Conservation in North-Central Namibia, 13 Animal Conserv. 419 (2011); P.A. Lindsey et al., Attitudes of Ranchers Towards African Wild Dogs *Lycaon pictus*, Conservation Implications on Private

34. As another example, in Zimbabwe, operators have also adopted compensation policies. In CAMPFIRE Areas, operators share revenue, employ local community members, and otherwise contribute to the districts and wards with community projects.[73] Linking sustainable use to improved livelihoods greatly reduced problem animal control (PAC) in these areas: from 2011 to 2015, leopard hunts in CAMPFIRE Areas generated almost $500,000 for the communities, and there were zero reported PAC offtakes.[74]

The leopard cannot be uplisted after "taking into account" the views and conservation efforts of SADC countries, as an endangered listing would obstruct their programs for the leopard and other species and reduce the funding, anti-poaching, and community incentives generated from sport hunting.

35. Section 4(b)(1) of the ESA directs the FWS to "tak[e] into account ... those efforts ... being made by any ... foreign nation ... to protect such species, whether by predator control, protection of habitat and food supply, or other conservation practices, within any area under its jurisdiction..."[75] Many of the SADC countries rely on regulated sport hunting to generate funds for wildlife management and enforcement, to share the burden of anti-poaching with the private sector, and to incentivize rural community tolerance of the leopard and other dangerous game.

Revenue Benefits

36. Information from the leopard range nations demonstrates the benefits of their hunting programs. For example, most operating budget revenue for Tanzania's and Zimbabwe's wildlife authorities derives from sport-hunting fees.[76] Two-thirds of the revenue in Namibia's Game Products Trust Fund (used to fund management surveys and anti-poaching, among other things) comes from hunting concessions, which "demonstrates the important role legal hunting plays in conservation."[77] In Mozambique, 60% of hunting revenues are used by the conservation authority to fund operations and anti-poaching, and 20% are directed to local communities.[78]

Land, 125 Biological Conservation 113 (2005); A. Loveridge, C. Packer, A. Dutton, Science and Recreational Hunting of Lions, in B. Dickson et al. (eds.), Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice (2009).

[73] CAMPFIRE Assn., The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program (Dec. 2016), p. 1, 22-25, available at http://campfirezimbabwe.org/index.php/downloads. Note that even operators that do not lease CAMPFIRE Areas maintain community programs, like Bubye Valley and Savé Valley Conservancies and operators leasing Safari Area concessions outside Hwange.

[74] ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. 28-43.

[75] 16 USC § 1533(b)(A)(a)(1). Section 8 of the ESA also encourages "international cooperation." 16 USC §§ 1537 & 1531(a)(5).

[76] TAWA (2016), p. 47-48, 60-61; Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 10.

[77] GPTF Fund Management Office, Report on the Activities of the GPTF: 2012-2016 (Sept. 2016), p. 4-7.

[78] ANAC (2016); ANAC (2017), p. 10-11.

Hunting fees have contributed over $65 million to wildlife management in these four countries in the period 2013-2015.[79] The revenues from leopard hunting have been a critical component of the total.[80] (Unfortunately, this total has been declining due to the FWS suspension of elephant and lion trophy imports.)

37. Sport-hunting revenues fund most government enforcement; for example, in Tanzania, approximately 80% of ordinary government anti-poaching is funded through hunting revenues.[81]

38. Hunting revenues also offset the costs of policing national parks, which typically are not met through entrance fees.[82]

Anti-Poaching Benefits

39. Hunting operators also provide boots on the ground through their own scout teams. They contribute rations, petrol, equipment, and training to government rangers and community scouts, and they may pay salaries for community scouts. These efforts increase anti-poaching coverage and reduce financial pressure on the national wildlife authority by shifting those costs to the private sector.[83]

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[79] Sport Hunting Revenues to the Wildlife Authority (USD)

	2013	2014	2015
Mozambique	$735,568.00	$615,457.00	$721,178.00
Namibia**	$638,505.39	$777,908.22	$995,010.11
Tanzania	$16,723,425.00	$16,277,373.00	$12,971,815.00
Zimbabwe	$5,423,995.00	$5,072,493.00	$3,256,698.00
	$23,521,493.39	$22,743,231.22	$17,944,701.11
** Only the contribution to the GPTF is included			

Note that revenues declined in 2015 and 2016, due to the FWS suspension of elephant trophy imports from Tanzania and Zimbabwe, and the de facto suspension of elephant trophy imports of Zambia and lion trophy imports from all range nations.

[80] Lindsey at al. (2007), p. 458 (leopard and lion generated ~20% of hunting income for Tanzania's wildlife authority); Lindsey et al. (2012), p. 3-6, 8; Southwick Assocs., The Economic Contributions of Hunting-Related Tourism in Eastern and Southern Africa (Nov. 2015), p. 50; A. Jorge, Costs and Benefits of the Presence of Leopards to the Sport-Hunting Industry and Local Communities in the Niassa National Reserve, Mozambique, 00 Conservation Biology (June 2013) Naidoo (2016); ZPWMA (2016) (trophy fees for leopard comprised over 6% of all fees in 2014, and over 8% in 2015); MNRT (2017) ("Approximately US$ 1,400,000 (9%) out of an average US$ 15,400,000.00 that is generated annually for Wildlife Division/TAWA is earned directly from leopard trophy fees").

[81] Tanzania, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015).

[82] IUCN (2016), Case Study 6, p. 14; TAWA (2016); MNRT (2017).

[83] TAWA (2016), p. 16-17 (safari operators "contributed and are contributing substantially to Tanzania's enhanced anti-poaching efforts ... [by providing] funding, equipment, and technical expertise for repairs, transportation, and critical funding for government game scouts as well as their own anti-poaching patrols ... Hunting companies' anti-poaching teams acting in collaboration with the [T]WD's Anti-Poaching Units, remove snares, prevent illegal logging, and arrest poachers in a coordinated and continuous effort."); see also Conservation Imperative, Custodians of the Wilderness: Tanzania (Jan. 13, 2016), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=227; Conservation Imperative, The Fate of the African Lion: Bubye Valley Conservancy (Aug. 4, 2015), available at https://vimeo.com/135337181; Conservation Imperative, Can Hunters Be Conservationists (Coutada 9 Mozambique) (May 1, 2016),

40. For example, in Tanzania, individual operator anti-poaching expenditures are enormous: a sample of 27 operators in 74 concessions contributed more than $6.7 million for anti-poaching in the 2013-2015 period. These contributions included light aircraft to facilitate anti-poaching patrols; vehicles, GPS, and satellite phones to improve ranger coverage and communications; training for village game scouts and government rangers; rewards for information about suspected poachers; and much more.[84] The operators' efforts extend the range of year-round surveillance and resulted in 7,170 patrol days, 1,409 poachers arrested, 6,233 snares and gin traps removed, 171 firearms and 1,557 rounds of ammunition collected, 704 vehicles confiscated, and 1,118 other weapons confiscated (results from 11 operating companies reporting).[85]

41. In Mozambique, operators are reducing poaching and rehabilitating wildlife areas depleted during the 15-year civil war (1977-1992). A few examples: One operator is implementing an anti-poaching plan at a cost of over $100,000 annually. The result has been thirty-fold growth in buffalo, sable, antelope, and other prey. A second operator maintains 40-50 game scouts pursuant to a written anti-poaching plan. Since 2003, scout teams have removed thousands of gin traps, caught on average 150 poachers, and seized numerous rifles. A third operator, on the border with South Africa, is part of the Greater Limpopo TFCA and helped develop the TFCA's anti-poaching strategy. This is crucial collaboration that prevents poachers from killing animals in one country and fleeing across the border.[86]

42. In Zimbabwe, the Dande Anti-Poaching Unit (DAPU) in the Mbire District has been incredibly successful in reducing poaching and growing wildlife populations in the area. In 2015, they collected over 2,300 snares. Through concerted efforts and community engagement, they collected only 1,479 snares in 2016. DAPU maintains 22 company scouts and 18 community scouts, and is wholly funded by hunting revenue and client donations.[87]

CBNRM Benefits

43. Regulated sport hunting in the SADC countries benefits rural communities through revenue-sharing, operator contributions to community projects, employment, and game meat distributions. "In parts of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, and Tanzania, revenues from trophy hunting have resulted in improved attitudes towards wildlife among communities, increased involvement of communities in CBNRM programs, requests to have land included in wildlife management projects, and in some cases increasing wildlife populations."[88] These programs did not exist in 1982, and the leopard is better off now than when it was initially downlisted due to the incentives generated by CBNRM.

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available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=264; Conservation Imperative, Custodians of Wilderness: Zambezi Valley, Zimbabwe (May 5, 2016), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=271; Conservation Imperative, The Fate of the African Lion: Zambia (Aug. 5, 2015), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=118.

[84] Boguslawski (2016).

[85] Boguslawski (2016).

[86] Conservation Imperative, Can Hunters Be Conservationists (Coutada 9 Mozambique) (May 1, 2016), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=264; Southern African Wildlife College, Community Development with Sabie Game Park (2013).

[87] DAPU, Year-End Report (2016); DAPU, Year-End Report (2015); Chiefs, EU in Wildlife Talks, The Herald (Apr. 2, 2016), available at http://www.herald.co.zw/chiefs-eu-in-wildlife-talks/.

[88] Lindsey at al. (2007), p. 463-64.

44. In Namibia, safari hunting revenues are essential to keeping communal conservancies operating. Fifty-two conservancies maintain hunting concessions and employ 158 full-time and 109 part-time staff. In 2015, they generated over N$ 45 million (US$ 3.33 million).[89] This revenue, and the existence of these conservancies, has helped Namibia's leopard population expand.[90] There is a clear link between the use and expanding leopard populations, as the leopard is a key species for hunting in Namibia.[91]

45. By law in Tanzania, hunting operators must provide $5,000 in community assistance per year and per concession. Most operators provide far more voluntarily.[92] From 2013-2015, a sample of 27 operators contributed over $3.13 million in community investment and created over 1,200 permanent jobs and thousands of seasonal jobs in remote areas of the country lacking other means of employment.[93]

46. In Zambia, operators lease concessions from communities in Game Management Areas. They make concession lease payments as well as share 50%+ of animal fees. They provide additional support for infrastructure projects as well. A small sample of four operators invested over $100,000 in community projects in 2015 and contributed an estimated $75,000+ in game meat to villages.[94] During the two-year moratorium on leopard and lion hunting, Zambia's wildlife authority received "lots of complaints from local communities" and human-wildlife conflicts increased, because communities did not receive the tolerance-inducing benefits from sport hunting.[95]

47. In Zimbabwe, CAMPFIRE operates on the basic principle that people are more tolerant of the negative effects of living with wildlife if wildlife has value for them. According to the wildlife authority, "hunting contributes to the conservation [of leopard and other game] via the financial revenue generated, which is ploughed back into conservation of the resource and empowers local communities to invest in their own rural development programs." Operators share revenues pursuant to concession agreements, and contribute game meat and infrastructure projects. "These revenues are used to support a variety of social services that benefit a large proportion of the local community." The revenue level turns on the extent of the local game populations and habitat. Under CAMPFIRE, communities benefit most if their game populations are thriving, which benefits both rural people and wildlife.[96]

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[89] NACSO (2015), p. 51.

[90] A.B. Stein et al., Namibia Large Carnivore Atlas (2012), p. 5 (reflecting 144% growth between 2004 and 2012 at the low end of the estimate (from 5,436 to 13,356 leopard), and 114% growth at the high end of the estimate (from 10,610 to 22,706 leopard)).

[91] Naidoo (2016).

[92] Tanzania, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations (2016) (16)(4).

[93] Boguslawski (2016). A 2012 study predicted "restrictions on lion hunting could potentially reduce the tolerance of communities in some areas ... [and] the funds available for ... community outreach." This prediction is occurring, and the impact is even worse because more than one species is subject to bans or trade barriers. Lindsey at al. (2012), p. 7-8 (also noting that the leopard was even more important than the lion "in financial terms").

[94] M. Boguslawski, Zambia Operators Summary Report (2017); DNPW (2016), p. 27-28, 33-34, 57; see also P.A. White & J.L. Belant, Provisioning of Game Meat to Rural Communities as a Benefit of Sport-Hunting in Zambia, PLoS ONE 10(2) (Feb. 18, 2015).

[95] N. Onishi, A Hunting Ban Saps a Village's Livelihood, The New York Times (Sept. 12, 2015), available at http://www.nytimes.com/2015/09/13/world/a-hunting-ban-saps-a-villages-livelihood.html?_r=0.

[96] DAPU (2015); M. Pieters Safaris, Sustainable Use Benefiting Communities, Blog (Nov. 18, 2015) (contributing over $200,000 annually "straight to the producer communities for community developmental projects"; in 2013-2014, for example, these funds were used for building or repairing five teachers' houses, ten classrooms, and four offices, obtaining school supplies, rehabilitating water infrastructure, constructing feeder roads, obtaining and repairing

Range Nation Views

48. The SACD countries that responded to the status review emphasized the importance of sport hunting to their leopard conservation efforts. For example, Mozambique described the benefits of regulated sport hunting, including generation of approximately $2.1 million in revenue to the wildlife authority and more than $3 million in anti-poaching, community, and block development during 2013 through 2015. Moreover:

> An analysis of the Safari Operator's s Annual Activities Reports shows the following benefits that sport-hunting provides to large carnivores, their habitat and their prey (ANAC 2016):
> a) [D]irect revenues e.g., jobs for local people. Safari Hunting Companies employed more than 800 people in 2015 of which about 40% were seasonal workers. Among these people there were also the anti-poaching teams.
> b) Meat is provided to the local communities. Although is difficult to assess the quantity, it is an important source of protein and increase the tolerance of communities toward wildlife and their understanding of legal regulated harvesting.
> c) [A]ssignment of monetary value to large dangerous carnivores and thus, increased incentive for rural people to tolerate lions outside of National Parks[.]
> d) [I]ncreased financial and logistical support for anti-poaching[.]
> e) [P]rotection of native prey species through decreased bush-meat poaching, Thousands of snares are removed annually by the anti-poaching teams of the hunting operators.
> f) [P]rotection of large carnivores' habitat against land conversion and unsustainable resource extraction e.g., logging and mining[.]
> g) [D]ecreased livestock presence, overgrazing and associated desertification.
> h) [D]ecreased exposure of large carnivores and their prey to domestic diseases from livestock[.][97]

49. Similarly, Tanzania's wildlife authority explained that sport hunting generates crucial funding for wildlife management and enforcement of protected areas, and incentives for "conservation of biodiversity and wellbeing of communities living around protected areas." Among other things:

> Funds generated from tourist safari hunting benefit [species] in Tanzania by:
>
> - Paying for conservation programs;
> - Paying for anti-poaching programs, personnel, and equipment;
> - Providing direct contributions from safari operators to anti-poaching patrols and scouts, and providing early detection and reporting of poaching incidents, all of which benefits the government by shifting these costs to the private sector;
> - Increasing habitat and reducing lion-human conflict by benefiting local communities through Tanzania's growing Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), including by disbursing 75% of the block fee and 70% of the permit fee to WMAs once it is paid by the concessionaire; and

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heavy equipment, and funding traditional ceremonies); ZPWMA, Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 11-22; CAMPFIRE Association (2016); ZPWMA (2016), p. 396-403.

[97] ANAC (2017), p. 10; ANAC (2016), p. 7-8.

- Justifying the preservation of most wildlife habitat and helping fund its management.[98]

50. Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe have each opposed the proposed uplisting and confirmed the leopard is not endangered within their jurisdictions. Range nations are in the best position to monitor, protect, and manage their leopard populations,[99] and Section 4(b)(1) mandates the FWS heavily weight the range nations' information in a listing determination under Section 4. In general, SADC nations are tired of the imposition of trade bans or "stricter domestic measures," and it is time the FWS listens to their concerns. The only impact of an uplisting will be to restrict the import of sport-hunted trophies into the U.S. But as the FWS acknowledged in 1982, after taking into account the views of range nations, "sport-hunting will benefit the species as a whole."[100]

CONCLUSION

The leopard's threatened status should be confirmed because none of the listing factors are met. The leopard is doing even better in the SADC countries now than when it was downlisted in 1982: its habitat is larger and more secure; strictly-protected habitat is reinforced by sustainable use areas like safari areas, communal land, and private ranches or conservancies; utilization is controlled and monitored, which has been repeatedly confirmed by the FWS DSA's yearly non-detriment findings; adequate and up-to-date laws and management plans protect the species; and management of the species is constantly being adapted to address identified risks. This is clear in the on-going review of export quotas, adoption of age limits on offtakes, workshops to assess threat mitigation, and more. The species has benefited from game status by reduced conflicts with humans and livestock. The CBNRM policies that incentivize greater conservation and tolerance by rural communities were all adopted since 1982. It would be inconsistent, and cut against the available information, to uplist a species that is better protected now than when it was downlisted to threatened.

Put simply, in the SADC countries, the leopard is not endangered. The IUCN does not assess it as any more than vulnerable (if even that). The range nations do not consider the leopard to be or want it to be listed as endangered. As in 1982, the best available information demonstrates that regulated hunting benefits the leopard, its prey, rural communities, and private land holders in the countries that depend on hunting as a conservation tool. The correlation is empirically proven: in the SADC countries, wildlife populations (including leopard) are generally stable or increasing, habitat is secure, poaching is controlled, and conflicts are manageable and mitigated.

[98] TAWA (2016); MNRT (2017), p. 10-12.

[99] Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, preamble.

[100] FWS (1982), p. 4209.

BENEFITS OF REGULATED HUNTING FOR LEOPARD (*PANTHERA PARDUS*)

Legal, regulated tourist hunting of African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) benefits the species through mitigation of the primary threats: habitat loss and fragmentation; increased human populations leading to higher incidence of human-wildlife conflict; poaching and illegal wildlife trade; and prey base declines.[i]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is mitigated in part by fully-protected national parks, which provide over 400,000 km^2 of relatively secure habitat for leopard across the six Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries that rely on regulated hunting to sustain their leopard and leopard prey populations.[ii] The national parks are > 30,000 km^2 larger than in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted to "threatened" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and leopard are estimated to be present in most of the parks in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[iii] Regulated hunting revenues help cover the costs of policing these parks, which in most cases do not generate sufficient revenue to cover all enforcement expenses.[iv]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is further mitigated by areas dedicated to regulated hunting. In Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, hunting areas include government reserves, communal wildlife management areas, and private ranches. They are substantially larger than the national parks and represent over 700,000 km^2.[v] Leopard are estimated to be present across almost all hunting areas.[vi]

- **Habitat:** According to the 2016 IUCN *Red List* assessment of leopard, the species' total extant range exceeds 8.5 million km^2, with between 4.3 million and 6.3 million km^2 of range available in Southern and East Africa. Most decline in the leopard's range has occurred in areas where the species is already listed as endangered. It is no accident that the countries where the leopard has no value have declining leopard populations and habitat, while the leopard is "healthiest" in the SADC countries where it is threatened-listed and valued as a tourist-hunted game animal.[vii]

- **Habitat:** Communal wildlife areas are particularly important additional habitat. Community-based natural resource management was in the nascent stages in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted. It is now an important component of wildlife management policies in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and of growing importance in Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, and South Africa. Communal wildlife management areas provide almost 400,000 km^2 in habitat across Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[viii]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Revenue-sharing and infrastructure projects in communal areas funded by hunting revenues also help increase rural communities' tolerance for dangerous game like leopard.[ix] Leopard and similar game are otherwise retaliated against for damage to rural community livelihoods through predation on livestock (and sometimes, community members).[x]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Sustainable use of leopard improves rural community livelihoods, and greatly reduced problem animal control (PAC) in communal areas. In Zimbabwe, from 2011 to 2015, leopard hunts in CAMPFIRE Areas generated almost $500,000 for communities, and there were zero reported PAC offtakes.[xi]

3240 S 1-10 Service Rd. W, Suite 200, Metairie, Louisiana 70001-6911, USA
Telephone: *(504)* 837-1233 • Fax (504) 837-1145 • E-mail: jjj@conservationforce.org
www.conservationforce.org

- **Illegal Trade:** Illegal commercial trade in leopard parts occurs primarily in the North and West African countries in which the species is listed as endangered. Reports from SADC countries indicate that illegal commercial trade in leopard parts is low, suggesting the species appears to be valued more as regulated trophy trade than for illegal products in those countries.[xii]

- **Prey Base:** The 2016 IUCN *Red List* noted a 24% increase in ungulate species (leopard prey) in Southern Africa. This healthy prey base helps to sustain the healthy leopard population in the SADC. The West and Central African countries facing the highest levels of bushmeat poaching and prey base depletion do not rely on regulated hunting as a basis for their national conservation policies.[xiii]

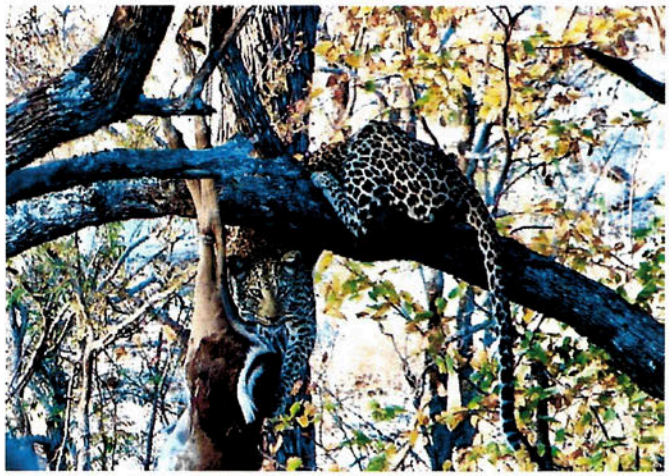


Photo Credit: Duncan Watson

- **Regulated Hunting:** In the SADC countries, leopard hunting is regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Resolution Conf. 10.14, which sets a maximum annual export quota for each country requesting trade in sport-hunted leopard trophies.[xiv] Compliance with these quotas is overseen by the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee, Standing Committee, and Parties.[xv]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting is further regulated by national laws and policies that have been "beefed up" in the past few years in response to expressed concerns. For example, over the past several years, the SADC countries have invested in greater leopard management, which had not been a prior area of focus because the species was considered so numerous. Among other things, Namibia has been conducting a national leopard survey funded by the government and hunting operators. Zimbabwe held its first workshop on leopard (2012), which led to reduced quotas and increased size limits.[xvi] Tanzania imposed a limit on the length of lawful leopard trophies (2015).[xvii] South Africa imposed a zero quota in 2015 due to the inability to find that leopard hunting offtakes were supported by sufficient data given the country's small population.[xviii] The Southern African range states held their first regional Large Carnivores Workshop in February 2018 to share data and establish common practices and data collection points.

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting offtakes are typically low. In Mozambique, 60 leopard were hunted in 2015, fulfilling half the national CITES export quota. In South Africa, 36 leopard were hunted in in 2015. In Tanzania, 139 leopard were hunted in 2015/2016 from a quota of 500.[xix]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard are on quota in far more countries and on far more blocks than any other species in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[xx] Income from leopard safaris is crucial to both national wildlife authorities, which rely in large part on income from regulated hunting to fund enforcement and management activities,[xxi] and to hunting operators, as leopard hunting generates the second-most income of any species in Tanzania and Zambia, the third-most income in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the fourth-most income in Mozambique.[xxii] Leopard hunts are also required to be fairly long—an average of 14 days (12 in Mozambique, 16 in Tanzania), which generates daily fees that operators reinvest in anti-poaching and management activities. On average, hunting operators invest approximately $80,000 in anti-poaching each year, which reduces the burden on the government wildlife authority and increases protected habitat for leopard and prey species.[xxiii]

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[i] A.B. Stein et al., *Panthera pardus*, IUCN Red List (2016), unpaginated.

[ii] Mozambique: ~88,000 km^2, National Administration for Conservation Areas, *Comment on U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard* (Jan. 2017), p. 3; South African: ~40,000 km^2, South African National Parks, https://www.sanparks.org/about/; Tanzania: ~58,000 km^2, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, *Comment on ESA Status Review of the Africa Leopard (Panthera pardus) in Tanzania* (2017), p. 3; Zambia: ~64,000 km^2, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015); Zimbabwe: ~28,000 km^2, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for Panthera leo in Zimbabwe* (Oct. 2016).

[iii] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[iv] P.A. Lindsey et al., *The Performance of African Protected Areas for Lions and Their Prey*, 209 Biological Conservation (2017), p. 138.

[v] Note the figures are not available for Namibia and South Africa. In South Africa, note that private ranches are almost five times larger than the national parks. Mozambique: ~135,000 km^2 (~1.5 times larger than the national parks), National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Tanzania: ~304,000 km^2 (~5 times larger than the national parks), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia: ~180,000 km^2 (2.8 times larger than the national parks), Country Presentation (2015); Zimbabwe: over 88,000 km^2 (3.1 times larger than the national parks, and without including all conservancies or communal land), Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

[vi] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[vii] Stein (2016).

[viii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Namibian Association of Conservancy Support Organizations, *The State of Community Conservation in Namibia* (2015); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia Country Presentation (2015); CAMPFIRE Association, *Press Statement on Lifting of the Suspension of Elephant Trophy Imports into America* (Nov. 21, 2017), https://www.campfirezimbabwe.org/index.php/news-spotlight/26-press-statement-21-november-2017.

[ix] For example, in Namibia, safari hunting revenues are essential to keeping at least 52 communal conservancies operating and providing over 50,000 km^2 in habitat, over 250 jobs, and over N$ 45 million. NACSO (2015); R. Naidoo et al., *Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia*, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016). In Tanzania, from 2013 to 2015, a sample of 27 hunting operators contributed over $3.1 million in community investment and created over 1,200 permanent jobs. Conservation Force, *Tanzania Operators Summary Report* (2016). In Zimbabwe, CAMPFIRE operates on the basic principle that people are more tolerant of the negative effects of living with wildlife if wildlife has value for them. CAMPFIRE revenues accrue from regulated hunting in communal areas, including leopard hunting, and "are used to support a variety of social services that benefit a large proportion of the local community." CAMPFIRE Association, *The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program* (Dec. 2016).

[x] Lindsey (2016), p. 138; A. Loveridge, C. Packer, A. Dutton, *Science and Recreational Hunting of Lions*, in B. Dickson et al. (eds.), *Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice* (2009).

[xi] Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority & Zimbabwe Professional Hunters and Guides Association, *Proceedings of a Collaborative Workshop on Leopard Management in Zimbabwe* (Mar. 7-8, 2016), p. 28.

[xii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 8; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 6; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Preliminary Non-Detriment Finding Assessment for Leopards in Zimbabwe* (Dec. 2012), p. 9. There is some illegal trade in leopard skins for ceremonial use among members of the Nazareth Baptist Church, but the extent of the trade is difficult to quantify and is being controlled through collaboration of South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs and the non-profit Panthera. C. Torchia, *In South Africa, Conservationists Offer Fake Leopard Hides*, Associated Press (Jan. 28, 2017), http://www.sfgate.com/news/crime/article/In-South-Africa-conservationists-offer-fake-10890867.php.

[xiii] Stein (2016).

[xiv] Res. Conf. 10.14, https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-10-14-R16.pdf.

[xv] Decisions taken at the last Conference of the Parties in October 2016 have prompted range nations to review their current leopard quotas, evidencing the effective oversight of the CITES trade. CITES Conference of the Parties 17, Decisions 17.114-17.117, *Quota for Leopard Hunting Trophies* (2017).

[xvi] Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2012), p. 11.

[xvii] Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations (2015).

[xviii] Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, *Non-Detriment Finding for Leopard (Panthera pardus), South Africa* (Sept. 10, 2015).

[xix] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 5; South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs, pers. comm. (2017); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 8.

[xx] P.A. Lindsey et al., *Lions and the Viability of Trophy Hunting*, 7 PLoS ONE 1 (Jan. 2012), p. 6.

[xxi] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 10-11; Namibian Game Products Trust Fund, *Report on the Activities of the GPTF: 2012-2016* (Sept. 2016), p. 4-7; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 10; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods* (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 10.

[xxii] Lindsey (2012), p. 6.

[xxiii] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017); Conservation Force, *Zambia Operators Summary Report* (2016) Conservation Force (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

ORIGINAL
CN.# 998412073957
APP: 0000342

MAIN PERMIT
RETURN DATE: Monday, April 19, 2021
PERMIT NO. MP-0000269

Station: ARUSHA OFFICE **Start Date:** Sunday, February 28, 2021 **End Date:** Saturday, March 20, 2021 **Package Type:** PREMIUM
Extra Days: 0 **This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to** MARC ALLEN BUTLER **of Address** USA **Passport No.** (b) (6)

Who holds Weapon (Type) HYM **Calibre** .375 FL **Maker's No:** (b) (6) **C.A.R No:** 0 **Licence No:** (b) (6) **Dated** 2021-02-16 **Issued At** ARUSHA **Weapon owner & Address** AS ABOVE , **Weapon (Type)** HYM **Calibre** 577 NE **Maker's No:** (b) (6) **C.A.R No:** 0 **Licence No:** (b) (6) **Dated** 2021-02-16 **Issued At** ARUSHA **Weapon owner & Address** AS ABOVE

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks) LOLKISALE GCA **owned by** RUNGWA GAME SAFARIS (T) LTD **PH** HARPREET BRAR **LICENSE No.** TZA201933DAR
Additional Blocks Masai OA W,

SN	SPECIE NAME	QTY PER SPECIES
1	BABOON OLIVE	3
2	BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE	4
3	BUSHBUCK MASAI	1
4	BUSHPIG	1
5	CIVET AFRICAN	1
6	DIKDIK KIRK'S	2
7	DUIKER COMMON	2
8	ELAND PATERSON'S	1
9	GAZELLE GRANT'S	3
10	GENET BLOTCHED	1
11	HARTEBEEST COKE'S	2
12	HYAENA SPOTTED	2
13	IMPALA EAST AFRICAN	4
14	JACKAL COMMON	1
15	JACKAL SIDE STRIPED	1
16	KLIPSPRINGER	1
17	KUDU GREATER	1
18	KUDU LESSER	1
19	LEOPARD	1
20	LION	1
21	ORYX FRINGED EARED	1
22	OSTRICH	1
23	PORCUPINE CRESTED	1
24	RATEL (HONEY BADGER)	1
25	REEDBUCK BOHOR	3
26	REEDBUCK MOUNTAIN (CHANDLER'S)	3
27	SERVAL CAT	1
28	STEINBUCK	2
29	SUNI (PYGYM ANTELOPE)	1
30	WARTHOG	3
31	WATERBUCK COMMON	1
32	WILD CAT	1
33	WILDEBEEST EASTERN WHITE BEARDED	3
34	ZEBRA BURCHELL'S	4
35	ZORILLA	1

Signature of Holder

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
18 FEB 2021
SUSTAINABLE W... ...FICE-ARUSHA
P.O. BOX 1541 ARUSHA, Tel: 027 254 8750

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer.

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   Matthew Calkins

   (b) (6), Lone Tree, CO 80124

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

   John Jackson, III of Conservation Force (504) 837-1233; permits@conservationforce.org

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): Male (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Tanzania, Lolkisale Game Control Area and Masai Open area west

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: February 26 - March 20, 2021

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

Rungwa Game Safaris T Ltd.

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

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

N/A

b. Date wildlife was hunted: N/A

c. Approximate age of animal: N/A

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

N/A

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

Have not hunted yet

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: Rungwa Game Safaris T Ltd.
Address:
Address: Farm 175, Burka Area, P.O. Box 13946
City:
State/Province: Arusha
Country, Postal Code: Tanzania

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: 01-11-2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

CONSERVATION FORCE A FORCE FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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RENEE SNIDER
DANENE VAN DER WESTHUYZEN

January 22, 2021

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

RE: Import Application for a leopard trophy
Applicant: Matthew Calkins
Date of Hunt: February 26 – March 20, 2021
Country: Tanzania

Ms. Harcum,

Enclosed please find a permit application for the importation of a Southern African leopard trophy from Tanzania for Mr. Matthew Calkins. Mr. Calkins is scheduled to hunt with Rungwa Game Safaris and professional hunter, Harpeet Singh Brar in February and March of this year.

No enhancement documents are needed for leopard import permits however, we have included two fact sheets entitled, "The Benefits of Regulated Hunting for Leopard (Panthera Pardus) and "The Top 50 Reasons that Leopard are not Endangered."

If you have any questions about this import application, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Aimee Korver
Permits Paralegal Conservation Force

cc: Matthew Calkins w/ attachments

a. Import permit application 3.200.19
b. Notice of Representation
c. The Benefits of Regulated Hunting for leopard
d. Top 50 reasons that Leopard are not Endangered

3240 S I-10 Service Road W, Suite 200 • Metairie, Louisiana 70001 • USA
Telephone: (504) 837-1233 • Fax (504) 837-1145 • Email: cf@conservationforce.org
www.conservationforce.org

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 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. This authority also may include execution of electronic signatures on my behalf, that may be required for the filing of my import permit application.

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: cf@conservationforce.org

(b) (6)

Matthew Donald Calkins
PRINT FULL NAME

01-11-2021
DATE

TOP FIFTY REASONS THE LEOPARD IS NOT ENDANGERED
IN THE COUNTRIES WHERE IT IS CURRENTLY LISTED AS THREATENED

In July 2016, animal rights organizations submitted a petition to reclassify or "uplist" the African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) from "threatened" to "endangered" under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).[1] Leopard are already listed as endangered in North, West, and parts of Central and East Africa, but in 1982, the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) downlisted the species in Southern and parts of Central and East Africa. In this region, the FWS recognized that the leopard was sufficiently protected by national and international laws and was likely to benefit from sustainable use through regulated sport hunting.[2] In its determination, the FWS considered the views of range nations that supported the downlisting.[3]

In November 2016, the FWS found that an uplisting may be warranted due to habitat loss, overutilization, inadequate regulatory mechanisms, and other considerations.[4] The FWS opened a 60-day status review. Four leopard range nations responded to the review and opposed uplisting of the leopard to endangered. Conservation Force and partner organizations including Dallas Safari Club, DSC Foundation, Houston Safari Club, Shikar-Safari Club International, Shikar-Safari International Foundation, African Professional Hunters Association, International Professional Hunters Association, and Professional Hunters Association of South Africa submitted a 38-page comment opposing the uplisting and supported by 124 attachments.[5]

Here, we summarize the points in our comment and the new developments and information which further demonstrate that the leopard is ***not*** endangered in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, particularly those that depend on regulated sport hunting as a conservation tool.[6] The leopard population and habitat is "healthiest" in this region. Threatened-listed leopard are better protected today than when they were downlisted in 1982. Uplisting would obstruct range nation conservation efforts and be detrimental to the leopard's current continued survival.

The leopard's habitat is secure in the SADC countries (ESA Factor A).

1. The leopard's habitat in Southern and East Africa is extensive. A growing portion of it is protected from human intervention. Fully protected national parks in the SADC countries of Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe alone cover over 409,000 km^2.[7] This area is more than

[1] Available at docket FWS-HQ-ES-2016-0131 on https://www.Regulations.gov.

[2] FWS, Threatened Status for the Leopard in Southern Africa, 47 Fed. Reg. 4204-01 (Jan. 28, 1982), p. 4207.

[3] Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe responded in support of downlisting.

[4] FWS, 90-Day Findings on Three Petitions, 81 Fed. Reg. 86315 (Nov. 30, 2016), p. 86317.

[5] Available at http://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/87ac64_eb9e31378e85417d9e04a36bafb467c7.pdf.

[6] The SADC includes Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This analysis focuses on the countries that export sport-hunted leopard trophies: Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

[7] Republic of Mozambique, National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC), Comment on U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard (Jan. 2017), p. 3; United Republic of Tanzania, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNRT) et al., Comment on ESA Status Review of the Africa Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) in Tanzania (2017), p. 3; IUCN/UN Protected Planet, Website, available at http://protectedplanet.net; South African National Parks, Website, available at https://www.sanparks.org/about/; Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA), Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for *Panthera leo* in Zimbabwe (Oct. 2016); Zambia, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015).

32,000 km^2 ***larger*** than in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted to threatened, due to the gazetting or expansion of national parks.[8] This habitat provides "strongholds" in which the leopard is at minimal risk of anthropogenic mortality, and mitigates the primary threat of habitat loss to leopard in the SADC countries.[9]

2. The leopard's range also covers protected areas dependent on sustainable use and regulated hunting like safari areas, communal land, and conservancies. In Southern and parts of East Africa, these areas are ***substantially*** larger than the national parks.[10] For instance, Mozambique's coutadas, community programs, Niassa Reserve buffer areas, and game farms are 1.5 times larger than the national parks/ reserves.[11] South Africa's game ranches are five times larger than the national parks and almost three times the size of national and provincial parks together.[12] Tanzania's Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, Open Areas, Communal Wildlife Management Areas, and Forest Reserves are five times larger than the national parks.[13] Zambia's Game Management Areas and ranches are almost three times the size of the national parks.[14] And Zimbabwe's Safari Areas, CAMPFIRE Areas, Forest Areas, and private conservancies are almost four times larger.[15] Although loss and degradation of habitat due to illegal logging, charcoal production, mining, agriculture, and livestock grazing occurs in the SADC countries (and other countries) and is the primary cause of declines in wildlife populations, hunting revenues incentivize protection of huge areas for the leopard and its prey base.[16] That habitat is at risk makes the amount of protected and available habitat that much more important.

If the national parks of Botswana (44,788 km^2) and Malawi (10,908 km^2) are included, the leopard's fully protected range increases to over 454,000 km^2.

[8] Newly gazetted or expanded national parks include but are not limited to: Limpopo (10,000 km^2) and Magoe (3,559 km^2) in Mozambique; Bwabwata (6,277 km^2), Khaudum (3,842 km^2), and Mudumu (716 km^2) in Namibia; Richtersveld (1,703 km^2) in South Africa; and Lower Zambezi (4,092 km^2) and Nsumbu (2,063 km^2) in Zambia. Protected Planet.

[9] L.H. Swanepoel et al., Survival Rates and Causes of Mortality of Leopards *Panthera pardus* in Southern Africa, Oryx (2014).

[10] A 2007 study found 22% more habitat was protected for hunting (~1.4 million km^2) than in national parks and non-use Protected Areas. P. Lindsey et al., Economic and Conservation Significance of the Trophy Hunting Industry in Sub-Saharan Africa, 134 Biological Conservation 455 (2007), p. 457 ("financial incentives from trophy hunting effectively more than double the land area that is used for wildlife conservation, relative to what would be conserved relying on national parks alone"). The percentage is now likely much higher, given huge expansion in communal conservancies/ Wildlife Management Areas and private conservancies/ranches. For instance, Namibia's conservancies have tripled since 2004, from 35,000 to over 100,000 km^2.

[11] ANAC (2017), p. 3.

[12] PHASA, South Africa—The Economics of Hunting (2012), available at http://www.phasa.co.za/general/ economics-of-hunting.html.

[13] MNRT (2017), p. 2-3.

[14] Ministry of Tourism and Arts/Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Enhancement and Non-Detriment Findings for African Lion Sport Hunting in Zambia (May 2016), p. 33.

[15] ZPWMA (2016); ZPWMA, Preliminary Non-Detriment Finding Assessment for Leopards in Zimbabwe (Dec. 2012), p. 19.

[16] These areas are rarely counted in assessments of "protected areas" because sustainable use is permitted, and many sources only include "strictly protected" IUCN Categories I-IV (e.g., national parks and reserves) and not Category VI, referring to "Protected area[s] with sustainable use of natural resources." E.g., A.P. Jacobsen et al., Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Status, Distribution, and the Research Efforts Across Its Range, PeerJ 4:e1974 (May 4, 2016).

3. Moreover, the leopard's range is greater now than in 1982 because of the rise of community wildlife management. In the past twenty years, the SADC countries maintaining the world's largest leopard populations have developed community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programs to link improved rural livelihoods with increased wildlife populations. These programs expand available habitat and reduce conflicts by creating positive conservation incentives.[17] Communal areas protect almost 475,000 km^2 of habitat across Mozambique, Namibia (Conservancies), Tanzania (Communal Wildlife Management Areas), Zambia (Game Management Areas (GMAs)), and Zimbabwe (Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE)).[18]

4. In addition to expanding habitat on communal lands, the devolution of wildlife management authority has increased private ownership of wildlife, especially in South Africa, where over 200,000 km^2 of game ranches have recovered listed species like the bontebok.[19] Similarly, Zimbabwe's conservancies were former cattle ranches that were converted to wildlife. Two examples, Savé Valley and Bubye Valley Conservancies, protect over 6,670 km^2, and have staff biologists and secure leopard populations.[20]

5. The leopard's secure range is further expanding in Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs). These are "large ecological regions that straddle the boundaries of two or more countries encompassing one or more Protected Areas and multiple resource use areas ... founded with the aim of collaboratively managing shared natural and cultural resources."[21] In the SADC, six TFCAs are in place under treaties, six are developing through Memoranda of Understanding, and six are in the planning stages.[22] TFCAs did not exist in 1982, when the FWS downlisted the leopard, but "[a]t least 12 million hectares of new land has been designated for conservation" since TFCAs began.[23] This political, legal, and conservation commitment is an example of mitigation of the risk of habitat loss and degradation and is one of many reasons the leopard is not endangered in the SADC.

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[17] IUCN, Informing Decisions on Trophy Hunting, Case Study 5 (Apr. 2016), p. 13, available at https://www.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_informingdecisionsontrophyhuntingv1.pdf.

[18] MNRT (2017), p. 2; DNPW (2016), p. 16; Republic of Mozambique, Non-Detriment Findings for *Panthera leo* (Africa Lion) Sport Hunting in Mozambique (Oct. 2016), p. 15; Namibian Assn. of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO), The State of Community Conservation in Namibia: A Review of Communal Conservancies, Community Forests, and Other CBNRM Initiatives (2015), p. 10; R. Naidoo et al., Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016); M. Nkwame, 17 New Wildlife Areas Establishment in Offing, Daily News (July 2, 2015); WWF-Tanzania, Tanzania's Wildlife Management Areas (2012/2013), p. 11; USAID, Tanzania Wildlife Management Areas, Final Evaluation Report (July 15, 2013), p. 12.

[19] PHASA (2012), p. 6-7.

[20] IUCN (2016), Case Study 4, p. 12; ZPWMA & Zimbabwe Professional Hunters & Guides Assn., Workshop Report: Leopard Management in Zimbabwe (Mar. 2016), p. 10-15; see also P.J. Funston et al., Insights into the Management of Large Carnivores for Profitable Wildlife-Based Land Uses in African Savannas, PLoS ONE 8(3) (Mar. 20, 2013), available at http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0059044.

[21] SADC, TFCAs, available at http://www.sadc.int/themes/natural-resources/transfrontier-conservation-areas/; see also SADC, Transfrontier Conservation Areas (2016), p. 1.

[22] SADC (2016), p. 4-39; World Bank, Conservation and Development in Mozambique, Lessons from the Transfrontier Conservation Areas Program and New Perspectives for the MozBio Program (2015).

[23] J. Hanks & W. Myburgh, The Evolution and Progression of Transfrontier Conservation Areas in the Southern African Development Community, Ch. 9, p. 15.

6. The 2016 IUCN *Red List* does not find the leopard to be "endangered" throughout its range. It assesses the species as "vulnerable." Moreover, in Southern and East Africa, the relevant subspecies (*Panthera pardus pardus*) is assessed to be "potentially vulnerable"—a ***question***, not a conclusion. The *Red List* recognizes leopard populations in Southern Africa as the "healthiest."[24]

7. According to the *Red List*, the leopard's extant range has declined but still exceeds 8.5 million km^2, with between 4.3 million and 6.3 million km^2 of range available in Southern and East Africa. This estimate is 2.6 to 3.8 times ***larger*** than the range available for the threatened-listed African lion.[25] Most decline in the leopard's range has occurred ***in areas where the species is already listed as endangered***.[26] ESA Factor A does not support an uplisting for the threatened-listed populations.

8. The source on which the petition relies is not the best available information as it compares "historic" habitat, defined as ***1750***, to current habitat. Approximately 270 years is far too long of a time lapse to provide a fair point of comparison and does not provide a useful model for the present.[27]

9. The leopard's current secure habitat can be threatened by over-regulation and trade bans that reduce the benefits and incentives for landholders (including governments) to maintain the land for wildlife.[28] It is no accident that the countries where the leopard has no value have declining leopard populations and habitat, while the leopard is "healthiest" in the SADC countries where it is threatened-listed, and valued as a tourist-hunted game animal.[29] The petitioned uplisting would act as a disincentive and be detrimental to the species.

10. The SADC countries have expressed concern that uplisting will diminish habitat and result in habitat conversion for livestock grazing and subsistence farming. In response to the status review, the wildlife authorities of Tanzania pointed out:

> Leopard is among valuable trophy species that attract the majority of trophy hunters to Tanzania and, therefore, its contribution to survival of the trophy hunting industry cannot be understated (Wildlife Division Database). The protection of leopard habitats and strong holds is incentivized by financial returns realized through trophy hunting. It can, therefore, be predicted that the move to ban hunting of the species will likely create disincentives for Government and local communities to protect the leopard and its natural habitat ...

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[24] A.B. Stein et al., *Panthera pardus*, IUCN Red List (2016).

[25] H. Bauer et al, *Panthera leo*, IUCN Red List (2015 rev. 2016) (extant range for lion estimated at 1,654,375 km^2). It would be inconsistent to list the lion as threatened, but then up-list a species with higher population estimates and greater variation in range and prey base.

[26] IUCN Red List (2016).

[27] Jacobsen et al. (2016), p. 3; ANAC (2016), p. 5 ("In particular the Jacobson et al. (2016) assessment seems to be of little value because it is discussing 'historic' range loss, and it defines 'historic' as 1750! So it is difficult to see how that helps advise practical conservation, but it makes for sensational numbers about extensive range loss. As discussed in point 12 in Mozambique more than 74% of mainland is still covered by natural habitats.").

[28] Lindsey et al. (2012), p. 7.

[29] E.g., IUCN Red List (2016); FWS, General Advice on Import of Sport-Hunted Trophies of Leopards (*Panthera pardus*) from the Republic of Mozambique for the Calendar Year 2015 (Sept. 28, 2015), p. 2 ¶ 2 ("In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, the leopard is still numerous and even thriving in some areas, while in North Africa the species is on the verge of extinction.").

> Listing the leopard as endangered under the US Endangered Species Act will have detrimental impact not only to the economy of Tanzania, but also to conservation of biodiversity and wellbeing of communities living around protected areas ... [Since the FWS closed import of elephant trophies from Tanzania,] Concessions ... totaling more than 73,000 km^2 have been returned to the Wildlife Division in 2016 by several hunting operators, that without clients cannot afford anymore the costs of maintaining these vast areas in a wild and pristine condition. The number is growing as we are writing this response. These 73,000 km^2 cannot be transformed into photo tourism areas as they are mostly pristine wilderness with no infrastructure. Without operating or anti-poaching funds from the Safari Operators, the habitat is already disappearing and in short order, this land will be occupied by livestock, people, and snares.
>
> The crucial contributions of Safari operators to conservation in Tanzania are under threat.[30]

This is an avoidable threat, as long as the FWS continued to acknowledge that tourist sport hunting of leopard secures necessary habitat and prey base.

The leopard is sustainably utilized for recreational purposes and is not excessively utilized for scientific or commercial purposes in the SADC countries (ESA Factor B).

11. The leopard was initially ESA-listed due to concern for the "drastic" legal commercial trade in leopard skins. For instance, "in 1968 and 1969 alone, over 17,000 leopard hides were imported into the United States."[31] The U.S. trade immediately stopped with ESA listing, and the legal international commercial trade in skins ceased when the leopard was listed on Appendix I of CITES in 1975. That trade is not of concern today.

12. The leopard is well protected by listing on Appendix I, which prohibits commercial trade. This listing also prohibits legal non-commercial trade unless the exporting and importing countries each find the trade is not detrimental to the survival of the species.[32]

13. Trade in hunting trophies is further limited by CITES Res. Conf. 10.14, which sets a maximum annual export quota for each country requesting trade in sport-hunted leopard trophies.[33] Compliance with the quotas is overseen by the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee, Standing Committee, and Parties. Decisions taken at the last Conference of the Parties in October 2016 have requested range nations

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[30] MNRT (2017), p. 10-11.

[31] FWS, Proposed Threatened Status for the Leopard in Sub-Saharan Africa, 45 Fed. Reg. 19007 (Mar. 24, 1980), p. 19008 (leopard listed "primarily because of overutilization for commercial purposes and modification of habitat").

[31] FWS (1980), p. 19008; Dep't of Interior, News Release, Leopard in Southern Africa Reclassified to "Threatened" Species (Jan. 29, 1982).

[32] Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, art. III.

[33] The leopard was listed when CITES went into force, and the listing "was not wholly based on documented scientific data." FWS (2015), p. 4 ¶ 15. The series of resolutions culminating in 10.14 were adopted by the CITES Parties at the request of range states, to establish and control the trade in sport-hunting trophies. The Parties agreed to maximum export quotas and have reviewed and revised those quotas over time. E.g., Review of Resolution Conf. 6.9, Doc. 7.28 (1989); Trade in Leopard Skins, CoP5 Doc. 5.23 (1985); Draft Resolution from Zambia, Trade in Leopard Trophies, CoP5 Doc. 5.23.1 (1985); Summary, 1st Session of Committee I 5 Oct. 2004, CoP13 Com. I Rep. 1 (Rev. 1) (2004); Summary Record of the Second Session of Committee I 5 June 2007, CoP14 Com. I Rep. 2 (Rev. 1) (2007).

review their current leopard quotas.[34] The review is in progress and several nations are improving their monitoring and quota-setting, which further ensures the non-detriment of offtakes and exports, and demonstrates the adequacy of this regulatory mechanism. In short, this trade is highly regulated, and that regulation is both sufficient and responsive. The risk of overutilization having a population-level effect on the species does not exist given this system.

14. Further, the number of trophies in trade is well below the quotas approved by the CITES Parties. The petition substantially overstates trade by citing to a "gross imports" output, which reflects the highest reported quantity of imports and exports.[35] Even at this highest possible level, annual trade represents only 1,019 sport-hunted trophies of leopard—less than 39% of the approved export quota (2,648). A more conservative, yet still overstated analysis, estimates the ***total*** number of leopard (bodies, skins, trophies, and live animals) in international trade at 659-855 per year.[36] This result is one-third lower than the Petition's estimates, and represents only 25% to 32% of the total approved export quota.

15. Actual leopard offtakes are even lower than this conservative estimate. Hunting offtakes reported by Mozambique (60 in 2015), South Africa (36 in 2015), and Tanzania (139 in 2015) are far below the trade database estimates, and only half of each country's respective CITES export quota, or less: ~50% for Mozambique (120 leopard trophies), ~24% for South Africa (150), and ~28% for Tanzania (500).[37]

16. The leopard is further protected by FWS implementation of CITES. In compliance with the Convention, and each year since 1982, the FWS' Division of Scientific Authority (DSA) has made a finding that the import of sport-hunted trophies is not detrimental to the leopard's survival in the wild before allowing those imports. The DSA has had no difficulty making these findings, using the "best available scientific and management information" and "best available biological information."[38] The second listing factor,

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[34] CoP17, Decs. 17.114-17.117, Quota for Leopard Hunting Trophies (2017) ("Parties, which have quotas, established under Res. Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting."). Note that even non-SADC countries with threatened-listed leopard populations are reviewing the status of their export quotas. At the most recent Animals Committee meeting (July 2016), Uganda noted that it has commissioned a report on the status of the leopard and is implementing a national Large Carnivores Action Plan (2015), with support of the Wildlife Conservation Society. It has developed sustainable hunting procedures, carefully enforces its quota, and only sets a national offtake quota of 10 leopard. Kenya noted that the country does not export leopard trophies; however, Kenya employs a management strategy for large carnivores and, since 2014, has new wildlife legislation to even more effectively protect at-risk species.

[35] The *Guide to Using the CITES Trade Database* counsels against using "gross imports" to estimate international trade levels, as the petition does, because this format calculates the highest number of items that could possibly have been traded. In this way, "gross imports" is substantially overstated. Available at https://trade.cites.org/cites_trade_guidelines/en-CITES_Trade_Database_Guide.pdf.

[36] Conservation Force prepared an independent assessment of the level of trade in leopard parts and products using the recommended "Comparative Tabulation" format. Note, however, Comparative Tabulation is still an overstated estimate because of differences in how exporting and importing countries report trade figures.

[37] ANAC (2017), p. 5; South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), pers. comm.; MNRT (2017), p. 8.

[38] FWS, Importation of Leopard Trophies (June 10, 1982), p. 1; FWS, General Advice on Imports of Sport-Hunted Trophies of Leopards (*Panthera pardus*) from Seven Range States for the Calendar Year 2016 (Apr. 14, 2016), p. 1-11.

overutilization, can***not*** be satisfied here because the DSA has repeatedly confirmed the trade in sport-hunted trophies is ***not*** detrimental and is therefore sustainable.

17. Illegal commercial trade in leopard parts occurs primarily in the North and West African countries in which the species is listed as endangered.[39] The SADC countries indicate that illegal commercial trade in leopard parts is low.[40] The species is valued more as regulated trophy trade than for illegal products in those countries. The one possible exception is South Africa, where leopard skins are valued for use in religious practices and may be illegally harvest. However, that illegal use is being controlled by the South African government in partnership with NGOs like Panthera, which distributed 14,000 synthetic leopard skins to reduce reliance on wild leopard skins.[41]

18. Isolated cases of poaching or overharvest are not significant at the population level and do not have a population-level negative effect. They are not sufficient to endanger the leopard, which can recover quickly from isolated declines due to high fecundity and its ability to inhabit a diverse range of habitat and subsist on an "extremely catholic" prey base including everything from insects to small mammals, large ungulates, and domestic livestock and pets.[42] This all adds to the species resilience and tolerance of utilization.

Existing regulatory mechanisms are more than adequate to ensure utilization is sustainable and the leopard is properly managed in the SADC countries (ESA Factor D).

19. Sport hunting in the SADC countries is regulated and monitored by robust national conservation laws and CITES processes. These laws and regulations have been enacted since the leopard was downlisted in 1982, which indicates these regulatory mechanisms are much more than adequate to protect the species. For instance, the conservation laws of Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe were enacted in the 1990s or 2000s—more recently than the leopard was downlisted. The CITES Secretariat rates each country's laws as "Category I"—the same category as the ESA.[43]

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[39] The sources cited by the FWS's 90-Day Finding largely focus on West and North Africa—where the leopard is already listed as endangered. Only two sources come from Southern Africa. In one, the leopard was caught in a bushmeat snare, but that poaching was not clearly related to commercial trade in leopard parts. The only relevant source from the SADC discusses poaching in South Africa, which may be related to a religious practice in that country and is not considered widespread.

[40] ANAC (2017), p. 8; MNRT (2017), p. 6; ZPWMA (2012), p. 9.

[41] Public education has also been prioritized to reduce use and possible poaching of real leopard skins. However, it should be noted that the age of many of the skins used in religious practices is unknown. C. Torchia, In South Africa, Conservationists Offer Fake Leopard Hides, Associated Press (Jan. 28, 2017), http://www.sfgate.com/news/crime/article/In-South-Africa-conservationists-offer-fake-10890867.php.

[42] K. Nowell & P. Jackson, Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan for Wild Cats (IUCN 1996), p. 25, 28 ("Martin & deMeulenaer (1988) simulated the effects of high harvests on leopards ... their model also indicated that even very high offtakes ... had produced only a slight decline ... [t]hey considered leopard to be generally resilient to harvest up to a critical threshold, which varies with density."); FWS (2015), p. 2 ¶ 7; IUCN Red List (2016); C. Owen et al., Copulatory Parameters and Reproductive Success of Wild Leopards in South Africa, 91 Journal of Mammalogy 1178-87 (Oct. 15 2010), available at https://academic.oup.com/jmammal/article/91/5/1178/901082.

[43] CITES Secretariat, National Laws for Implementation of the Convention, CoP17 Doc. 22 & Annex 3 (2016), available at https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/17/WorkingDocs/E-CoP17-22-A3-R1.pdf.

20. These regulatory mechanisms are more than adequate to protect the species and are constantly being reviewed and updated accordingly. Although Namibia's Conservation Ordinance and the conservancy amendment were enacted in the mid-1990s, the Ordinance has been amended, most recently in 2017, to respond to emerging management issues. This amendment increases the penalties for poaching of specially protected species.[44] South Africa also adopted its governing law, the National Environmental Management Act, in the late 1990s and has updated its regulations governing Threatened or Protected Species and CITES Implementation in 2007 and 2010. In 2017, South Africa published draft Norms and Standards governing leopard hunting for public comment.[45] Zimbabwe enacted its fundamental Parks and Wildlife Act, Ch. 20:14, which devolved use rights to communal land holders (the basis for current CBNRM programs) in 1996.[46] Since then, it has developed regulations to implement an age-based off-take policy.[47] The FWS has previously concluded that these countries maintain strong regulation of wildlife management and enforcement.[48]

21. Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia have each adopted new conservation laws/regulations in the last two years. In 2014 and 2017, Mozambique adopted and amended a Conservation Law to increase the penalties for poaching, streamline natural resource management, and codify sharing of hunting fees and the conditions for gazetting new Community Conservation Areas. These amendments modernize the country's wildlife policies and reflect a heavy emphasis on law enforcement and anti-poaching. It is expected that Mozambique's laws will now be rated "Category I" by the CITES Secretariat.[49]

22. Tanzania updated its Conservation Act in 2009, its Wildlife Management Area regulations in 2013, and its Tourist Hunting regulations as recently as 2015 and 2017. Among other things, Tanzania increased the benefits-sharing for communities in Wildlife Management Areas and set a minimum size for lawful leopard trophy exports. To ensure sufficient anti-poaching resources, Tanzania reinstated the Selous revenue retention system, which retains 50% of revenues from hunting in the Reserve to management and law enforcement within the Reserve.[50] The CITES Secretariat is also expected to assess Tanzania's legislation as Category I.[51] Like Mozambique, Zambia updated its wildlife law in 2015 and transferred the former wildlife authority to a government department supported by a dedicated wildlife fund. In 2016, several Statutory Instruments, including one governing the hunting of Big Cats, were drafted.[52]

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[44] The Conservation Ordinance and conservancy amendment are available at http://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/nature-conservation-ordinance-1975-no-4-of-1975-lex-faoc018007/ and http://www.lac.org.na/laws/pdf/natureconservation.pdf; the amendment was published in Namibia's *Government Gazette No. 6344* on June 28, 2017.

[45] South Africa, DEA, Regulations Governing Wildlife, available at https://www.environment.gov.za/legislation/actsregulations.

[46] Available at http://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/parks-and-wild-life-act-chapter-2014-lex-faoc008942/.

[47] Statement at the most recent Animals Committee (July 2017).

[48] FWS (2016). It is inconsistent with the DSA's repeated findings to now find these mechanisms inadequate.

[49] ANAC (2017), p. 7; ANAC (2016), p. 20; ANAC, National Ivory and Rhino Action Plan Progress Report (2017), available at https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/69/E-SC69-29-03-A-12.pdf.

[50] MNRT (2017), p. 8-9.

[51] MNRT (2017), p. 8-9; TAWA (2016), p. 48.

[52] DNPW (2016), p. 5-8, 10-12, 26, 32, 43-44.

These legislative improvements support the SADC countries in effectively managing, protecting, and benefiting from wildlife like leopard.

23. Moreover, the development of CBNRM programs must be considered as a new regulatory mechanism that did not exist in 1982, but which now provides valuable habitat for leopard and prey. Communities are empowered to benefit from wildlife by the adoption of laws and regulations giving them use rights to game on their lands. This innovation has paved the way for recovering wildlife populations in areas formerly devoted to agriculture or grazing. CBNRM programs reflect the SADC countries' commitment to linking the recovery of game populations to rural development and poverty reduction.[53]

24. Range nations have also adopted management plans for the leopard and felid species, like Tanzania's *Lion and Leopard Conservation Action Plan*. The SADC countries adaptively manage leopard hunting with careful quota-setting, monitoring, and reporting.[54] They have recently adopted regulations and policies to further ensure the sustainability of leopard offtakes. For example, as recommended by the CITES Conference of the Parties, range nations are updating their non-detriment findings for leopard exports.[55] South Africa adopted a zero quota when its Scientific Authority determined it did not have sufficient information to assess the severity of threats facing the leopard. Leopard hunting has been suspended for two years while the Scientific and Management Authorities have gathered data for an informed NDF. This exemplifies adaptive and responsive management, and is evidence that the range nations' regulatory mechanisms are more than adequate and no uplisting is required.[56]

25. Another example: The Ministry of Environment and the Professional Hunters Association of Namibia are collaborating to update the national census of leopard populations since the last comprehensive census was undertaken in 2010-2011. One-hundred camera traps have been set, covering 1,226 km^2 at 50 select sites. Over one million images have been collected so far, and the census is still on-going. The results will provide a scientific estimate of Namibia's leopard population trend, and provide the basis for quota-setting and revising Namibia's CITES export quota.[57]

26. As another example: Tanzania is implementing a Lion and Leopard Conservation Action Plan and in the process of planning a workshop to update its leopard population information and export quota.[58] The country has greatly reduced poaching through implementing a national anti-poaching strategy and a strategy for expanding Community Wildlife Management Areas, intended to increase the incentives

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[53] TAWA (2016); R. Cooney et al., The Baby and the Bathwater: Trophy Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods, 249 FAO Unasylva 3-15 (2017/1), available at http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/b9ab7023-3045-4d6b-b782-87907ef6b7c7/; IUCN (2016), Case Study 5, p. 13; SADC, Natural Resources and Sustainable Use Webpage, available at http://www.sadc.int/themes/natural-resources/.

[54] E.g., MNRT (2017), p. 8-9; ANAC (2017), p. 5-6; DNPW (2016); ZPWMA (2012), p. 10-11; ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. 4-8 (practices include NDFs, intensive monitoring of offtakes, reporting, etc.); Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, NDF for Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), South Africa (Sept. 10, 2015).

[55] ZPWMA (2012), p. 20.

[56] Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, NDF for Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), South Africa (Sept. 10, 2015).

[57] Ministry of Environment and Tourism and Namibia Professional Hunters Association (2017).

[58] MNRT, National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade (Oct. 30, 2014); Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (2009), containing C. Packer et al., Tanzania Lion and Leopard Conservation Action Plan.

for rural communities to tolerate dangerous game like leopard. The Tanzania Wildlife Authority was formed in 2016 as an independently funded wildlife management/conservation authority and is now responsible for implementing these plans.[59]

27. As another example, in 2012, Zimbabwe held its first workshop on leopard hunting, and has held two more in 2016 and 2017 to review and revise offtake and export quotas. As a result of these workshops, Zimbabwe reduced the total quota allocation and limited the allocation to properties over a minimum size.[60] It also adopted a preliminary age limit for exportable trophies. Zimbabwe is updating its 2012 non-detriment finding and continuing an intensive leopard and trophy monitoring program which has been in place since 2009.[61]

28. The petition's cited source, a 2015 analysis of national legislation enacted to combat wildlife trafficking, is not informative for assessing the adequacy of regulatory measures to control legal, non-commercial trade, and is already outdated given the laws and regulations enacted in 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. Trafficking in leopard parts is not considered to be a significant problem in the SADC countries in which the leopard is listed as threatened.[62] The petition's sources primary relate to West African countries in which the leopard is already listed as endangered.

29. Finally, leopard in the SADC countries are adequately protected by the ESA threatened listing and 4(d) special rule. Under the special rule, "all prohibitions of § 17.31," the same prohibitions that apply to endangered-listed species, apply to leopard. The only exception is that a sport-hunted leopard trophy "legally taken ... may be imported without a Threatened Species permit" as long as all CITES obligations are met.[63] Put differently, leopard trophies may only be imported once the hunter receives an import permit, which is issued only if the DSA has issued a non-detriment finding, and the hunter receives an export permit from the country of origin. This system ensures sustainable offtakes monitored by both the country of origin and the FWS (country of import). Uplisting offers no benefits for leopard because the species does not need any further protection.[64]

No other natural or man-made factor poses a risk of endangerment to the species (ESA Factor E)—in fact, regulated sport hunting and national policies in the SADC countries are reducing the incidence of human-leopard conflict.

30. The IUCN *Red List* notes a 24% increase in ungulate species (leopard prey base) in Southern Africa. The strength of the leopard's broad prey base is confirmed by ungulate/large mammal surveys submitted to the FWS (by commenters and SADC countries) which observed stable or increasing populations of

[59] TAWA (2016), p. 33-34.

[60] ZPWMA (2012), p. 11; ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. 26, 45-47.

[61] Zimbabwe made this point when it intervened at trhe

[62] ANAC (2017), p. 5-8; MNRT (2017); ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. .

[63] 50 C.F.R. § 17.40(f).

[64] FWS (2015), p. 10.

duiker, eland, impala, kudu, warthog, zebra, and other prey species.[65] This healthy prey base helps to sustain the healthy leopard population in the SADC.

31. In the countries facing the highest levels of bushmeat poaching and prey base depletion, the leopard is ***already*** listed as endangered,[66] and therefore uplisting the species will not have any effect on loss of prey base.

32. A leopard's diet is extremely broad, and leopard may prey on livestock, dogs, or even people. For this reason, leopard represent a significant threat to rural villagers.[67] Concern over human-leopard conflict was one of the initial reasons for listing the species. However, one primary reason for downlisting the leopard in 1982 was to reduce conflict and increase local tolerance by creating value for leopard as a game animal.[68] Regulated sport hunting continues to generate crucial funding, improve livelihoods, and compensate those injured by leopard or other dangerous species.[69] Among other things, CBNRM programs require sharing of hunting fees with communities, which connects the conservation of game species to improved rural livelihoods. In addition to government payments, hunting generates jobs, financial or in-kind contributions, consolation payments, and distribution of hunted meat (please see points 43-49 below).

33. National laws and operator policies specifically aim to reduce conflict by compensation. Tanzania, for instance, enacted consolation regulations under which the government will compensate a farmer or family impacted by dangerous wildlife like leopard.[70] Hunting operators have also adopted policies by which they will compensate for lost livestock, bodily injury, or death caused by leopard, lion, elephant, buffalo, and other game.[71] Giving rural communities the security of compensation incentivizes better tolerance of these species. It both encourages people to live alongside leopard, and to accept higher numbers of leopard on the land.[72]

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[65] IUCN Red List (2016); Ministry of Arts and Tourism, Large Mammal Survey (2015); DPNW (2016), p. 39-43; TAWA (2016), p. 38-39; Friends of Hwange Trust, Hwange Game Count (2016), available at http://friendsofhwange.com/hwange-game-count-2016/; NACSO (2015), p. 35-37.

[66] IUCN Red List (2016).

[67] E.g., B.M. Kissui, Livestock Predation by Lions, Leopards, Spotted Hyenas, and Their Vulnerability to Retaliatory Killing in the Maasai Steppe, Tanzania, 1-11 Animal Conservation (2008). Note, this article was written before Tanzania enacted comprehensive and responsive consolation regulations.

[68] FWS (1980), p. 19010; FWS (1982), p. 4204, 4206.

[69] L.H. Swanepoel et al., The Relative Importance of Trophy Harvest and Retaliatory Killing of Large Carnivores: South African Leopards as a Case Study, 44(2) South African Journal of Wildlife Research 115 (Oct. 2014), p. 119.

[70] Tanzania, Wildlife Conservation (Dangerous Animals Damage Consolation) Regulations (2011).

[71] M. Boguslawski, Tanzania Operators Summary Report (2016).

[72] Research has shown that trophy hunting revenues and benefits like game meat and infrastructure projects can incentivize tolerance for leopard among local ranchers or herders and rural residents. E.g., IUCN (2016); Cooney et al. (2017/1); N. Leader-Williams & J.M. Hutton, Does Extractive Use Provide Opportunities to Offset Conflicts between People and Wildlife? In: R. Woodroffe et al. (eds.), People and Wildlife: Conflict or Coexistence? (2005); P.A. Lindsey et al., Determinants of Persistence and Tolerance of Carnivores on Namibian Ranches: Implications for Conservation on Southern African Private Lands, PLoS ONE 8(1) (2013); Lindsey et al. (2012); A.B. Stein et al., Farm Management and Ecosystem Analyses of Leopard Conservation in North-Central Namibia, 13 Animal Conserv. 419 (2011); P.A. Lindsey et al., Attitudes of Ranchers Towards African Wild Dogs *Lycaon pictus*, Conservation Implications on Private

34. As another example, in Zimbabwe, operators have also adopted compensation policies. In CAMPFIRE Areas, operators share revenue, employ local community members, and otherwise contribute to the districts and wards with community projects.[73] Linking sustainable use to improved livelihoods greatly reduced problem animal control (PAC) in these areas: from 2011 to 2015, leopard hunts in CAMPFIRE Areas generated almost $500,000 for the communities, and there were zero reported PAC offtakes.[74]

The leopard cannot be uplisted after "taking into account" the views and conservation efforts of SADC countries, as an endangered listing would obstruct their programs for the leopard and other species and reduce the funding, anti-poaching, and community incentives generated from sport hunting.

35. Section 4(b)(1) of the ESA directs the FWS to "tak[e] into account ... those efforts ... being made by any ... foreign nation ... to protect such species, whether by predator control, protection of habitat and food supply, or other conservation practices, within any area under its jurisdiction..."[75] Many of the SADC countries rely on regulated sport hunting to generate funds for wildlife management and enforcement, to share the burden of anti-poaching with the private sector, and to incentivize rural community tolerance of the leopard and other dangerous game.

Revenue Benefits

36. Information from the leopard range nations demonstrates the benefits of their hunting programs. For example, most operating budget revenue for Tanzania's and Zimbabwe's wildlife authorities derives from sport-hunting fees.[76] Two-thirds of the revenue in Namibia's Game Products Trust Fund (used to fund management surveys and anti-poaching, among other things) comes from hunting concessions, which "demonstrates the important role legal hunting plays in conservation."[77] In Mozambique, 60% of hunting revenues are used by the conservation authority to fund operations and anti-poaching, and 20% are directed to local communities.[78]

Land, 125 Biological Conservation 113 (2005); A. Loveridge, C. Packer, A. Dutton, Science and Recreational Hunting of Lions, in B. Dickson et al. (eds.), Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice (2009).

[73] CAMPFIRE Assn., The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program (Dec. 2016), p. 1, 22-25, available at http://campfirezimbabwe.org/index.php/downloads. Note that even operators that do not lease CAMPFIRE Areas maintain community programs, like Bubye Valley and Savé Valley Conservancies and operators leasing Safari Area concessions outside Hwange.

[74] ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. 28-43.

[75] 16 USC § 1533(b)(A)(a)(1). Section 8 of the ESA also encourages "international cooperation." 16 USC §§ 1537 & 1531(a)(5).

[76] TAWA (2016), p. 47-48, 60-61; Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 10.

[77] GPTF Fund Management Office, Report on the Activities of the GPTF: 2012-2016 (Sept. 2016), p. 4-7.

[78] ANAC (2016); ANAC (2017), p. 10-11.

Hunting fees have contributed over $65 million to wildlife management in these four countries in the period 2013-2015.[79] The revenues from leopard hunting have been a critical component of the total.[80] (Unfortunately, this total has been declining due to the FWS suspension of elephant and lion trophy imports.)

37. Sport-hunting revenues fund most government enforcement; for example, in Tanzania, approximately 80% of ordinary government anti-poaching is funded through hunting revenues.[81]

38. Hunting revenues also offset the costs of policing national parks, which typically are not met through entrance fees.[82]

Anti-Poaching Benefits

39. Hunting operators also provide boots on the ground through their own scout teams. They contribute rations, petrol, equipment, and training to government rangers and community scouts, and they may pay salaries for community scouts. These efforts increase anti-poaching coverage and reduce financial pressure on the national wildlife authority by shifting those costs to the private sector.[83]

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[79] Sport Hunting Revenues to the Wildlife Authority (USD)

	2013	2014	2015
Mozambique	$735,568.00	$615,457.00	$721,178.00
Namibia**	$638,505.39	$777,908.22	$995,010.11
Tanzania	$16,723,425.00	$16,277,373.00	$12,971,815.00
Zimbabwe	$5,423,995.00	$5,072,493.00	$3,256,698.00
	$23,521,493.39	$22,743,231.22	$17,944,701.11
** Only the contribution to the GPTF is included			

Note that revenues declined in 2015 and 2016, due to the FWS suspension of elephant trophy imports from Tanzania and Zimbabwe, and the de facto suspension of elephant trophy imports of Zambia and lion trophy imports from all range nations.

[80] Lindsey at al. (2007), p. 458 (leopard and lion generated ~20% of hunting income for Tanzania's wildlife authority); Lindsey et al. (2012), p. 3-6, 8; Southwick Assocs., The Economic Contributions of Hunting-Related Tourism in Eastern and Southern Africa (Nov. 2015), p. 50; A. Jorge, Costs and Benefits of the Presence of Leopards to the Sport-Hunting Industry and Local Communities in the Niassa National Reserve, Mozambique, 00 Conservation Biology (June 2013) Naidoo (2016); ZPWMA (2016) (trophy fees for leopard comprised over 6% of all fees in 2014, and over 8% in 2015); MNRT (2017) ("Approximately US$ 1,400,000 (9%) out of an average US$ 15,400,000.00 that is generated annually for Wildlife Division/TAWA is earned directly from leopard trophy fees").

[81] Tanzania, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015).

[82] IUCN (2016), Case Study 6, p. 14; TAWA (2016); MNRT (2017).

[83] TAWA (2016), p. 16-17 (safari operators "contributed and are contributing substantially to Tanzania's enhanced anti-poaching efforts ... [by providing] funding, equipment, and technical expertise for repairs, transportation, and critical funding for government game scouts as well as their own anti-poaching patrols ... Hunting companies' anti-poaching teams acting in collaboration with the [T]WD's Anti-Poaching Units, remove snares, prevent illegal logging, and arrest poachers in a coordinated and continuous effort."); see also Conservation Imperative, Custodians of the Wilderness: Tanzania (Jan. 13, 2016), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=227; Conservation Imperative, The Fate of the African Lion: Bubye Valley Conservancy (Aug. 4, 2015), available at https://vimeo.com/135337181; Conservation Imperative, Can Hunters Be Conservationists (Coutada 9 Mozambique) (May 1, 2016),

40. For example, in Tanzania, individual operator anti-poaching expenditures are enormous: a sample of 27 operators in 74 concessions contributed more than $6.7 million for anti-poaching in the 2013-2015 period. These contributions included light aircraft to facilitate anti-poaching patrols; vehicles, GPS, and satellite phones to improve ranger coverage and communications; training for village game scouts and government rangers; rewards for information about suspected poachers; and much more.[84] The operators' efforts extend the range of year-round surveillance and resulted in 7,170 patrol days, 1,409 poachers arrested, 6,233 snares and gin traps removed, 171 firearms and 1,557 rounds of ammunition collected, 704 vehicles confiscated, and 1,118 other weapons confiscated (results from 11 operating companies reporting).[85]

41. In Mozambique, operators are reducing poaching and rehabilitating wildlife areas depleted during the 15-year civil war (1977-1992). A few examples: One operator is implementing an anti-poaching plan at a cost of over $100,000 annually. The result has been thirty-fold growth in buffalo, sable, antelope, and other prey. A second operator maintains 40-50 game scouts pursuant to a written anti-poaching plan. Since 2003, scout teams have removed thousands of gin traps, caught on average 150 poachers, and seized numerous rifles. A third operator, on the border with South Africa, is part of the Greater Limpopo TFCA and helped develop the TFCA's anti-poaching strategy. This is crucial collaboration that prevents poachers from killing animals in one country and fleeing across the border.[86]

42. In Zimbabwe, the Dande Anti-Poaching Unit (DAPU) in the Mbire District has been incredibly successful in reducing poaching and growing wildlife populations in the area. In 2015, they collected over 2,300 snares. Through concerted efforts and community engagement, they collected only 1,479 snares in 2016. DAPU maintains 22 company scouts and 18 community scouts, and is wholly funded by hunting revenue and client donations.[87]

CBNRM Benefits

43. Regulated sport hunting in the SADC countries benefits rural communities through revenue-sharing, operator contributions to community projects, employment, and game meat distributions. "In parts of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, and Tanzania, revenues from trophy hunting have resulted in improved attitudes towards wildlife among communities, increased involvement of communities in CBNRM programs, requests to have land included in wildlife management projects, and in some cases increasing wildlife populations."[88] These programs did not exist in 1982, and the leopard is better off now than when it was initially downlisted due to the incentives generated by CBNRM.

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available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=264; Conservation Imperative, Custodians of Wilderness: Zambezi Valley, Zimbabwe (May 5, 2016), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=271; Conservation Imperative, The Fate of the African Lion: Zambia (Aug. 5, 2015), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=118.

[84] Boguslawski (2016).

[85] Boguslawski (2016).

[86] Conservation Imperative, Can Hunters Be Conservationists (Coutada 9 Mozambique) (May 1, 2016), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=264; Southern African Wildlife College, Community Development with Sabie Game Park (2013).

[87] DAPU, Year-End Report (2016); DAPU, Year-End Report (2015); Chiefs, EU in Wildlife Talks, The Herald (Apr. 2, 2016), available at http://www.herald.co.zw/chiefs-eu-in-wildlife-talks/.

[88] Lindsey at al. (2007), p. 463-64.

44. In Namibia, safari hunting revenues are essential to keeping communal conservancies operating. Fifty-two conservancies maintain hunting concessions and employ 158 full-time and 109 part-time staff. In 2015, they generated over N$ 45 million (US$ 3.33 million).[89] This revenue, and the existence of these conservancies, has helped Namibia's leopard population expand.[90] There is a clear link between the use and expanding leopard populations, as the leopard is a key species for hunting in Namibia.[91]

45. By law in Tanzania, hunting operators must provide $5,000 in community assistance per year and per concession. Most operators provide far more voluntarily.[92] From 2013-2015, a sample of 27 operators contributed over $3.13 million in community investment and created over 1,200 permanent jobs and thousands of seasonal jobs in remote areas of the country lacking other means of employment.[93]

46. In Zambia, operators lease concessions from communities in Game Management Areas. They make concession lease payments as well as share 50%+ of animal fees. They provide additional support for infrastructure projects as well. A small sample of four operators invested over $100,000 in community projects in 2015 and contributed an estimated $75,000+ in game meat to villages.[94] During the two-year moratorium on leopard and lion hunting, Zambia's wildlife authority received "lots of complaints from local communities" and human-wildlife conflicts increased, because communities did not receive the tolerance-inducing benefits from sport hunting.[95]

47. In Zimbabwe, CAMPFIRE operates on the basic principle that people are more tolerant of the negative effects of living with wildlife if wildlife has value for them. According to the wildlife authority, "hunting contributes to the conservation [of leopard and other game] via the financial revenue generated, which is ploughed back into conservation of the resource and empowers local communities to invest in their own rural development programs." Operators share revenues pursuant to concession agreements, and contribute game meat and infrastructure projects. "These revenues are used to support a variety of social services that benefit a large proportion of the local community." The revenue level turns on the extent of the local game populations and habitat. Under CAMPFIRE, communities benefit most if their game populations are thriving, which benefits both rural people and wildlife.[96]

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[89] NACSO (2015), p. 51.

[90] A.B. Stein et al., Namibia Large Carnivore Atlas (2012), p. 5 (reflecting 144% growth between 2004 and 2012 at the low end of the estimate (from 5,436 to 13,356 leopard), and 114% growth at the high end of the estimate (from 10,610 to 22,706 leopard)).

[91] Naidoo (2016).

[92] Tanzania, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations (2016) (16)(4).

[93] Boguslawski (2016). A 2012 study predicted "restrictions on lion hunting could potentially reduce the tolerance of communities in some areas ... [and] the funds available for ... community outreach." This prediction is occurring, and the impact is even worse because more than one species is subject to bans or trade barriers. Lindsey at al. (2012), p. 7-8 (also noting that the leopard was even more important than the lion "in financial terms").

[94] M. Boguslawski, Zambia Operators Summary Report (2017); DNPW (2016), p. 27-28, 33-34, 57; see also P.A. White & J.L. Belant, Provisioning of Game Meat to Rural Communities as a Benefit of Sport-Hunting in Zambia, PLoS ONE 10(2) (Feb. 18, 2015).

[95] N. Onishi, A Hunting Ban Saps a Village's Livelihood, The New York Times (Sept. 12, 2015), available at http://www.nytimes.com/2015/09/13/world/a-hunting-ban-saps-a-villages-livelihood.html?_r=0.

[96] DAPU (2015); M. Pieters Safaris, Sustainable Use Benefiting Communities, Blog (Nov. 18, 2015) (contributing over $200,000 annually "straight to the producer communities for community developmental projects"; in 2013-2014, for example, these funds were used for building or repairing five teachers' houses, ten classrooms, and four offices, obtaining school supplies, rehabilitating water infrastructure, constructing feeder roads, obtaining and repairing

Range Nation Views

48. The SACD countries that responded to the status review emphasized the importance of sport hunting to their leopard conservation efforts. For example, Mozambique described the benefits of regulated sport hunting, including generation of approximately $2.1 million in revenue to the wildlife authority and more than $3 million in anti-poaching, community, and block development during 2013 through 2015. Moreover:

> An analysis of the Safari Operator's s Annual Activities Reports shows the following benefits that sport-hunting provides to large carnivores, their habitat and their prey (ANAC 2016):
> a) [D]irect revenues e.g., jobs for local people. Safari Hunting Companies employed more than 800 people in 2015 of which about 40% were seasonal workers. Among these people there were also the anti-poaching teams.
> b) Meat is provided to the local communities. Although is difficult to assess the quantity, it is an important source of protein and increase the tolerance of communities toward wildlife and their understanding of legal regulated harvesting.
> c) [A]ssignment of monetary value to large dangerous carnivores and thus, increased incentive for rural people to tolerate lions outside of National Parks[.]
> d) [I]ncreased financial and logistical support for anti-poaching[.]
> e) [P]rotection of native prey species through decreased bush-meat poaching, Thousands of snares are removed annually by the anti-poaching teams of the hunting operators.
> f) [P]rotection of large carnivores' habitat against land conversion and unsustainable resource extraction e.g., logging and mining[.]
> g) [D]ecreased livestock presence, overgrazing and associated desertification.
> h) [D]ecreased exposure of large carnivores and their prey to domestic diseases from livestock[.][97]

49. Similarly, Tanzania's wildlife authority explained that sport hunting generates crucial funding for wildlife management and enforcement of protected areas, and incentives for "conservation of biodiversity and wellbeing of communities living around protected areas." Among other things:

> Funds generated from tourist safari hunting benefit [species] in Tanzania by:
>
> - Paying for conservation programs;
> - Paying for anti-poaching programs, personnel, and equipment;
> - Providing direct contributions from safari operators to anti-poaching patrols and scouts, and providing early detection and reporting of poaching incidents, all of which benefits the government by shifting these costs to the private sector;
> - Increasing habitat and reducing lion-human conflict by benefiting local communities through Tanzania's growing Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), including by disbursing 75% of the block fee and 70% of the permit fee to WMAs once it is paid by the concessionaire; and

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heavy equipment, and funding traditional ceremonies); ZPWMA, Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 11-22; CAMPFIRE Association (2016); ZPWMA (2016), p. 396-403.

[97] ANAC (2017), p. 10; ANAC (2016), p. 7-8.

- Justifying the preservation of most wildlife habitat and helping fund its management.[98]

50. Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe have each opposed the proposed uplisting and confirmed the leopard is not endangered within their jurisdictions. Range nations are in the best position to monitor, protect, and manage their leopard populations,[99] and Section 4(b)(1) mandates the FWS heavily weight the range nations' information in a listing determination under Section 4. In general, SADC nations are tired of the imposition of trade bans or "stricter domestic measures," and it is time the FWS listens to their concerns. The only impact of an uplisting will be to restrict the import of sport-hunted trophies into the U.S. But as the FWS acknowledged in 1982, after taking into account the views of range nations, "sport-hunting will benefit the species as a whole."[100]

CONCLUSION

The leopard's threatened status should be confirmed because none of the listing factors are met. The leopard is doing even better in the SADC countries now than when it was downlisted in 1982: its habitat is larger and more secure; strictly-protected habitat is reinforced by sustainable use areas like safari areas, communal land, and private ranches or conservancies; utilization is controlled and monitored, which has been repeatedly confirmed by the FWS DSA's yearly non-detriment findings; adequate and up-to-date laws and management plans protect the species; and management of the species is constantly being adapted to address identified risks. This is clear in the on-going review of export quotas, adoption of age limits on offtakes, workshops to assess threat mitigation, and more. The species has benefited from game status by reduced conflicts with humans and livestock. The CBNRM policies that incentivize greater conservation and tolerance by rural communities were all adopted since 1982. It would be inconsistent, and cut against the available information, to uplist a species that is better protected now than when it was downlisted to threatened.

Put simply, in the SADC countries, the leopard is not endangered. The IUCN does not assess it as any more than vulnerable (if even that). The range nations do not consider the leopard to be or want it to be listed as endangered. As in 1982, the best available information demonstrates that regulated hunting benefits the leopard, its prey, rural communities, and private land holders in the countries that depend on hunting as a conservation tool. The correlation is empirically proven: in the SADC countries, wildlife populations (including leopard) are generally stable or increasing, habitat is secure, poaching is controlled, and conflicts are manageable and mitigated.

[98] TAWA (2016); MNRT (2017), p. 10-12.

[99] Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, preamble.

[100] FWS (1982), p. 4209.

BENEFITS OF REGULATED HUNTING FOR LEOPARD (*PANTHERA PARDUS*)

Legal, regulated tourist hunting of African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) benefits the species through mitigation of the primary threats: habitat loss and fragmentation; increased human populations leading to higher incidence of human-wildlife conflict; poaching and illegal wildlife trade; and prey base declines.[i]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is mitigated in part by fully-protected national parks, which provide over 400,000 km^2 of relatively secure habitat for leopard across the six Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries that rely on regulated hunting to sustain their leopard and leopard prey populations.[ii] The national parks are > 30,000 km^2 larger than in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted to "threatened" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and leopard are estimated to be present in most of the parks in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[iii] Regulated hunting revenues help cover the costs of policing these parks, which in most cases do not generate sufficient revenue to cover all enforcement expenses.[iv]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is further mitigated by areas dedicated to regulated hunting. In Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, hunting areas include government reserves, communal wildlife management areas, and private ranches. They are substantially larger than the national parks and represent over 700,000 km^2.[v] Leopard are estimated to be present across almost all hunting areas.[vi]

- **Habitat:** According to the 2016 IUCN *Red List* assessment of leopard, the species' total extant range exceeds 8.5 million km^2, with between 4.3 million and 6.3 million km^2 of range available in Southern and East Africa. Most decline in the leopard's range has occurred in areas where the species is already listed as endangered. It is no accident that the countries where the leopard has no value have declining leopard populations and habitat, while the leopard is "healthiest" in the SADC countries where it is threatened-listed and valued as a tourist-hunted game animal.[vii]

- **Habitat:** Communal wildlife areas are particularly important additional habitat. Community-based natural resource management was in the nascent stages in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted. It is now an important component of wildlife management policies in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and of growing importance in Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, and South Africa. Communal wildlife management areas provide almost 400,000 km^2 in habitat across Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[viii]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Revenue-sharing and infrastructure projects in communal areas funded by hunting revenues also help increase rural communities' tolerance for dangerous game like leopard.[ix] Leopard and similar game are otherwise retaliated against for damage to rural community livelihoods through predation on livestock (and sometimes, community members).[x]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Sustainable use of leopard improves rural community livelihoods, and greatly reduced problem animal control (PAC) in communal areas. In Zimbabwe, from 2011 to 2015, leopard hunts in CAMPFIRE Areas generated almost $500,000 for communities, and there were zero reported PAC offtakes.[xi]

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www.conservationforce.org

- **Illegal Trade:** Illegal commercial trade in leopard parts occurs primarily in the North and West African countries in which the species is listed as endangered. Reports from SADC countries indicate that illegal commercial trade in leopard parts is low, suggesting the species appears to be valued more as regulated trophy trade than for illegal products in those countries.[xii]

- **Prey Base:** The 2016 IUCN *Red List* noted a 24% increase in ungulate species (leopard prey) in Southern Africa. This healthy prey base helps to sustain the healthy leopard population in the SADC. The West and Central African countries facing the highest levels of bushmeat poaching and prey base depletion do not rely on regulated hunting as a basis for their national conservation policies.[xiii]



Photo Credit: Duncan Watson

- **Regulated Hunting:** In the SADC countries, leopard hunting is regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Resolution Conf. 10.14, which sets a maximum annual export quota for each country requesting trade in sport-hunted leopard trophies.[xiv] Compliance with these quotas is overseen by the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee, Standing Committee, and Parties.[xv]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting is further regulated by national laws and policies that have been "beefed up" in the past few years in response to expressed concerns. For example, over the past several years, the SADC countries have invested in greater leopard management, which had not been a prior area of focus because the species was considered so numerous. Among other things, Namibia has been conducting a national leopard survey funded by the government and hunting operators. Zimbabwe held its first workshop on leopard (2012), which led to reduced quotas and increased size limits.[xvi] Tanzania imposed a limit on the length of lawful leopard trophies (2015).[xvii] South Africa imposed a zero quota in 2015 due to the inability to find that leopard hunting offtakes were supported by sufficient data given the country's small population.[xviii] The Southern African range states held their first regional Large Carnivores Workshop in February 2018 to share data and establish common practices and data collection points.

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting offtakes are typically low. In Mozambique, 60 leopard were hunted in 2015, fulfilling half the national CITES export quota. In South Africa, 36 leopard were hunted in in 2015. In Tanzania, 139 leopard were hunted in 2015/2016 from a quota of 500.[xix]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard are on quota in far more countries and on far more blocks than any other species in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[xx] Income from leopard safaris is crucial to both national wildlife authorities, which rely in large part on income from regulated hunting to fund enforcement and management activities,[xxi] and to hunting operators, as leopard hunting generates the second-most income of any species in Tanzania and Zambia, the third-most income in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the fourth-most income in Mozambique.[xxii] Leopard hunts are also required to be fairly long—an average of 14 days (12 in Mozambique, 16 in Tanzania), which generates daily fees that operators reinvest in anti-poaching and management activities. On average, hunting operators invest approximately $80,000 in anti-poaching each year, which reduces the burden on the government wildlife authority and increases protected habitat for leopard and prey species.[xxiii]

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[i] A.B. Stein et al., *Panthera pardus*, IUCN Red List (2016), unpaginated.

[ii] Mozambique: ~88,000 km^2, National Administration for Conservation Areas, *Comment on U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard* (Jan. 2017), p. 3; South African: ~40,000 km^2, South African National Parks, https://www.sanparks.org/about/; Tanzania: ~58,000 km^2, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, *Comment on ESA Status Review of the Africa Leopard (Panthera pardus) in Tanzania* (2017), p. 3; Zambia: ~64,000 km^2, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015); Zimbabwe: ~28,000 km^2, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for Panthera leo in Zimbabwe* (Oct. 2016).

[iii] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[iv] P.A. Lindsey et al., *The Performance of African Protected Areas for Lions and Their Prey*, 209 Biological Conservation (2017), p. 138.

[v] Note the figures are not available for Namibia and South Africa. In South Africa, note that private ranches are almost five times larger than the national parks. Mozambique: ~135,000 km^2 (~1.5 times larger than the national parks), National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Tanzania: ~304,000 km^2 (~5 times larger than the national parks), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia: ~180,000 km^2 (2.8 times larger than the national parks), Country Presentation (2015); Zimbabwe: over 88,000 km^2 (3.1 times larger than the national parks, and without including all conservancies or communal land), Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

[vi] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[vii] Stein (2016).

[viii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Namibian Association of Conservancy Support Organizations, *The State of Community Conservation in Namibia* (2015); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia Country Presentation (2015); CAMPFIRE Association, *Press Statement on Lifting of the Suspension of Elephant Trophy Imports into America* (Nov. 21, 2017), https://www.campfirezimbabwe.org/index.php/news-spotlight/26-press-statement-21-november-2017.

[ix] For example, in Namibia, safari hunting revenues are essential to keeping at least 52 communal conservancies operating and providing over 50,000 km^2 in habitat, over 250 jobs, and over N$ 45 million. NACSO (2015); R. Naidoo et al., *Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia*, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016). In Tanzania, from 2013 to 2015, a sample of 27 hunting operators contributed over $3.1 million in community investment and created over 1,200 permanent jobs. Conservation Force, *Tanzania Operators Summary Report* (2016). In Zimbabwe, CAMPFIRE operates on the basic principle that people are more tolerant of the negative effects of living with wildlife if wildlife has value for them. CAMPFIRE revenues accrue from regulated hunting in communal areas, including leopard hunting, and "are used to support a variety of social services that benefit a large proportion of the local community." CAMPFIRE Association, *The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program* (Dec. 2016).

[x] Lindsey (2016), p. 138; A. Loveridge, C. Packer, A. Dutton, *Science and Recreational Hunting of Lions*, in B. Dickson et al. (eds.), *Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice* (2009).

[xi] Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority & Zimbabwe Professional Hunters and Guides Association, *Proceedings of a Collaborative Workshop on Leopard Management in Zimbabwe* (Mar. 7-8, 2016), p. 28.

[xii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 8; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 6; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Preliminary Non-Detriment Finding Assessment for Leopards in Zimbabwe* (Dec. 2012), p. 9. There is some illegal trade in leopard skins for ceremonial use among members of the Nazareth Baptist Church, but the extent of the trade is difficult to quantify and is being controlled through collaboration of South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs and the non-profit Panthera. C. Torchia, *In South Africa, Conservationists Offer Fake Leopard Hides*, Associated Press (Jan. 28, 2017), http://www.sfgate.com/news/crime/article/In-South-Africa-conservationists-offer-fake-10890867.php.

[xiii] Stein (2016).

[xiv] Res. Conf. 10.14, https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-10-14-R16.pdf.

[xv] Decisions taken at the last Conference of the Parties in October 2016 have prompted range nations to review their current leopard quotas, evidencing the effective oversight of the CITES trade. CITES Conference of the Parties 17, Decisions 17.114-17.117, *Quota for Leopard Hunting Trophies* (2017).

[xvi] Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2012), p. 11.

[xvii] Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations (2015).

[xviii] Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, *Non-Detriment Finding for Leopard (Panthera pardus), South Africa* (Sept. 10, 2015).

[xix] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 5; South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs, pers. comm. (2017); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 8.

[xx] P.A. Lindsey et al., *Lions and the Viability of Trophy Hunting*, 7 PLoS ONE 1 (Jan. 2012), p. 6.

[xxi] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 10-11; Namibian Game Products Trust Fund, *Report on the Activities of the GPTF: 2012-2016* (Sept. 2016), p. 4-7; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 10; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods* (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 10.

[xxii] Lindsey (2012), p. 6.

[xxiii] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017); Conservation Force, *Zambia Operators Summary Report* (2016) Conservation Force (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

ORIGINAL
CN.# 998412073565
APP: 0000341

MAIN PERMIT
RETURN DATE: Monday, April 19, 2021
PERMIT NO. MP-0000270

Station: ARUSHA OFFICE **Start Date:** Sunday, February 28, 2021 **End Date:** Saturday, March 20, 2021 **Package Type:** PREMIUM
Extra Days: 0 **This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to** MATTHEW DONALD CALKINS **of Address** USA **Passport No.** (b) (6)
Who holds Weapon (Type) HYM **Calibre** 450 NE **Maker's No:** (b) (6) **C.A.R No:** 0 **Licence No:** (b) (6) **Dated** 2021-02-16 **Issued At** ARUSHA **Weapon owner & Address** AS ABOVE , **Weapon (Type)** HYM **Calibre** .375 H&H **Maker's No:** (b) (6) **C.A.R No:** 0 **Licence No:** (b) (6) **Dated** 2021-02-16 **Issued At** ARUSHA **Weapon owner & Address** AS ABOVE

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks) LOLKISALE GCA **owned by** RUNGWA GAME SAFARIS (T) LTD **PH** DANIEL MOORE **LICENSE No.** NT201960DAR
Additional Blocks Masai OA W,

SN	SPECIE NAME	QTY PER SPECIES
1	BABOON OLIVE	3
2	BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE	2
3	BUSHBUCK MASAI	1
4	CIVET AFRICAN	1
5	DIKDIK KIRK'S	2
6	DUIKER COMMON	2
7	ELAND PATERSON'S	1
8	GAZELLE GRANT'S	3
9	GENET BLOTCHED	1
10	KARTEBEEST COKE'S	2
11	HYAENA SPOTTED	2
12	IMPALA EAST AFRICAN	4
13	JACKAL COMMON	1
14	JACKAL SIDE STRIPED	1
15	KLIPSPRINGER	1
16	KUDU GREATER	1
17	KUDU LESSER	1
18	LEOPARD	1
19	ORYX FRINGED EARED	1
20	OSTRICH	1
21	PORCUPINE CRESTED	1
22	RATEL (HONEY BADGER)	1
23	REEDBUCK BOHOR	3
24	REEDBUCK MOUNTAIN (CHANDLER'S)	3
25	SERVAL CAT	1
26	STEINBUCK	2
27	SUNI (PYGYM ANTELOPE)	1
28	WARTHOG	3
29	WATERBUCK COMMON	1
30	WILD CAT	1
31	WILDEBEEST EASTERN WHITE BEARDED	3
32	ZEBRA BURCHELL'S	4
33	ZORILLA	1

(b) (6)
Signature of Holder

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
26 FEB 2021
SUSTAINABLE W... ...USHA
P.O. BOX 1541 ARUSH... ...8750

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer.
3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife.
4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep , transfer.

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   Dawn Butler

   (b) (6) [redacted] Larkspur, CO 80118

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

   John Jackson, III of Conservation Force (504) 837-1233, permits@conservationforce.org

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): Male (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:____ Sex (if known):_____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Tanzania, Lolkisale Game Control Area and Masai Open area west

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: March 3rd- March 25th, 2021

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

Rungwa Game Safaris T. Ltd.

P.H.- Mr. Harpreet S. Brar; harpreet@rungwasafaris.com

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

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

N/A

b. Date wildlife was hunted: N/A

c. Approximate age of animal: N/A

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

N/A

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

Have not hunted yet

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: Rungwa Game Safaris T. Ltd.
Address:
Address: Farm 175, Burka area, P.O. Box 13946
City:
State/Province: Arusha
Country, Postal Code: Tanzania

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature (b) (6) Date: 1-12-21

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

CONSERVATION FORCE A FORCE FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

† 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.
CHRISSIE JACKSON
SHANE MAHONEY
RENEE SNIDER
DANENE VAN DER WESTHUYZEN

January 22, 2021

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

RE: Import Application for a leopard trophy
Applicant: Dawn Butler
Date of Hunt: March 3rd – March 25th, 2021
Country: Tanzania

Ms. Harcum,

Enclosed please find a permit application for the importation of a Southern African leopard trophy from Tanzania for Mrs. Dawn Butler. Mrs. Butler is scheduled to hunt with Rungwa Game Safaris and professional hunter, Harpeet Singh Brar in March of this year.

No enhancement documents are needed for leopard import permits however, we have included two fact sheets entitled, "The Benefits of Regulated Hunting for Leopard (Panthera Pardus) and "The Top 50 Reasons that Leopard are not Endangered."

If you have any questions about this import application, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Aimee Korver
Permits Paralegal Conservation Force

cc: Dawn Butler w/ attachments

a. Import permit application 3.200.19
b. Notice of Representation
c. The Benefits of Regulated Hunting for leopard
d. Top 50 reasons that Leopard are not Endangered

3240 S I-10 Service Road W, Suite 200 • Metairie, Louisiana 70001 • USA
Telephone: (504) 837-1233 • Fax (504) 837-1145 • Email: cf@conservationforce.org
www.conservationforce.org

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 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. This authority also may include execution of electronic signatures on my behalf, that may be required for the filing of my import permit application.

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: cf@conservationforce.org

(b) (6) [redacted]

SIGNATURE

Dawn Marie Butler

PRINT FULL NAME

01-12-21

DATE

BENEFITS OF REGULATED HUNTING FOR LEOPARD (*PANTHERA PARDUS*)

Legal, regulated tourist hunting of African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) benefits the species through mitigation of the primary threats: habitat loss and fragmentation; increased human populations leading to higher incidence of human-wildlife conflict; poaching and illegal wildlife trade; and prey base declines.[i]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is mitigated in part by fully-protected national parks, which provide over 400,000 km^2 of relatively secure habitat for leopard across the six Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries that rely on regulated hunting to sustain their leopard and leopard prey populations.[ii] The national parks are > 30,000 km^2 larger than in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted to "threatened" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and leopard are estimated to be present in most of the parks in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[iii] Regulated hunting revenues help cover the costs of policing these parks, which in most cases do not generate sufficient revenue to cover all enforcement expenses.[iv]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is further mitigated by areas dedicated to regulated hunting. In Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, hunting areas include government reserves, communal wildlife management areas, and private ranches. They are substantially larger than the national parks and represent over 700,000 km^2.[v] Leopard are estimated to be present across almost all hunting areas.[vi]

- **Habitat:** According to the 2016 IUCN *Red List* assessment of leopard, the species' total extant range exceeds 8.5 million km^2, with between 4.3 million and 6.3 million km^2 of range available in Southern and East Africa. Most decline in the leopard's range has occurred in areas where the species is already listed as endangered. It is no accident that the countries where the leopard has no value have declining leopard populations and habitat, while the leopard is "healthiest" in the SADC countries where it is threatened-listed and valued as a tourist-hunted game animal.[vii]

- **Habitat:** Communal wildlife areas are particularly important additional habitat. Community-based natural resource management was in the nascent stages in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted. It is now an important component of wildlife management policies in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and of growing importance in Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, and South Africa. Communal wildlife management areas provide almost 400,000 km^2 in habitat across Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[viii]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Revenue-sharing and infrastructure projects in communal areas funded by hunting revenues also help increase rural communities' tolerance for dangerous game like leopard.[ix] Leopard and similar game are otherwise retaliated against for damage to rural community livelihoods through predation on livestock (and sometimes, community members).[x]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Sustainable use of leopard improves rural community livelihoods, and greatly reduced problem animal control (PAC) in communal areas. In Zimbabwe, from 2011 to 2015, leopard hunts in CAMPFIRE Areas generated almost $500,000 for communities, and there were zero reported PAC offtakes.[xi]

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- **Illegal Trade:** Illegal commercial trade in leopard parts occurs primarily in the North and West African countries in which the species is listed as endangered. Reports from SADC countries indicate that illegal commercial trade in leopard parts is low, suggesting the species appears to be valued more as regulated trophy trade than for illegal products in those countries.[xii]

- **Prey Base:** The 2016 IUCN *Red List* noted a 24% increase in ungulate species (leopard prey) in Southern Africa. This healthy prey base helps to sustain the healthy leopard population in the SADC. The West and Central African countries facing the highest levels of bushmeat poaching and prey base depletion do not rely on regulated hunting as a basis for their national conservation policies.[xiii]

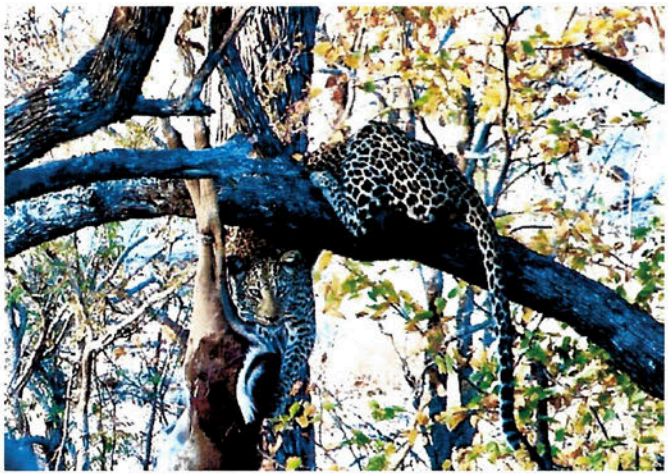


Photo Credit: Duncan Watson

- **Regulated Hunting:** In the SADC countries, leopard hunting is regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Resolution Conf. 10.14, which sets a maximum annual export quota for each country requesting trade in sport-hunted leopard trophies.[xiv] Compliance with these quotas is overseen by the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee, Standing Committee, and Parties.[xv]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting is further regulated by national laws and policies that have been "beefed up" in the past few years in response to expressed concerns. For example, over the past several years, the SADC countries have invested in greater leopard management, which had not been a prior area of focus because the species was considered so numerous. Among other things, Namibia has been conducting a national leopard survey funded by the government and hunting operators. Zimbabwe held its first workshop on leopard (2012), which led to reduced quotas and increased size limits.[xvi] Tanzania imposed a limit on the length of lawful leopard trophies (2015).[xvii] South Africa imposed a zero quota in 2015 due to the inability to find that leopard hunting offtakes were supported by sufficient data given the country's small population.[xviii] The Southern African range states held their first regional Large Carnivores Workshop in February 2018 to share data and establish common practices and data collection points.

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting offtakes are typically low. In Mozambique, 60 leopard were hunted in 2015, fulfilling half the national CITES export quota. In South Africa, 36 leopard were hunted in in 2015. In Tanzania, 139 leopard were hunted in 2015/2016 from a quota of 500.[xix]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard are on quota in far more countries and on far more blocks than any other species in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[xx] Income from leopard safaris is crucial to both national wildlife authorities, which rely in large part on income from regulated hunting to fund enforcement and management activities,[xxi] and to hunting operators, as leopard hunting generates the second-most income of any species in Tanzania and Zambia, the third-most income in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the fourth-most income in Mozambique.[xxii] Leopard hunts are also required to be fairly long—an average of 14 days (12 in Mozambique, 16 in Tanzania), which generates daily fees that operators reinvest in anti-poaching and management activities. On average, hunting operators invest approximately $80,000 in anti-poaching each year, which reduces the burden on the government wildlife authority and increases protected habitat for leopard and prey species.[xxiii]

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[i] A.B. Stein et al., *Panthera pardus*, IUCN Red List (2016), unpaginated.

[ii] Mozambique: ~88,000 km^2, National Administration for Conservation Areas, *Comment on U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard* (Jan. 2017), p. 3; South African: ~40,000 km^2, South African National Parks, https://www.sanparks.org/about/; Tanzania: ~58,000 km^2, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, *Comment on ESA Status Review of the Africa Leopard (Panthera pardus) in Tanzania* (2017), p. 3; Zambia: ~64,000 km^2, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015); Zimbabwe: ~28,000 km^2, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for Panthera leo in Zimbabwe* (Oct. 2016).

[iii] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[iv] P.A. Lindsey et al., *The Performance of African Protected Areas for Lions and Their Prey*, 209 Biological Conservation (2017), p. 138.

[v] Note the figures are not available for Namibia and South Africa. In South Africa, note that private ranches are almost five times larger than the national parks. Mozambique: ~135,000 km^2 (~1.5 times larger than the national parks), National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Tanzania: ~304,000 km^2 (~5 times larger than the national parks), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia: ~180,000 km^2 (2.8 times larger than the national parks), Country Presentation (2015); Zimbabwe: over 88,000 km^2 (3.1 times larger than the national parks, and without including all conservancies or communal land), Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

[vi] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[vii] Stein (2016).

[viii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Namibian Association of Conservancy Support Organizations, *The State of Community Conservation in Namibia* (2015); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia Country Presentation (2015); CAMPFIRE Association, *Press Statement on Lifting of the Suspension of Elephant Trophy Imports into America* (Nov. 21, 2017), https://www.campfirezimbabwe.org/index.php/news-spotlight/26-press-statement-21-november-2017.

[ix] For example, in Namibia, safari hunting revenues are essential to keeping at least 52 communal conservancies operating and providing over 50,000 km^2 in habitat, over 250 jobs, and over N$ 45 million. NACSO (2015); R. Naidoo et al., *Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia*, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016). In Tanzania, from 2013 to 2015, a sample of 27 hunting operators contributed over $3.1 million in community investment and created over 1,200 permanent jobs. Conservation Force, *Tanzania Operators Summary Report* (2016). In Zimbabwe, CAMPFIRE operates on the basic principle that people are more tolerant of the negative effects of living with wildlife if wildlife has value for them. CAMPFIRE revenues accrue from regulated hunting in communal areas, including leopard hunting, and "are used to support a variety of social services that benefit a large proportion of the local community." CAMPFIRE Association, *The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program* (Dec. 2016).

[x] Lindsey (2016), p. 138; A. Loveridge, C. Packer, A. Dutton, *Science and Recreational Hunting of Lions*, in B. Dickson et al. (eds.), *Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice* (2009).

[xi] Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority & Zimbabwe Professional Hunters and Guides Association, *Proceedings of a Collaborative Workshop on Leopard Management in Zimbabwe* (Mar. 7-8, 2016), p. 28.

[xii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 8; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 6; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Preliminary Non-Detriment Finding Assessment for Leopards in Zimbabwe* (Dec. 2012), p. 9. There is some illegal trade in leopard skins for ceremonial use among members of the Nazareth Baptist Church, but the extent of the trade is difficult to quantify and is being controlled through collaboration of South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs and the non-profit Panthera. C. Torchia, *In South Africa, Conservationists Offer Fake Leopard Hides*, Associated Press (Jan. 28, 2017), http://www.sfgate.com/news/crime/article/In-South-Africa-conservationists-offer-fake-10890867.php.

[xiii] Stein (2016).

[xiv] Res. Conf. 10.14, https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-10-14-R16.pdf.

[xv] Decisions taken at the last Conference of the Parties in October 2016 have prompted range nations to review their current leopard quotas, evidencing the effective oversight of the CITES trade. CITES Conference of the Parties 17, Decisions 17.114-17.117, *Quota for Leopard Hunting Trophies* (2017).

[xvi] Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2012), p. 11.

[xvii] Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations (2015).

[xviii] Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, *Non-Detriment Finding for Leopard (Panthera pardus), South Africa* (Sept. 10, 2015).

[xix] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 5; South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs, pers. comm. (2017); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 8.

[xx] P.A. Lindsey et al., *Lions and the Viability of Trophy Hunting*, 7 PLoS ONE 1 (Jan. 2012), p. 6.

[xxi] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 10-11; Namibian Game Products Trust Fund, *Report on the Activities of the GPTF: 2012-2016* (Sept. 2016), p. 4-7; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 10; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods* (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 10.

[xxii] Lindsey (2012), p. 6.

[xxiii] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017); Conservation Force, *Zambia Operators Summary Report* (2016) Conservation Force (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

TOP FIFTY REASONS THE LEOPARD IS NOT ENDANGERED
IN THE COUNTRIES WHERE IT IS CURRENTLY LISTED AS THREATENED

In July 2016, animal rights organizations submitted a petition to reclassify or "uplist" the African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) from "threatened" to "endangered" under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).[1] Leopard are already listed as endangered in North, West, and parts of Central and East Africa, but in 1982, the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) downlisted the species in Southern and parts of Central and East Africa. In this region, the FWS recognized that the leopard was sufficiently protected by national and international laws and was likely to benefit from sustainable use through regulated sport hunting.[2] In its determination, the FWS considered the views of range nations that supported the downlisting.[3]

In November 2016, the FWS found that an uplisting may be warranted due to habitat loss, overutilization, inadequate regulatory mechanisms, and other considerations.[4] The FWS opened a 60-day status review. Four leopard range nations responded to the review and opposed uplisting of the leopard to endangered. Conservation Force and partner organizations including Dallas Safari Club, DSC Foundation, Houston Safari Club, Shikar-Safari Club International, Shikar-Safari International Foundation, African Professional Hunters Association, International Professional Hunters Association, and Professional Hunters Association of South Africa submitted a 38-page comment opposing the uplisting and supported by 124 attachments.[5]

Here, we summarize the points in our comment and the new developments and information which further demonstrate that the leopard is ***not*** endangered in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, particularly those that depend on regulated sport hunting as a conservation tool.[6] The leopard population and habitat is "healthiest" in this region. Threatened-listed leopard are better protected today than when they were downlisted in 1982. Uplisting would obstruct range nation conservation efforts and be detrimental to the leopard's current continued survival.

The leopard's habitat is secure in the SADC countries (ESA Factor A).

1. The leopard's habitat in Southern and East Africa is extensive. A growing portion of it is protected from human intervention. Fully protected national parks in the SADC countries of Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe alone cover over 409,000 km^2.[7] This area is more than

[1] Available at docket FWS-HQ-ES-2016-0131 on https://www.Regulations.gov.

[2] FWS, Threatened Status for the Leopard in Southern Africa, 47 Fed. Reg. 4204-01 (Jan. 28, 1982), p. 4207.

[3] Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe responded in support of downlisting.

[4] FWS, 90-Day Findings on Three Petitions, 81 Fed. Reg. 86315 (Nov. 30, 2016), p. 86317.

[5] Available at http://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/87ac64_eb9e31378e85417d9e04a36bafb467c7.pdf.

[6] The SADC includes Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This analysis focuses on the countries that export sport-hunted leopard trophies: Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

[7] Republic of Mozambique, National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC), Comment on U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard (Jan. 2017), p. 3; United Republic of Tanzania, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNRT) et al., Comment on ESA Status Review of the Africa Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) in Tanzania (2017), p. 3; IUCN/UN Protected Planet, Website, available at http://protectedplanet.net; South African National Parks, Website, available at https://www.sanparks.org/about/; Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA), Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for *Panthera leo* in Zimbabwe (Oct. 2016); Zambia, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015).

32,000 km^2 ***larger*** than in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted to threatened, due to the gazetting or expansion of national parks.[8] This habitat provides "strongholds" in which the leopard is at minimal risk of anthropogenic mortality, and mitigates the primary threat of habitat loss to leopard in the SADC countries.[9]

2. The leopard's range also covers protected areas dependent on sustainable use and regulated hunting like safari areas, communal land, and conservancies. In Southern and parts of East Africa, these areas are ***substantially*** larger than the national parks.[10] For instance, Mozambique's coutadas, community programs, Niassa Reserve buffer areas, and game farms are 1.5 times larger than the national parks/ reserves.[11] South Africa's game ranches are five times larger than the national parks and almost three times the size of national and provincial parks together.[12] Tanzania's Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, Open Areas, Communal Wildlife Management Areas, and Forest Reserves are five times larger than the national parks.[13] Zambia's Game Management Areas and ranches are almost three times the size of the national parks.[14] And Zimbabwe's Safari Areas, CAMPFIRE Areas, Forest Areas, and private conservancies are almost four times larger.[15] Although loss and degradation of habitat due to illegal logging, charcoal production, mining, agriculture, and livestock grazing occurs in the SADC countries (and other countries) and is the primary cause of declines in wildlife populations, hunting revenues incentivize protection of huge areas for the leopard and its prey base.[16] That habitat is at risk makes the amount of protected and available habitat that much more important.

If the national parks of Botswana (44,788 km^2) and Malawi (10,908 km^2) are included, the leopard's fully protected range increases to over 454,000 km^2.

[8] Newly gazetted or expanded national parks include but are not limited to: Limpopo (10,000 km^2) and Magoe (3,559 km^2) in Mozambique; Bwabwata (6,277 km^2), Khaudum (3,842 km^2), and Mudumu (716 km^2) in Namibia; Richtersveld (1,703 km^2) in South Africa; and Lower Zambezi (4,092 km^2) and Nsumbu (2,063 km^2) in Zambia. Protected Planet.

[9] L.H. Swanepoel et al., Survival Rates and Causes of Mortality of Leopards *Panthera pardus* in Southern Africa, Oryx (2014).

[10] A 2007 study found 22% more habitat was protected for hunting (~1.4 million km^2) than in national parks and non-use Protected Areas. P. Lindsey et al., Economic and Conservation Significance of the Trophy Hunting Industry in Sub-Saharan Africa, 134 Biological Conservation 455 (2007), p. 457 ("financial incentives from trophy hunting effectively more than double the land area that is used for wildlife conservation, relative to what would be conserved relying on national parks alone"). The percentage is now likely much higher, given huge expansion in communal conservancies/ Wildlife Management Areas and private conservancies/ranches. For instance, Namibia's conservancies have tripled since 2004, from 35,000 to over 100,000 km^2.

[11] ANAC (2017), p. 3.

[12] PHASA, South Africa—The Economics of Hunting (2012), available at http://www.phasa.co.za/general/ economics-of-hunting.html.

[13] MNRT (2017), p. 2-3.

[14] Ministry of Tourism and Arts/Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Enhancement and Non-Detriment Findings for African Lion Sport Hunting in Zambia (May 2016), p. 33.

[15] ZPWMA (2016); ZPWMA, Preliminary Non-Detriment Finding Assessment for Leopards in Zimbabwe (Dec. 2012), p. 19.

[16] These areas are rarely counted in assessments of "protected areas" because sustainable use is permitted, and many sources only include "strictly protected" IUCN Categories I-IV (e.g., national parks and reserves) and not Category VI, referring to "Protected area[s] with sustainable use of natural resources." E.g., A.P. Jacobsen et al., Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Status, Distribution, and the Research Efforts Across Its Range, PeerJ 4:e1974 (May 4, 2016).

3. Moreover, the leopard's range is greater now than in 1982 because of the rise of community wildlife management. In the past twenty years, the SADC countries maintaining the world's largest leopard populations have developed community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programs to link improved rural livelihoods with increased wildlife populations. These programs expand available habitat and reduce conflicts by creating positive conservation incentives.[17] Communal areas protect almost 475,000 km^2 of habitat across Mozambique, Namibia (Conservancies), Tanzania (Communal Wildlife Management Areas), Zambia (Game Management Areas (GMAs)), and Zimbabwe (Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE)).[18]

4. In addition to expanding habitat on communal lands, the devolution of wildlife management authority has increased private ownership of wildlife, especially in South Africa, where over 200,000 km^2 of game ranches have recovered listed species like the bontebok.[19] Similarly, Zimbabwe's conservancies were former cattle ranches that were converted to wildlife. Two examples, Savé Valley and Bubye Valley Conservancies, protect over 6,670 km^2, and have staff biologists and secure leopard populations.[20]

5. The leopard's secure range is further expanding in Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs). These are "large ecological regions that straddle the boundaries of two or more countries encompassing one or more Protected Areas and multiple resource use areas ... founded with the aim of collaboratively managing shared natural and cultural resources."[21] In the SADC, six TFCAs are in place under treaties, six are developing through Memoranda of Understanding, and six are in the planning stages.[22] TFCAs did not exist in 1982, when the FWS downlisted the leopard, but "[a]t least 12 million hectares of new land has been designated for conservation" since TFCAs began.[23] This political, legal, and conservation commitment is an example of mitigation of the risk of habitat loss and degradation and is one of many reasons the leopard is not endangered in the SADC.

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[17] IUCN, Informing Decisions on Trophy Hunting, Case Study 5 (Apr. 2016), p. 13, available at https://www.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_informingdecisionsontrophyhuntingv1.pdf.

[18] MNRT (2017), p. 2; DNPW (2016), p. 16; Republic of Mozambique, Non-Detriment Findings for *Panthera leo* (Africa Lion) Sport Hunting in Mozambique (Oct. 2016), p. 15; Namibian Assn. of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO), The State of Community Conservation in Namibia: A Review of Communal Conservancies, Community Forests, and Other CBNRM Initiatives (2015), p. 10; R. Naidoo et al., Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016); M. Nkwame, 17 New Wildlife Areas Establishment in Offing, Daily News (July 2, 2015); WWF-Tanzania, Tanzania's Wildlife Management Areas (2012/2013), p. 11; USAID, Tanzania Wildlife Management Areas, Final Evaluation Report (July 15, 2013), p. 12.

[19] PHASA (2012), p. 6-7.

[20] IUCN (2016), Case Study 4, p. 12; ZPWMA & Zimbabwe Professional Hunters & Guides Assn., Workshop Report: Leopard Management in Zimbabwe (Mar. 2016), p. 10-15; see also P.J. Funston et al., Insights into the Management of Large Carnivores for Profitable Wildlife-Based Land Uses in African Savannas, PLoS ONE 8(3) (Mar. 20, 2013), available at http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0059044.

[21] SADC, TFCAs, available at http://www.sadc.int/themes/natural-resources/transfrontier-conservation-areas/; see also SADC, Transfrontier Conservation Areas (2016), p. 1.

[22] SADC (2016), p. 4-39; World Bank, Conservation and Development in Mozambique, Lessons from the Transfrontier Conservation Areas Program and New Perspectives for the MozBio Program (2015).

[23] J. Hanks & W. Myburgh, The Evolution and Progression of Transfrontier Conservation Areas in the Southern African Development Community, Ch. 9, p. 15.

6. The 2016 IUCN *Red List* does not find the leopard to be "endangered" throughout its range. It assesses the species as "vulnerable." Moreover, in Southern and East Africa, the relevant subspecies (*Panthera pardus pardus*) is assessed to be "potentially vulnerable"—a ***question***, not a conclusion. The *Red List* recognizes leopard populations in Southern Africa as the "healthiest."[24]

7. According to the *Red List*, the leopard's extant range has declined but still exceeds 8.5 million km^2, with between 4.3 million and 6.3 million km^2 of range available in Southern and East Africa. This estimate is 2.6 to 3.8 times ***larger*** than the range available for the threatened-listed African lion.[25] Most decline in the leopard's range has occurred ***in areas where the species is already listed as endangered***.[26] ESA Factor A does not support an uplisting for the threatened-listed populations.

8. The source on which the petition relies is not the best available information as it compares "historic" habitat, defined as ***1750***, to current habitat. Approximately 270 years is far too long of a time lapse to provide a fair point of comparison and does not provide a useful model for the present.[27]

9. The leopard's current secure habitat can be threatened by over-regulation and trade bans that reduce the benefits and incentives for landholders (including governments) to maintain the land for wildlife.[28] It is no accident that the countries where the leopard has no value have declining leopard populations and habitat, while the leopard is "healthiest" in the SADC countries where it is threatened-listed, and valued as a tourist-hunted game animal.[29] The petitioned uplisting would act as a disincentive and be detrimental to the species.

10. The SADC countries have expressed concern that uplisting will diminish habitat and result in habitat conversion for livestock grazing and subsistence farming. In response to the status review, the wildlife authorities of Tanzania pointed out:

> Leopard is among valuable trophy species that attract the majority of trophy hunters to Tanzania and, therefore, its contribution to survival of the trophy hunting industry cannot be understated (Wildlife Division Database). The protection of leopard habitats and strong holds is incentivized by financial returns realized through trophy hunting. It can, therefore, be predicted that the move to ban hunting of the species will likely create disincentives for Government and local communities to protect the leopard and its natural habitat ...

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[24] A.B. Stein et al., *Panthera pardus*, IUCN Red List (2016).

[25] H. Bauer et al, *Panthera leo*, IUCN Red List (2015 rev. 2016) (extant range for lion estimated at 1,654,375 km^2). It would be inconsistent to list the lion as threatened, but then up-list a species with higher population estimates and greater variation in range and prey base.

[26] IUCN Red List (2016).

[27] Jacobsen et al. (2016), p. 3; ANAC (2016), p. 5 ("In particular the Jacobson et al. (2016) assessment seems to be of little value because it is discussing 'historic' range loss, and it defines 'historic' as 1750! So it is difficult to see how that helps advise practical conservation, but it makes for sensational numbers about extensive range loss. As discussed in point 12 in Mozambique more than 74% of mainland is still covered by natural habitats.").

[28] Lindsey et al. (2012), p. 7.

[29] E.g., IUCN Red List (2016); FWS, General Advice on Import of Sport-Hunted Trophies of Leopards (*Panthera pardus*) from the Republic of Mozambique for the Calendar Year 2015 (Sept. 28, 2015), p. 2 ¶ 2 ("In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, the leopard is still numerous and even thriving in some areas, while in North Africa the species is on the verge of extinction.").

> Listing the leopard as endangered under the US Endangered Species Act will have detrimental impact not only to the economy of Tanzania, but also to conservation of biodiversity and wellbeing of communities living around protected areas ... [Since the FWS closed import of elephant trophies from Tanzania,] Concessions ... totaling more than 73,000 km^2 have been returned to the Wildlife Division in 2016 by several hunting operators, that without clients cannot afford anymore the costs of maintaining these vast areas in a wild and pristine condition. The number is growing as we are writing this response. These 73,000 km^2 cannot be transformed into photo tourism areas as they are mostly pristine wilderness with no infrastructure. Without operating or anti-poaching funds from the Safari Operators, the habitat is already disappearing and in short order, this land will be occupied by livestock, people, and snares.
>
> The crucial contributions of Safari operators to conservation in Tanzania are under threat.[30]

This is an avoidable threat, as long as the FWS continued to acknowledge that tourist sport hunting of leopard secures necessary habitat and prey base.

The leopard is sustainably utilized for recreational purposes and is not excessively utilized for scientific or commercial purposes in the SADC countries (ESA Factor B).

11. The leopard was initially ESA-listed due to concern for the "drastic" legal commercial trade in leopard skins. For instance, "in 1968 and 1969 alone, over 17,000 leopard hides were imported into the United States."[31] The U.S. trade immediately stopped with ESA listing, and the legal international commercial trade in skins ceased when the leopard was listed on Appendix I of CITES in 1975. That trade is not of concern today.

12. The leopard is well protected by listing on Appendix I, which prohibits commercial trade. This listing also prohibits legal non-commercial trade unless the exporting and importing countries each find the trade is not detrimental to the survival of the species.[32]

13. Trade in hunting trophies is further limited by CITES Res. Conf. 10.14, which sets a maximum annual export quota for each country requesting trade in sport-hunted leopard trophies.[33] Compliance with the quotas is overseen by the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee, Standing Committee, and Parties. Decisions taken at the last Conference of the Parties in October 2016 have requested range nations

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[30] MNRT (2017), p. 10-11.

[31] FWS, Proposed Threatened Status for the Leopard in Sub-Saharan Africa, 45 Fed. Reg. 19007 (Mar. 24, 1980), p. 19008 (leopard listed "primarily because of overutilization for commercial purposes and modification of habitat").

[31] FWS (1980), p. 19008; Dep't of Interior, News Release, Leopard in Southern Africa Reclassified to "Threatened" Species (Jan. 29, 1982).

[32] Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, art. III.

[33] The leopard was listed when CITES went into force, and the listing "was not wholly based on documented scientific data." FWS (2015), p. 4 ¶ 15. The series of resolutions culminating in 10.14 were adopted by the CITES Parties at the request of range states, to establish and control the trade in sport-hunting trophies. The Parties agreed to maximum export quotas and have reviewed and revised those quotas over time. E.g., Review of Resolution Conf. 6.9, Doc. 7.28 (1989); Trade in Leopard Skins, CoP5 Doc. 5.23 (1985); Draft Resolution from Zambia, Trade in Leopard Trophies, CoP5 Doc. 5.23.1 (1985); Summary, 1st Session of Committee I 5 Oct. 2004, CoP13 Com. I Rep. 1 (Rev. 1) (2004); Summary Record of the Second Session of Committee I 5 June 2007, CoP14 Com. I Rep. 2 (Rev. 1) (2007).

review their current leopard quotas.[34] The review is in progress and several nations are improving their monitoring and quota-setting, which further ensures the non-detriment of offtakes and exports, and demonstrates the adequacy of this regulatory mechanism. In short, this trade is highly regulated, and that regulation is both sufficient and responsive. The risk of overutilization having a population-level effect on the species does not exist given this system.

14. Further, the number of trophies in trade is well below the quotas approved by the CITES Parties. The petition substantially overstates trade by citing to a "gross imports" output, which reflects the highest reported quantity of imports and exports.[35] Even at this highest possible level, annual trade represents only 1,019 sport-hunted trophies of leopard—less than 39% of the approved export quota (2,648). A more conservative, yet still overstated analysis, estimates the ***total*** number of leopard (bodies, skins, trophies, and live animals) in international trade at 659-855 per year.[36] This result is one-third lower than the Petition's estimates, and represents only 25% to 32% of the total approved export quota.

15. Actual leopard offtakes are even lower than this conservative estimate. Hunting offtakes reported by Mozambique (60 in 2015), South Africa (36 in 2015), and Tanzania (139 in 2015) are far below the trade database estimates, and only half of each country's respective CITES export quota, or less: ~50% for Mozambique (120 leopard trophies), ~24% for South Africa (150), and ~28% for Tanzania (500).[37]

16. The leopard is further protected by FWS implementation of CITES. In compliance with the Convention, and each year since 1982, the FWS' Division of Scientific Authority (DSA) has made a finding that the import of sport-hunted trophies is not detrimental to the leopard's survival in the wild before allowing those imports. The DSA has had no difficulty making these findings, using the "best available scientific and management information" and "best available biological information."[38] The second listing factor,

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[34] CoP17, Decs. 17.114-17.117, Quota for Leopard Hunting Trophies (2017) ("Parties, which have quotas, established under Res. Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting."). Note that even non-SADC countries with threatened-listed leopard populations are reviewing the status of their export quotas. At the most recent Animals Committee meeting (July 2016), Uganda noted that it has commissioned a report on the status of the leopard and is implementing a national Large Carnivores Action Plan (2015), with support of the Wildlife Conservation Society. It has developed sustainable hunting procedures, carefully enforces its quota, and only sets a national offtake quota of 10 leopard. Kenya noted that the country does not export leopard trophies; however, Kenya employs a management strategy for large carnivores and, since 2014, has new wildlife legislation to even more effectively protect at-risk species.

[35] The *Guide to Using the CITES Trade Database* counsels against using "gross imports" to estimate international trade levels, as the petition does, because this format calculates the highest number of items that could possibly have been traded. In this way, "gross imports" is substantially overstated. Available at https://trade.cites.org/cites_trade_guidelines/en-CITES_Trade_Database_Guide.pdf.

[36] Conservation Force prepared an independent assessment of the level of trade in leopard parts and products using the recommended "Comparative Tabulation" format. Note, however, Comparative Tabulation is still an overstated estimate because of differences in how exporting and importing countries report trade figures.

[37] ANAC (2017), p. 5; South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), pers. comm.; MNRT (2017), p. 8.

[38] FWS, Importation of Leopard Trophies (June 10, 1982), p. 1; FWS, General Advice on Imports of Sport-Hunted Trophies of Leopards (*Panthera pardus*) from Seven Range States for the Calendar Year 2016 (Apr. 14, 2016), p. 1-11.

overutilization, can***not*** be satisfied here because the DSA has repeatedly confirmed the trade in sport-hunted trophies is ***not*** detrimental and is therefore sustainable.

17. Illegal commercial trade in leopard parts occurs primarily in the North and West African countries in which the species is listed as endangered.[39] The SADC countries indicate that illegal commercial trade in leopard parts is low.[40] The species is valued more as regulated trophy trade than for illegal products in those countries. The one possible exception is South Africa, where leopard skins are valued for use in religious practices and may be illegally harvest. However, that illegal use is being controlled by the South African government in partnership with NGOs like Panthera, which distributed 14,000 synthetic leopard skins to reduce reliance on wild leopard skins.[41]

18. Isolated cases of poaching or overharvest are not significant at the population level and do not have a population-level negative effect. They are not sufficient to endanger the leopard, which can recover quickly from isolated declines due to high fecundity and its ability to inhabit a diverse range of habitat and subsist on an "extremely catholic" prey base including everything from insects to small mammals, large ungulates, and domestic livestock and pets.[42] This all adds to the species resilience and tolerance of utilization.

Existing regulatory mechanisms are more than adequate to ensure utilization is sustainable and the leopard is properly managed in the SADC countries (ESA Factor D).

19. Sport hunting in the SADC countries is regulated and monitored by robust national conservation laws and CITES processes. These laws and regulations have been enacted since the leopard was downlisted in 1982, which indicates these regulatory mechanisms are much more than adequate to protect the species. For instance, the conservation laws of Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe were enacted in the 1990s or 2000s—more recently than the leopard was downlisted. The CITES Secretariat rates each country's laws as "Category I"—the same category as the ESA.[43]

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[39] The sources cited by the FWS's 90-Day Finding largely focus on West and North Africa—where the leopard is already listed as endangered. Only two sources come from Southern Africa. In one, the leopard was caught in a bushmeat snare, but that poaching was not clearly related to commercial trade in leopard parts. The only relevant source from the SADC discusses poaching in South Africa, which may be related to a religious practice in that country and is not considered widespread.

[40] ANAC (2017), p. 8; MNRT (2017), p. 6; ZPWMA (2012), p. 9.

[41] Public education has also been prioritized to reduce use and possible poaching of real leopard skins. However, it should be noted that the age of many of the skins used in religious practices is unknown. C. Torchia, In South Africa, Conservationists Offer Fake Leopard Hides, Associated Press (Jan. 28, 2017), http://www.sfgate.com/news/crime/article/In-South-Africa-conservationists-offer-fake-10890867.php.

[42] K. Nowell & P. Jackson, Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan for Wild Cats (IUCN 1996), p. 25, 28 ("Martin & deMeulenaer (1988) simulated the effects of high harvests on leopards ... their model also indicated that even very high offtakes ... had produced only a slight decline ... [t]hey considered leopard to be generally resilient to harvest up to a critical threshold, which varies with density."); FWS (2015), p. 2 ¶ 7; IUCN Red List (2016); C. Owen et al., Copulatory Parameters and Reproductive Success of Wild Leopards in South Africa, 91 Journal of Mammalogy 1178-87 (Oct. 15 2010), available at https://academic.oup.com/jmammal/article/91/5/1178/901082.

[43] CITES Secretariat, National Laws for Implementation of the Convention, CoP17 Doc. 22 & Annex 3 (2016), available at https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/17/WorkingDocs/E-CoP17-22-A3-R1.pdf.

20. These regulatory mechanisms are more than adequate to protect the species and are constantly being reviewed and updated accordingly. Although Namibia's Conservation Ordinance and the conservancy amendment were enacted in the mid-1990s, the Ordinance has been amended, most recently in 2017, to respond to emerging management issues. This amendment increases the penalties for poaching of specially protected species.[44] South Africa also adopted its governing law, the National Environmental Management Act, in the late 1990s and has updated its regulations governing Threatened or Protected Species and CITES Implementation in 2007 and 2010. In 2017, South Africa published draft Norms and Standards governing leopard hunting for public comment.[45] Zimbabwe enacted its fundamental Parks and Wildlife Act, Ch. 20:14, which devolved use rights to communal land holders (the basis for current CBNRM programs) in 1996.[46] Since then, it has developed regulations to implement an age-based off-take policy.[47] The FWS has previously concluded that these countries maintain strong regulation of wildlife management and enforcement.[48]

21. Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia have each adopted new conservation laws/regulations in the last two years. In 2014 and 2017, Mozambique adopted and amended a Conservation Law to increase the penalties for poaching, streamline natural resource management, and codify sharing of hunting fees and the conditions for gazetting new Community Conservation Areas. These amendments modernize the country's wildlife policies and reflect a heavy emphasis on law enforcement and anti-poaching. It is expected that Mozambique's laws will now be rated "Category I" by the CITES Secretariat.[49]

22. Tanzania updated its Conservation Act in 2009, its Wildlife Management Area regulations in 2013, and its Tourist Hunting regulations as recently as 2015 and 2017. Among other things, Tanzania increased the benefits-sharing for communities in Wildlife Management Areas and set a minimum size for lawful leopard trophy exports. To ensure sufficient anti-poaching resources, Tanzania reinstated the Selous revenue retention system, which retains 50% of revenues from hunting in the Reserve to management and law enforcement within the Reserve.[50] The CITES Secretariat is also expected to assess Tanzania's legislation as Category I.[51] Like Mozambique, Zambia updated its wildlife law in 2015 and transferred the former wildlife authority to a government department supported by a dedicated wildlife fund. In 2016, several Statutory Instruments, including one governing the hunting of Big Cats, were drafted.[52]

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[44] The Conservation Ordinance and conservancy amendment are available at http://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/nature-conservation-ordinance-1975-no-4-of-1975-lex-faoc018007/ and http://www.lac.org.na/laws/pdf/natureconservation.pdf; the amendment was published in Namibia's *Government Gazette No. 6344* on June 28, 2017.

[45] South Africa, DEA, Regulations Governing Wildlife, available at https://www.environment.gov.za/legislation/actsregulations.

[46] Available at http://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/parks-and-wild-life-act-chapter-2014-lex-faoc008942/.

[47] Statement at the most recent Animals Committee (July 2017).

[48] FWS (2016). It is inconsistent with the DSA's repeated findings to now find these mechanisms inadequate.

[49] ANAC (2017), p. 7; ANAC (2016), p. 20; ANAC, National Ivory and Rhino Action Plan Progress Report (2017), available at https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/69/E-SC69-29-03-A-12.pdf.

[50] MNRT (2017), p. 8-9.

[51] MNRT (2017), p. 8-9; TAWA (2016), p. 48.

[52] DNPW (2016), p. 5-8, 10-12, 26, 32, 43-44.

These legislative improvements support the SADC countries in effectively managing, protecting, and benefiting from wildlife like leopard.

23. Moreover, the development of CBNRM programs must be considered as a new regulatory mechanism that did not exist in 1982, but which now provides valuable habitat for leopard and prey. Communities are empowered to benefit from wildlife by the adoption of laws and regulations giving them use rights to game on their lands. This innovation has paved the way for recovering wildlife populations in areas formerly devoted to agriculture or grazing. CBNRM programs reflect the SADC countries' commitment to linking the recovery of game populations to rural development and poverty reduction.[53]

24. Range nations have also adopted management plans for the leopard and felid species, like Tanzania's *Lion and Leopard Conservation Action Plan*. The SADC countries adaptively manage leopard hunting with careful quota-setting, monitoring, and reporting.[54] They have recently adopted regulations and policies to further ensure the sustainability of leopard offtakes. For example, as recommended by the CITES Conference of the Parties, range nations are updating their non-detriment findings for leopard exports.[55] South Africa adopted a zero quota when its Scientific Authority determined it did not have sufficient information to assess the severity of threats facing the leopard. Leopard hunting has been suspended for two years while the Scientific and Management Authorities have gathered data for an informed NDF. This exemplifies adaptive and responsive management, and is evidence that the range nations' regulatory mechanisms are more than adequate and no uplisting is required.[56]

25. Another example: The Ministry of Environment and the Professional Hunters Association of Namibia are collaborating to update the national census of leopard populations since the last comprehensive census was undertaken in 2010-2011. One-hundred camera traps have been set, covering 1,226 km^2 at 50 select sites. Over one million images have been collected so far, and the census is still on-going. The results will provide a scientific estimate of Namibia's leopard population trend, and provide the basis for quota-setting and revising Namibia's CITES export quota.[57]

26. As another example: Tanzania is implementing a Lion and Leopard Conservation Action Plan and in the process of planning a workshop to update its leopard population information and export quota.[58] The country has greatly reduced poaching through implementing a national anti-poaching strategy and a strategy for expanding Community Wildlife Management Areas, intended to increase the incentives

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[53] TAWA (2016); R. Cooney et al., The Baby and the Bathwater: Trophy Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods, 249 FAO Unasylva 3-15 (2017/1), available at http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/b9ab7023-3045-4d6b-b782-87907ef6b7c7/; IUCN (2016), Case Study 5, p. 13; SADC, Natural Resources and Sustainable Use Webpage, available at http://www.sadc.int/themes/natural-resources/.

[54] E.g., MNRT (2017), p. 8-9; ANAC (2017), p. 5-6; DNPW (2016); ZPWMA (2012), p. 10-11; ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. 4-8 (practices include NDFs, intensive monitoring of offtakes, reporting, etc.); Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, NDF for Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), South Africa (Sept. 10, 2015).

[55] ZPWMA (2012), p. 20.

[56] Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, NDF for Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), South Africa (Sept. 10, 2015).

[57] Ministry of Environment and Tourism and Namibia Professional Hunters Association (2017).

[58] MNRT, National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade (Oct. 30, 2014); Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (2009), containing C. Packer et al., Tanzania Lion and Leopard Conservation Action Plan.

for rural communities to tolerate dangerous game like leopard. The Tanzania Wildlife Authority was formed in 2016 as an independently funded wildlife management/conservation authority and is now responsible for implementing these plans.[59]

27. As another example, in 2012, Zimbabwe held its first workshop on leopard hunting, and has held two more in 2016 and 2017 to review and revise offtake and export quotas. As a result of these workshops, Zimbabwe reduced the total quota allocation and limited the allocation to properties over a minimum size.[60] It also adopted a preliminary age limit for exportable trophies. Zimbabwe is updating its 2012 non-detriment finding and continuing an intensive leopard and trophy monitoring program which has been in place since 2009.[61]

28. The petition's cited source, a 2015 analysis of national legislation enacted to combat wildlife trafficking, is not informative for assessing the adequacy of regulatory measures to control legal, non-commercial trade, and is already outdated given the laws and regulations enacted in 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. Trafficking in leopard parts is not considered to be a significant problem in the SADC countries in which the leopard is listed as threatened.[62] The petition's sources primary relate to West African countries in which the leopard is already listed as endangered.

29. Finally, leopard in the SADC countries are adequately protected by the ESA threatened listing and 4(d) special rule. Under the special rule, "all prohibitions of § 17.31," the same prohibitions that apply to endangered-listed species, apply to leopard. The only exception is that a sport-hunted leopard trophy "legally taken ... may be imported without a Threatened Species permit" as long as all CITES obligations are met.[63] Put differently, leopard trophies may only be imported once the hunter receives an import permit, which is issued only if the DSA has issued a non-detriment finding, and the hunter receives an export permit from the country of origin. This system ensures sustainable offtakes monitored by both the country of origin and the FWS (country of import). Uplisting offers no benefits for leopard because the species does not need any further protection.[64]

No other natural or man-made factor poses a risk of endangerment to the species (ESA Factor E)—in fact, regulated sport hunting and national policies in the SADC countries are reducing the incidence of human-leopard conflict.

30. The IUCN *Red List* notes a 24% increase in ungulate species (leopard prey base) in Southern Africa. The strength of the leopard's broad prey base is confirmed by ungulate/large mammal surveys submitted to the FWS (by commenters and SADC countries) which observed stable or increasing populations of

[59] TAWA (2016), p. 33-34.

[60] ZPWMA (2012), p. 11; ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. 26, 45-47.

[61] Zimbabwe made this point when it intervened at trhe

[62] ANAC (2017), p. 5-8; MNRT (2017); ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. .

[63] 50 C.F.R. § 17.40(f).

[64] FWS (2015), p. 10.

duiker, eland, impala, kudu, warthog, zebra, and other prey species.[65] This healthy prey base helps to sustain the healthy leopard population in the SADC.

31. In the countries facing the highest levels of bushmeat poaching and prey base depletion, the leopard is ***already*** listed as endangered,[66] and therefore uplisting the species will not have any effect on loss of prey base.

32. A leopard's diet is extremely broad, and leopard may prey on livestock, dogs, or even people. For this reason, leopard represent a significant threat to rural villagers.[67] Concern over human-leopard conflict was one of the initial reasons for listing the species. However, one primary reason for downlisting the leopard in 1982 was to reduce conflict and increase local tolerance by creating value for leopard as a game animal.[68] Regulated sport hunting continues to generate crucial funding, improve livelihoods, and compensate those injured by leopard or other dangerous species.[69] Among other things, CBNRM programs require sharing of hunting fees with communities, which connects the conservation of game species to improved rural livelihoods. In addition to government payments, hunting generates jobs, financial or in-kind contributions, consolation payments, and distribution of hunted meat (please see points 43-49 below).

33. National laws and operator policies specifically aim to reduce conflict by compensation. Tanzania, for instance, enacted consolation regulations under which the government will compensate a farmer or family impacted by dangerous wildlife like leopard.[70] Hunting operators have also adopted policies by which they will compensate for lost livestock, bodily injury, or death caused by leopard, lion, elephant, buffalo, and other game.[71] Giving rural communities the security of compensation incentivizes better tolerance of these species. It both encourages people to live alongside leopard, and to accept higher numbers of leopard on the land.[72]

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[65] IUCN Red List (2016); Ministry of Arts and Tourism, Large Mammal Survey (2015); DPNW (2016), p. 39-43; TAWA (2016), p. 38-39; Friends of Hwange Trust, Hwange Game Count (2016), available at http://friendsofhwange.com/hwange-game-count-2016/; NACSO (2015), p. 35-37.

[66] IUCN Red List (2016).

[67] E.g., B.M. Kissui, Livestock Predation by Lions, Leopards, Spotted Hyenas, and Their Vulnerability to Retaliatory Killing in the Maasai Steppe, Tanzania, 1-11 Animal Conservation (2008). Note, this article was written before Tanzania enacted comprehensive and responsive consolation regulations.

[68] FWS (1980), p. 19010; FWS (1982), p. 4204, 4206.

[69] L.H. Swanepoel et al., The Relative Importance of Trophy Harvest and Retaliatory Killing of Large Carnivores: South African Leopards as a Case Study, 44(2) South African Journal of Wildlife Research 115 (Oct. 2014), p. 119.

[70] Tanzania, Wildlife Conservation (Dangerous Animals Damage Consolation) Regulations (2011).

[71] M. Boguslawski, Tanzania Operators Summary Report (2016).

[72] Research has shown that trophy hunting revenues and benefits like game meat and infrastructure projects can incentivize tolerance for leopard among local ranchers or herders and rural residents. E.g., IUCN (2016); Cooney et al. (2017/1); N. Leader-Williams & J.M. Hutton, Does Extractive Use Provide Opportunities to Offset Conflicts between People and Wildlife? In: R. Woodroffe et al. (eds.), People and Wildlife: Conflict or Coexistence? (2005); P.A. Lindsey et al., Determinants of Persistence and Tolerance of Carnivores on Namibian Ranches: Implications for Conservation on Southern African Private Lands, PLoS ONE 8(1) (2013); Lindsey et al. (2012); A.B. Stein et al., Farm Management and Ecosystem Analyses of Leopard Conservation in North-Central Namibia, 13 Animal Conserv. 419 (2011); P.A. Lindsey et al., Attitudes of Ranchers Towards African Wild Dogs *Lycaon pictus*, Conservation Implications on Private

34. As another example, in Zimbabwe, operators have also adopted compensation policies. In CAMPFIRE Areas, operators share revenue, employ local community members, and otherwise contribute to the districts and wards with community projects.[73] Linking sustainable use to improved livelihoods greatly reduced problem animal control (PAC) in these areas: from 2011 to 2015, leopard hunts in CAMPFIRE Areas generated almost $500,000 for the communities, and there were zero reported PAC offtakes.[74]

The leopard cannot be uplisted after "taking into account" the views and conservation efforts of SADC countries, as an endangered listing would obstruct their programs for the leopard and other species and reduce the funding, anti-poaching, and community incentives generated from sport hunting.

35. Section 4(b)(1) of the ESA directs the FWS to "tak[e] into account ... those efforts ... being made by any ... foreign nation ... to protect such species, whether by predator control, protection of habitat and food supply, or other conservation practices, within any area under its jurisdiction..."[75] Many of the SADC countries rely on regulated sport hunting to generate funds for wildlife management and enforcement, to share the burden of anti-poaching with the private sector, and to incentivize rural community tolerance of the leopard and other dangerous game.

Revenue Benefits

36. Information from the leopard range nations demonstrates the benefits of their hunting programs. For example, most operating budget revenue for Tanzania's and Zimbabwe's wildlife authorities derives from sport-hunting fees.[76] Two-thirds of the revenue in Namibia's Game Products Trust Fund (used to fund management surveys and anti-poaching, among other things) comes from hunting concessions, which "demonstrates the important role legal hunting plays in conservation."[77] In Mozambique, 60% of hunting revenues are used by the conservation authority to fund operations and anti-poaching, and 20% are directed to local communities.[78]

Land, 125 Biological Conservation 113 (2005); A. Loveridge, C. Packer, A. Dutton, Science and Recreational Hunting of Lions, in B. Dickson et al. (eds.), Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice (2009).

[73] CAMPFIRE Assn., The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program (Dec. 2016), p. 1, 22-25, available at http://campfirezimbabwe.org/index.php/downloads. Note that even operators that do not lease CAMPFIRE Areas maintain community programs, like Bubye Valley and Savé Valley Conservancies and operators leasing Safari Area concessions outside Hwange.

[74] ZPWMA/ZPHGA (2016), p. 28-43.

[75] 16 USC § 1533(b)(A)(a)(1). Section 8 of the ESA also encourages "international cooperation." 16 USC §§ 1537 & 1531(a)(5).

[76] TAWA (2016), p. 47-48, 60-61; Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 10.

[77] GPTF Fund Management Office, Report on the Activities of the GPTF: 2012-2016 (Sept. 2016), p. 4-7.

[78] ANAC (2016); ANAC (2017), p. 10-11.

Hunting fees have contributed over $65 million to wildlife management in these four countries in the period 2013-2015.[79] The revenues from leopard hunting have been a critical component of the total.[80] (Unfortunately, this total has been declining due to the FWS suspension of elephant and lion trophy imports.)

37. Sport-hunting revenues fund most government enforcement; for example, in Tanzania, approximately 80% of ordinary government anti-poaching is funded through hunting revenues.[81]

38. Hunting revenues also offset the costs of policing national parks, which typically are not met through entrance fees.[82]

Anti-Poaching Benefits

39. Hunting operators also provide boots on the ground through their own scout teams. They contribute rations, petrol, equipment, and training to government rangers and community scouts, and they may pay salaries for community scouts. These efforts increase anti-poaching coverage and reduce financial pressure on the national wildlife authority by shifting those costs to the private sector.[83]

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[79] Sport Hunting Revenues to the Wildlife Authority (USD)

	2013	2014	2015
Mozambique	$735,568.00	$615,457.00	$721,178.00
Namibia**	$638,505.39	$777,908.22	$995,010.11
Tanzania	$16,723,425.00	$16,277,373.00	$12,971,815.00
Zimbabwe	$5,423,995.00	$5,072,493.00	$3,256,698.00
	$23,521,493.39	$22,743,231.22	$17,944,701.11
** Only the contribution to the GPTF is included			

Note that revenues declined in 2015 and 2016, due to the FWS suspension of elephant trophy imports from Tanzania and Zimbabwe, and the de facto suspension of elephant trophy imports of Zambia and lion trophy imports from all range nations.

[80] Lindsey at al. (2007), p. 458 (leopard and lion generated ~20% of hunting income for Tanzania's wildlife authority); Lindsey et al. (2012), p. 3-6, 8; Southwick Assocs., The Economic Contributions of Hunting-Related Tourism in Eastern and Southern Africa (Nov. 2015), p. 50; A. Jorge, Costs and Benefits of the Presence of Leopards to the Sport-Hunting Industry and Local Communities in the Niassa National Reserve, Mozambique, 00 Conservation Biology (June 2013) Naidoo (2016); ZPWMA (2016) (trophy fees for leopard comprised over 6% of all fees in 2014, and over 8% in 2015); MNRT (2017) ("Approximately US$ 1,400,000 (9%) out of an average US$ 15,400,000.00 that is generated annually for Wildlife Division/TAWA is earned directly from leopard trophy fees").

[81] Tanzania, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015).

[82] IUCN (2016), Case Study 6, p. 14; TAWA (2016); MNRT (2017).

[83] TAWA (2016), p. 16-17 (safari operators "contributed and are contributing substantially to Tanzania's enhanced anti-poaching efforts ... [by providing] funding, equipment, and technical expertise for repairs, transportation, and critical funding for government game scouts as well as their own anti-poaching patrols ... Hunting companies' anti-poaching teams acting in collaboration with the [T]WD's Anti-Poaching Units, remove snares, prevent illegal logging, and arrest poachers in a coordinated and continuous effort."); see also Conservation Imperative, Custodians of the Wilderness: Tanzania (Jan. 13, 2016), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=227; Conservation Imperative, The Fate of the African Lion: Bubye Valley Conservancy (Aug. 4, 2015), available at https://vimeo.com/135337181; Conservation Imperative, Can Hunters Be Conservationists (Coutada 9 Mozambique) (May 1, 2016),

40. For example, in Tanzania, individual operator anti-poaching expenditures are enormous: a sample of 27 operators in 74 concessions contributed more than $6.7 million for anti-poaching in the 2013-2015 period. These contributions included light aircraft to facilitate anti-poaching patrols; vehicles, GPS, and satellite phones to improve ranger coverage and communications; training for village game scouts and government rangers; rewards for information about suspected poachers; and much more.[84] The operators' efforts extend the range of year-round surveillance and resulted in 7,170 patrol days, 1,409 poachers arrested, 6,233 snares and gin traps removed, 171 firearms and 1,557 rounds of ammunition collected, 704 vehicles confiscated, and 1,118 other weapons confiscated (results from 11 operating companies reporting).[85]

41. In Mozambique, operators are reducing poaching and rehabilitating wildlife areas depleted during the 15-year civil war (1977-1992). A few examples: One operator is implementing an anti-poaching plan at a cost of over $100,000 annually. The result has been thirty-fold growth in buffalo, sable, antelope, and other prey. A second operator maintains 40-50 game scouts pursuant to a written anti-poaching plan. Since 2003, scout teams have removed thousands of gin traps, caught on average 150 poachers, and seized numerous rifles. A third operator, on the border with South Africa, is part of the Greater Limpopo TFCA and helped develop the TFCA's anti-poaching strategy. This is crucial collaboration that prevents poachers from killing animals in one country and fleeing across the border.[86]

42. In Zimbabwe, the Dande Anti-Poaching Unit (DAPU) in the Mbire District has been incredibly successful in reducing poaching and growing wildlife populations in the area. In 2015, they collected over 2,300 snares. Through concerted efforts and community engagement, they collected only 1,479 snares in 2016. DAPU maintains 22 company scouts and 18 community scouts, and is wholly funded by hunting revenue and client donations.[87]

CBNRM Benefits

43. Regulated sport hunting in the SADC countries benefits rural communities through revenue-sharing, operator contributions to community projects, employment, and game meat distributions. "In parts of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, and Tanzania, revenues from trophy hunting have resulted in improved attitudes towards wildlife among communities, increased involvement of communities in CBNRM programs, requests to have land included in wildlife management projects, and in some cases increasing wildlife populations."[88] These programs did not exist in 1982, and the leopard is better off now than when it was initially downlisted due to the incentives generated by CBNRM.

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available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=264; Conservation Imperative, Custodians of Wilderness: Zambezi Valley, Zimbabwe (May 5, 2016), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=271; Conservation Imperative, The Fate of the African Lion: Zambia (Aug. 5, 2015), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=118.

[84] Boguslawski (2016).

[85] Boguslawski (2016).

[86] Conservation Imperative, Can Hunters Be Conservationists (Coutada 9 Mozambique) (May 1, 2016), available at http://theconservationimperative.com/?p=264; Southern African Wildlife College, Community Development with Sabie Game Park (2013).

[87] DAPU, Year-End Report (2016); DAPU, Year-End Report (2015); Chiefs, EU in Wildlife Talks, The Herald (Apr. 2, 2016), available at http://www.herald.co.zw/chiefs-eu-in-wildlife-talks/.

[88] Lindsey at al. (2007), p. 463-64.

44. In Namibia, safari hunting revenues are essential to keeping communal conservancies operating. Fifty-two conservancies maintain hunting concessions and employ 158 full-time and 109 part-time staff. In 2015, they generated over N$ 45 million (US$ 3.33 million).[89] This revenue, and the existence of these conservancies, has helped Namibia's leopard population expand.[90] There is a clear link between the use and expanding leopard populations, as the leopard is a key species for hunting in Namibia.[91]

45. By law in Tanzania, hunting operators must provide $5,000 in community assistance per year and per concession. Most operators provide far more voluntarily.[92] From 2013-2015, a sample of 27 operators contributed over $3.13 million in community investment and created over 1,200 permanent jobs and thousands of seasonal jobs in remote areas of the country lacking other means of employment.[93]

46. In Zambia, operators lease concessions from communities in Game Management Areas. They make concession lease payments as well as share 50%+ of animal fees. They provide additional support for infrastructure projects as well. A small sample of four operators invested over $100,000 in community projects in 2015 and contributed an estimated $75,000+ in game meat to villages.[94] During the two-year moratorium on leopard and lion hunting, Zambia's wildlife authority received "lots of complaints from local communities" and human-wildlife conflicts increased, because communities did not receive the tolerance-inducing benefits from sport hunting.[95]

47. In Zimbabwe, CAMPFIRE operates on the basic principle that people are more tolerant of the negative effects of living with wildlife if wildlife has value for them. According to the wildlife authority, "hunting contributes to the conservation [of leopard and other game] via the financial revenue generated, which is ploughed back into conservation of the resource and empowers local communities to invest in their own rural development programs." Operators share revenues pursuant to concession agreements, and contribute game meat and infrastructure projects. "These revenues are used to support a variety of social services that benefit a large proportion of the local community." The revenue level turns on the extent of the local game populations and habitat. Under CAMPFIRE, communities benefit most if their game populations are thriving, which benefits both rural people and wildlife.[96]

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[89] NACSO (2015), p. 51.

[90] A.B. Stein et al., Namibia Large Carnivore Atlas (2012), p. 5 (reflecting 144% growth between 2004 and 2012 at the low end of the estimate (from 5,436 to 13,356 leopard), and 114% growth at the high end of the estimate (from 10,610 to 22,706 leopard)).

[91] Naidoo (2016).

[92] Tanzania, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations (2016) (16)(4).

[93] Boguslawski (2016). A 2012 study predicted "restrictions on lion hunting could potentially reduce the tolerance of communities in some areas ... [and] the funds available for ... community outreach." This prediction is occurring, and the impact is even worse because more than one species is subject to bans or trade barriers. Lindsey at al. (2012), p. 7-8 (also noting that the leopard was even more important than the lion "in financial terms").

[94] M. Boguslawski, Zambia Operators Summary Report (2017); DNPW (2016), p. 27-28, 33-34, 57; see also P.A. White & J.L. Belant, Provisioning of Game Meat to Rural Communities as a Benefit of Sport-Hunting in Zambia, PLoS ONE 10(2) (Feb. 18, 2015).

[95] N. Onishi, A Hunting Ban Saps a Village's Livelihood, The New York Times (Sept. 12, 2015), available at http://www.nytimes.com/2015/09/13/world/a-hunting-ban-saps-a-villages-livelihood.html?_r=0.

[96] DAPU (2015); M. Pieters Safaris, Sustainable Use Benefiting Communities, Blog (Nov. 18, 2015) (contributing over $200,000 annually "straight to the producer communities for community developmental projects"; in 2013-2014, for example, these funds were used for building or repairing five teachers' houses, ten classrooms, and four offices, obtaining school supplies, rehabilitating water infrastructure, constructing feeder roads, obtaining and repairing

Range Nation Views

48. The SACD countries that responded to the status review emphasized the importance of sport hunting to their leopard conservation efforts. For example, Mozambique described the benefits of regulated sport hunting, including generation of approximately $2.1 million in revenue to the wildlife authority and more than $3 million in anti-poaching, community, and block development during 2013 through 2015. Moreover:

> An analysis of the Safari Operator's s Annual Activities Reports shows the following benefits that sport-hunting provides to large carnivores, their habitat and their prey (ANAC 2016):
> a) [D]irect revenues e.g., jobs for local people. Safari Hunting Companies employed more than 800 people in 2015 of which about 40% were seasonal workers. Among these people there were also the anti-poaching teams.
> b) Meat is provided to the local communities. Although is difficult to assess the quantity, it is an important source of protein and increase the tolerance of communities toward wildlife and their understanding of legal regulated harvesting.
> c) [A]ssignment of monetary value to large dangerous carnivores and thus, increased incentive for rural people to tolerate lions outside of National Parks[.]
> d) [I]ncreased financial and logistical support for anti-poaching[.]
> e) [P]rotection of native prey species through decreased bush-meat poaching, Thousands of snares are removed annually by the anti-poaching teams of the hunting operators.
> f) [P]rotection of large carnivores' habitat against land conversion and unsustainable resource extraction e.g., logging and mining[.]
> g) [D]ecreased livestock presence, overgrazing and associated desertification.
> h) [D]ecreased exposure of large carnivores and their prey to domestic diseases from livestock[.][97]

49. Similarly, Tanzania's wildlife authority explained that sport hunting generates crucial funding for wildlife management and enforcement of protected areas, and incentives for "conservation of biodiversity and wellbeing of communities living around protected areas." Among other things:

> Funds generated from tourist safari hunting benefit [species] in Tanzania by:
>
> - Paying for conservation programs;
> - Paying for anti-poaching programs, personnel, and equipment;
> - Providing direct contributions from safari operators to anti-poaching patrols and scouts, and providing early detection and reporting of poaching incidents, all of which benefits the government by shifting these costs to the private sector;
> - Increasing habitat and reducing lion-human conflict by benefiting local communities through Tanzania's growing Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), including by disbursing 75% of the block fee and 70% of the permit fee to WMAs once it is paid by the concessionaire; and

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heavy equipment, and funding traditional ceremonies); ZPWMA, Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 11-22; CAMPFIRE Association (2016); ZPWMA (2016), p. 396-403.

[97] ANAC (2017), p. 10; ANAC (2016), p. 7-8.

- Justifying the preservation of most wildlife habitat and helping fund its management.[98]

50. Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe have each opposed the proposed uplisting and confirmed the leopard is not endangered within their jurisdictions. Range nations are in the best position to monitor, protect, and manage their leopard populations,[99] and Section 4(b)(1) mandates the FWS heavily weight the range nations' information in a listing determination under Section 4. In general, SADC nations are tired of the imposition of trade bans or "stricter domestic measures," and it is time the FWS listens to their concerns. The only impact of an uplisting will be to restrict the import of sport-hunted trophies into the U.S. But as the FWS acknowledged in 1982, after taking into account the views of range nations, "sport-hunting will benefit the species as a whole."[100]

CONCLUSION

The leopard's threatened status should be confirmed because none of the listing factors are met. The leopard is doing even better in the SADC countries now than when it was downlisted in 1982: its habitat is larger and more secure; strictly-protected habitat is reinforced by sustainable use areas like safari areas, communal land, and private ranches or conservancies; utilization is controlled and monitored, which has been repeatedly confirmed by the FWS DSA's yearly non-detriment findings; adequate and up-to-date laws and management plans protect the species; and management of the species is constantly being adapted to address identified risks. This is clear in the on-going review of export quotas, adoption of age limits on offtakes, workshops to assess threat mitigation, and more. The species has benefited from game status by reduced conflicts with humans and livestock. The CBNRM policies that incentivize greater conservation and tolerance by rural communities were all adopted since 1982. It would be inconsistent, and cut against the available information, to uplist a species that is better protected now than when it was downlisted to threatened.

Put simply, in the SADC countries, the leopard is not endangered. The IUCN does not assess it as any more than vulnerable (if even that). The range nations do not consider the leopard to be or want it to be listed as endangered. As in 1982, the best available information demonstrates that regulated hunting benefits the leopard, its prey, rural communities, and private land holders in the countries that depend on hunting as a conservation tool. The correlation is empirically proven: in the SADC countries, wildlife populations (including leopard) are generally stable or increasing, habitat is secure, poaching is controlled, and conflicts are manageable and mitigated.

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[98] TAWA (2016); MNRT (2017), p. 10-12.

[99] Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, preamble.

[100] FWS (1982), p. 4209.


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Attachment
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Action Reason
Preview Email
United States Department of the Interior
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
An additional comment has been added to the following Application (Case): CS0075770 - 3-200-19: Import of Sport-Hunted Trophies of S. African Leopard, Namibian S. White Rhinoceros (Leopard Tanzania)
Additional comments:
2021-04-13 13:42:06 PDT - Aimee Korver
Additional comments
Please withdraw this application, Mrs. Butler did not get her leopard.
Click here to view the full Application: CS0075770
Ref:MSG0210506_b3S53CbCOY6lY3O2U42R

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

   GENUS LOGISTICS 161-15 ROCKAWAY BLVD SUITE 205 JAMAICA NY 11434

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

   GENUS LOGISTICS MATT@GENUSLOGISTICS.COM 7187900216

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): M (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

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

   b. Date wildlife was hunted: NOVEMBER 2020

   c. Approximate age of animal: 4-5 YEARS

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

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

MULIMO SAFARIS
P.O. BOX 670043 MAZABUKA

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).

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:	MULIMO SAFARIS
Business Name:	
Address:	P.O. BOX 670043
Address:	
City:	MAZABUKA
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	ZAMBIA

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: Matthew Mayers Digitally signed by Matthew Mayers Date: 2021.02.26 13:55:05 -05'00' Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature:_____Date: _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

ORIGINAL

NPW FORM 12

0003406
S/No.....

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

The Zambia Wildlife Act

(No. 14 of 2015)

(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007

(Regulation 7(5))

RECORD OF GAME AND/OR PROTECTED ANIMALS KILLED OR WOUNDED

Name of Professional Hunter: CALVYN DANOBEGA NRC/Passport No. FN183398

Residential Address: P.O. BOX 670043 MAZABUKA

Name of Safari Company on behalf of which the Professional Hunter is submitting this return: MULIMO SAFARI

DETAILS OF CLIENT

Name of client: VERONICA M. KOSTICH NRC/Passport No: (b) (6)

Tel/Mobile No. (b) (6) Nationality: American

Postal Address: Residential Address (b) (6) Catskill NEW YORK USA

Type of Licence: NON RESIDENT Licence No.: 0007149

Date of Issue: 29-10-20 Place of Issue CHILANGA

Name of Hunting Block where hunting was conducted: SICHIFUCO

Hunting period From 01-11-20 To 14-11-20

Date killed or wounded	Species	Sex	Number killed	Number Wounded	GPS Location	Trophy for export Yes	Trophy for export No	Foreign currency value charged to client
04-11-20	IMPALA	M	ONE	NIL	S16.87745° E025.31294°	✓		0006656
04-11-20	LEOPARD	M	ONE	NIL	S16.82970° E025.49663°	✓		0006584
04-11-20	WARTHOG	M	ONE	NIL	S16.98362° E025.32409°	✓		0006245
04-11-20	BABOON	M	ONE	NIL	S16.82075° E025.31361°	✓		0006585
12-11-20	CIVET	M	ONE	NIL	S16.83940° E025.24918°	✓		0006643

DETAILS OF TROPHY MEASUREMENTS

Species	Length of Skin	Length of Tusk	Average length of horn	Length of Skull
IMPALA			19"	
LEOPARD				9"
WARTHOG		12"		
BABOON				8"
CIVET				6"

Certification by -

(a) Client

I certify that the animals listed on this return were hunted or wounded by me during the period stated and that the total amount of foreign currency stated and paid by me to the safari company is the full amount I was charged.

(b) Professional Hunter

I certify that the animals listed in this return were actually hunted by the client in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Safari Hunting Licence and that the total foreign currency stated above is the full amount paid by the client for the hunt.

Date 13-11-20 Signature of Client (b) (6)

Date 13-11-20 Signature of Professional Hunter

Date 13-11-20 Name of Wildlife Police Officer EDWARD SIANDANU

Employment No. of W.P.O 160021

Signature of W.P.O

Notes: Original copy to Committee ** Duplicate to Safari Company ** Triplicate to Commercial ** Quadruplicate to be retained in the book

NPW FORM 2

S/No. 0006584

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
Zambia Wildlife Act, 2015
(No. 14 of 2015)

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE
(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007
(Regulations 3 (2))

HUNTING LICENCE - NON RESIDENT

Station of Issue: Chilanga Date of Issue: 04/11/2020

DETAILS OF LICENSEE

Full Name: VERONICA MAXINE KOSICH NRC No./Passport No. (b) (6)

Nationality: AMERICAN Age:

Tel/Mobile No: E-mail:

Full Name of Safari Company: Mulimo Sfy

Certificate of Incorporation No. Date of Incorporation:

Postal Address: Box 43 Mazabuka Residential Address:

Firearm Licence/Tourist Firearm Import No. 1233861 Calibre of Firearm: 416. RIGBY

Type of Hunt: NON RESIDENT

Any other relevant information, which may be considered in support of this application (e.g, previous hunting licences held or previous hunting experience.

The above named Safari Hunting Outfitter and its bona fide Clients are authorised by this licence under the guidance of the Professional Hunter to hunt the following Game and/or protected animals within the Game Management Area or hunting block specified hereunder and for the specified period and upon payment of the fees specified below:

Species of Animals	Number	Sex	Hunting Area	Hunting Period	*Fees - The Kwacha equivalent of US$*
Leopard	1st	M	Sichifulo	2020	2650
1			0069385		

Total Animals fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of US$ 2650

Concession Fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of US$ -

Grand Total the kwacha equivalent of US$ 2650

Official Stamp

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE
04 NOV 2020
COMMERCIAL OFFICE
PRIVATE BAG 1, CHILANGA, ZAMBIA

Chairperson of the Committee

*Note: Original copy to Licensee ***Duplicate to Accounts***Triplicate to Commercial*** Quadruplicate to be retained in the book*

TROPHY TRACKERS

TROPHIES RECEIVED NOTE

Date: 20/11/2020

Clients Details:
VERONICA MARING & KOSIAT

Shipping Details:

GMA Licence #:	Outfitter:
Bird Licence #:	PH:
Game Trading Permit #:	
DNPW 12 #:	

SPECIES	TROPHY DESCRIPTION	LICENCE #
IMPALA	SKULL & FLATSKIN	6586
BABOON	SKULL	6581
LEOPARD	SKULL & FULLMOUNT	6584
WARTHOG	SKULL CAPE 4 TEETH	6245
CIVET	SKULL & FULLMOUNT	6643
GREYSBOK	SKULL & FULLMOUNT	6647
BUSHBUCK	SKULL & FULLMOUNT	6644
HYENA	SKULL & FULLMOUNT	6646
BUFFALO	SKULL CAPE & BISON	6243
HYENA	SKULL & FULLMOUNT	6654

Delivered by: _____

Received by: _____

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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Note 3: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

   GENUS LOGISTICS 161-15 ROCKAWAY BLVD SUITE 205 JAMAICA NY 11434

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

   GENUS LOGISTICS MATT@GENUSLOGISTICS.COM 7187900216

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): M (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

N. J. NOLTE
NICK NOLTE HUNTING SAFARI

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

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

   a. Country and location (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife was taken from the wild: JOHANNESBUNK/ OKARUNDU
   NAMIBA

   b. Date wildlife was hunted: OCTOBER 2020

   c. Approximate age of animal: 8 YEARS

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

   N. J. NOLTE
   NICK NOLTE HUNTING SAFARI

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

   N. J. NOLTE
   NICK NOLTE HUNTING SAFARI
   P.O. BOX 611

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).

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:	N. J. NOLTE
Business Name:	NICK NOLTE HUNTING SAFARI
Address:	P.O. BOX 611
Address:	
City:	OMARURU
State/Province:	NAMIBIA
Country, Postal Code:	

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: Matthew Mayers Digitally signed by Matthew Mayers Date: 2021.02.26 14:50:24 -05'00' Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature:_____Date: _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506

PERMIT No.:	192649
VALID FROM:	01 October 2020
VALID TO:	19 October 2020
RECEIPT No.:	7592026 N$100-00

PERMIT TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES

Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)

Name of Trophy Hunter: Daniel Joseph Traver

Residential Address: (b) (6) Sange Stles NY 12477

Country: U.S.A

To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies:

SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER
Blesbok		Impala Common		Springbok		Other	
Buffalo		Klipspringer		Steenbok			
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog			
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck			
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest, Black			
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue			
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's			
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard (male)	1x		
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

All advertisements must be done in accordance with Regulation 106 (Gazette no. 3556, 1997), of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (4 of 1975), as amended.

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm: Ptn A of farm Rem of Kawab #117, Okakombo Okarundu Northwest #118, Farm #188, Okarundu Nord #121 Neu-Okandjau #189, Ozongombo Ost 79, Ozongombo #80 Ptn 2 of Otjirundo Sud #149, Okakombo #90, Piechazek #238

Guided by (name of guides): N. J. Nolte

NApp 24/250
2020

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM
Selma
ISSUING OFFICER (NAME & SIGNATURE)
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER
POHAMBA SHIFETA IN TERMS OF SECTION
78 (L) OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION
ORDINANCE, 1975 (ORDINANCE NO. 4
OF 1975) AS AMENDED.

Official MET date stamp

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable

...owing certificate must be completed immediately after each animal that has been hunted (please print)

Date	Species	LH*	RH*	LB*	RB*	Total	RW*	Age	Male/ Female	Farm Name	Farm No	Signatures: Farm owner	Hunter	Professional hunter / Master hunting guid / Hunting guide
11/6	Leopard							8yrs	male	Johannesbank	188	M van Wyk	[redacted] (g) (b)	

We hereby solemnly and collectively that the hunter accredited and photographed was hunted, shot and killed by us in full accordance with all the relative hunting permit conditions.

[redacted] (g) (b)

*L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward

No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.

This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting.

Only guide(s) as specified on the permit may conduct the hunt.

Time Hunted 7:45am

RECORD SHEET
(Regulation 114C (o))

Schedule G – RECORD SHEET
(Regulation 114C (o))

SPECIES HUNTED	LEOPARD		
HUNT PERMIT NUMBER	192649	CLIENT NAME	D. TRAVER
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER	N.J. NOLTE	HUNTING OUTFITTER	NICK NOLTE Hunting Safaris
HUNTING BLOCK/PROPERTY NAME	Johannesbank	CONCESSION HOLDER/LANDOWNER	M Van Wyk
HUNT START DATE	02/10/2020	HUNT FINISH DATE	11/10/20

1. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL? ~~YES~~ | NO

IF NO, WHY NOT?

2. HUNTING METHOD (tick appropriate box): i) BAIT AND BLIND [X] ii) ON FOOT [ ]

3. PRE-BAITING: ~~YES~~ | NO

4. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED DURING HUNT (including pre-baiting if applicable): 2

5. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED ON BY PREDATOR (including pre-baiting if applicable): 1

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS (including pre-baiting if applicable):
The total number of nights that all bait sites were open (if 6 bait sites were open for 1 night = 6 bait nights) 1

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USED (including pre-baiting if applicable):
The total number of times that bait sites were 'freshened' with new bait 2

8.

SEX & AGE OF PREDATOR FEEDING ON BAITS DURING HUNT:	NUMBER:	EVIDENCE (SIGHTING, TRACKS, TRAIL CAMERA):
Adult male	1	TRACKS
Adult female		
Subadult male		
Subadult female		
Juvenile		
Unknown		

9. NUMBER OF PREDATOR SEEN MORE THAN 1 KM AWAY FROM BAITS: None.

10. DATE TROPHY TAKEN: 11/10/20 11. GPS LOCATION (In decimal degrees):

12. CONDITION OF PREDATOR (tick all appropriate boxes):

i) HEALTHY [X] ii) UNHEALTHY [ ] iii) FULL STOMACH [ ] iv) MEDIUM STOMACH [X]

v) EMPTY STOMACH [ ]

MEASUREMENTS:

13. BODY LENGTH (CM): 221 cm

14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM): 70 cm

15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM): 58 cm

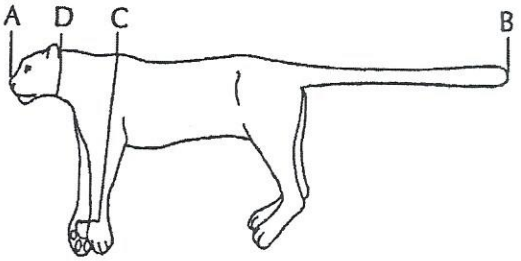
16. SKULL LENGTH (MM): 26 cm

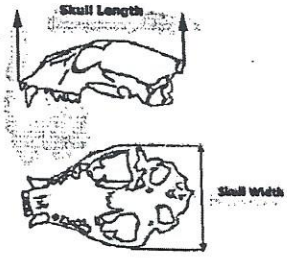
17. SKULL WIDTH (MM): 16 cm

18. WEIGHT (KG) 61 Kg.

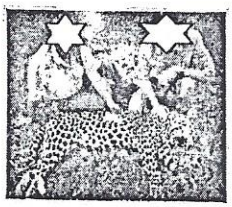
MEASUREMENTS & PHOTOGRAPHS

- **Measurements to be taken:**
  11. Body length (cm, tip of nose to tip of tail; Measurement A–B)
  12. Shoulder height (cm, tip of scapula to back of plantar pad; Measurement C)
  13. Neck circumference (cm, immediately behind the ear; Measurement D)
  14. Skull length (mm, greatest length of skull, measured as a straight line between pegs)
  15. Skull width (mm, greatest width of skull, measured across zygomatic arches)

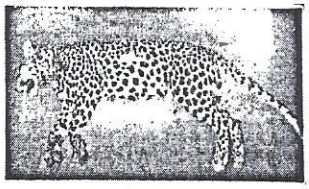




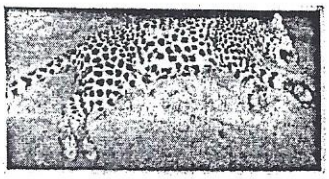
Photographs required before the trophy is skinned:



1. Side view showing the entire body with the hunter positioned directly behind for scale, and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



2. The predator lying on its right showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



3. The predator lying on its left showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

I hereby acknowledge that I have read and understand the predator trophy hunting permit conditions:

Signatures:

Trophy Hunte (b) (6) Date: 02/10/20

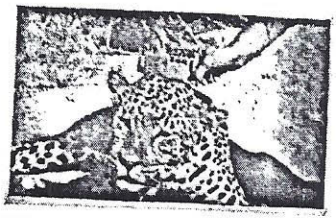
Trophy Hunting Guide: _____ Date: 02/10/20

Trophy Hunting Operator: _____ Date: 02/10/20

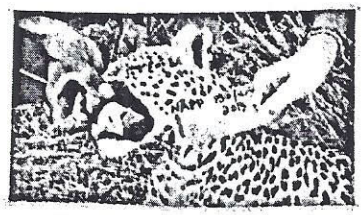
Permit Number: 192649

2020 -10- 0

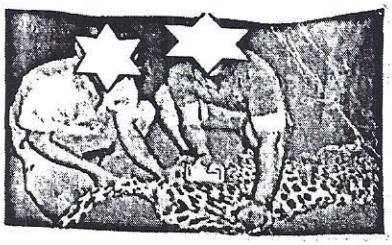
For official use: MET date stamp..



4. Close up of the nose clearly showing the nose, eyes, and mount and a visible predator hunting quota tag number.

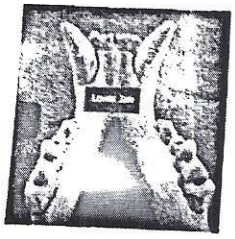


5. Frontal view of the teeth showing coloration and wear on the canines and incisors and visible predator hunting quota tag number..



6. Hindquarters clearly showing the scrotum and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

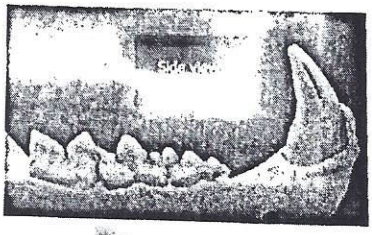
Photographs required from the cleaned skull:



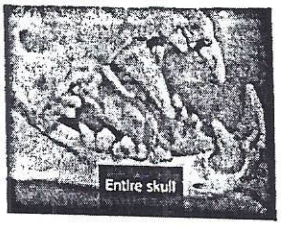
7. Lower jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.



8. Upper jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.



9: Side view of the lower jaw (either side) showing the canine and wear on the cusps of molars and premolars.



10. Wide shot of all the teeth showing wear, broken teeth, and teeth coloration.

SIGNATURE OF:

Trophy hunter: (b) (6) Date:.....

Trophy hunting Guide:..... Date:.....

Trophy hunting Operator:..... Date:.....

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD FEB 17 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Nicklaus	Steven	C.	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Palm Beach Gardens	Florida	33410	Palm Beach	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)
(b) (6) Steve Nicklaus - contact

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f.Country
N. P. B.	Florida	33408	Palm Beach	USA

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 02/11/2021

Please continue to next page

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

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

Steven C. Nicklaus

(b) (6) [redacted]

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
   Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:
   Tanzania, Kitwai GCA North (Area) Manyara (Region)

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: July, 2019

   f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
   Wembere Hunting Safaris

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:
   Wembere Hunting Safaris Ltd
   P.O. Box 7867
   Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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: Wembere Hunting Safaris Ltd
   Address:
   Address: P.O. Box 7867
   City:
   State/Province: Dar es Salaam
   Country, Postal Code: Tanzania

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signatu [redacted] Date: 2/11/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

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

PERMIT / CERTIFICATE
N° 32924

☑ EXPORT
☐ RE-EXPORT
☐ IMPORT
☐ OTHER :

Original

2. Valid until: 28/07/2021

3. Importer (name and address)
STEVEN NICHLAUS
(b) (6) JUPITOR,
FLORIDA 334

3a. Country of import: U.S.A

4. Exporter / Re-exporter (name and address, country)
WEMBERE HUNTING SAFARIS LTD
P.O. BOX 7867
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

Signature of the applicant

5. Special conditions
① Leopard harvest quota 100/500 (2019)

For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations.

6. Name, address, national seal/stamp and country of Management Authority
The Director of Wildlife
Wildlife Division
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Mpingo House, 4th floor,
40 Julius Nyerere Road,
15 472 – DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

5a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse): H

5b. Security stamp N°: 1535099

	7./8. SCIENTIFIC NAME (genus and species) AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT	9. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)	10. Appendix No. and source (see reverse)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total exported/ Quota
A	7./8. (PANTHERA PARDUS) LEOPARD	9. SKULL	10. IW	11. ONE (01)	11a. 16/500 (2021)
	12. Country of origin ★ / Permit No. / Date	12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date	12b. No. of the operation ★★ or date of acquisition ★★★		
B	7./8. (PANTHERA PARDUS) LEOPARD	9. FULL SKIN	10. IW	11. ONE (01)	11a. 16/500 (2021)
	12. Country of origin ★ / Permit No. / Date: TAG: CITES T2 2019 No 001 00/500 PAR	12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date	12b. No. of the operation ★★ or date of acquisition ★★★		
C	7./8.	9.	10.	11.	11a.
	12. Country of origin ★ / Permit No. / Date	12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date	12b. No. of the operation ★★ or date of acquisition ★★★		
D	7./8.	9.	10.	11.	11a.
	12. Country of origin ★ / Permit No. / Date	12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date	12b. No. of the operation ★★ or date of acquisition ★★★		

★ Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export)
★★ Only for specimens of Appendix-I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes
★★★ For pre-Convention specimens

13. THIS PERMIT / CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED BY: Segoline Tarimo

DAR ES SALAAM — Place
29th January 2021 — Date
Security stamp, signature and official seal

14. EXPORT ENDORSEMENT :

15. Bill of Lading/Air Way-bill Number :

Block	Quantity
A	
B	
C	
D	

Port of Export | Date | Signature | Official stamp and title

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD FEB 17 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Nicklaus	Steven	C.	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Palm Beach Gardens	Florida	33410	Palm Beach	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)
(b) (6) Steve Nicklaus - contact

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f.Country
N. P. B.	Florida	33408	Palm Beach	USA

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 02/11/2021

Please continue to next page

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

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

Steven C. Nicklaus

(b) (6)

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
   Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:
   Tanzania, Kitwai GCA North (Area) Manyara (Region)

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: July, 2019

   f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
   Wembere Hunting Safaris

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:
   Wembere Hunting Safaris Ltd
   P.O. Box 7867
   Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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: Wembere Hunting Safaris Ltd
   Address:
   Address: P.O. Box 7867
   City:
   State/Province: Dar es Salaam
   Country, Postal Code: Tanzania

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signatu [redacted] Date: 2/11/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

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

PERMIT / CERTIFICATE
N° 32924

☑ EXPORT
☐ RE-EXPORT
☐ IMPORT
☐ OTHER :

Original

2. Valid until: 28/07/2021

3. Importer (name and address)
STEVEN NICKLAUS
(b) (6) JUPITOR,
FLORIDA 334

3a. Country of import: U.S.A

4. Exporter / Re-exporter (name and address, country)
WEMBERE HUNTING SAFARIS LTD
P.O. BOX 7867
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

Signature of the applicant

5. Special conditions
① Leopard harvest quota 100/500 (2019)

For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations.

5a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse): H

5b. Security stamp N°: 1535099

6. Name, address, national seal/stamp and country of Management Authority
The Director of Wildlife
Wildlife Division
Ministry of Natural Resources
and Tourism
Mpingo House, 4th floor,
40 Julius Nyerere Road,
15 472 – DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

	7./8. SCIENTIFIC NAME (genus and species) AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLANT	9. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)	10. Appendix No. and source (see reverse)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total exported/ Quota
A	(PANTHERA PARDUS) LEOPARD	SKULL	IW	ONE (01)	16/500 (2021)
	12. Country of origin ★ / Permit No. / Date	12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date	12b. No. of the operation ★★ or date of acquisition ★★★		
B	(PANTHERA PARDUS) LEOPARD	FULL SKIN	IW	ONE (01)	16/500 (2021)
	12. Country of origin ★ / Permit No. / Date	12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date	12b. No. of the operation ★★ or date of acquisition ★★★		
	TAG: CITES TZ 2019 NO 00100/500 PAR				
C	7./8.	9.	10.	11.	11a.
	12. Country of origin ★ / Permit No. / Date	12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date	12b. No. of the operation ★★ or date of acquisition ★★★		
D	7./8.	9.	10.	11.	11a.
	12. Country of origin ★ / Permit No. / Date	12a. Country of last re-export / Certificate No. / Date	12b. No. of the operation ★★ or date of acquisition ★★★		

★ Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export)
★★ Only for specimens of Appendix-I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes
★★★ For pre-Convention specimens

13. THIS PERMIT / CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED BY: Segoline Tarimo

DAR ES SALAAM — Place
29th January 2021 — Date
Security stamp, signature and official seal

14. EXPORT ENDORSEMENT :

Block	Quantity
A	
B	
C	
D	

15. Bill of Lading/Air Way-bill Number :

Port of Export | Date | Signature | Official stamp and title

Benigno Trigo
(b) (6)
Avon, CO. 81620

FEB 19 2021

February 9, 2021

Attn. Division of Management Authority – Branch of Permits
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Headquarters
MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA. 22041-3803

We enclose herein Import of Sport-Hunted Trophies of Southern African Leopard and Namibian Southern White Rhinoceros, Form 3-200-19.

My son and I will be traveling to Namibia June-July, Covid permitting, to hunt a Leopard and a Hartman Zebra.

Since we have not been able to get a telephone number and/or e-mail address that works at this time, I would appreciate if you could let me know what additional permits we need and to whom and where we should send any payment due.

Thanking you in advance to your prompt attention to this matter, I remain

Sincerely,

(b) (6)

Benigno Trigo
(b) (6)

FWS Form 3-200-19 (Rev. 01/2020)
U.S. Department of Interior

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

FEB 10 2021

☐New ☐Reissue/Renew ☐Amendment

Complete Sections **A or B**, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C.**

A. Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last name	1.b. First name	1.c. Middle name or initial	1.d. Suffix
TRIGO	BENIGNO		MR

2 Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	5.a. Telephone number	5.b. Alternate telephone number	6. E-mail address
	(b) (6)		

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.a. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	3.b. Website URL (if applicable)
4.a. Principal officer (P.O.) last name	4.b. P.O. first name	4.c. P.O. middle initial	4.b. P.O. Title
5. Primary contact name	6. Primary e-mail address	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate phone no.	8.a. Primary contact telephone no.

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
AVON	CO	81620		USA

2.a. Mailing Address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) (b) (6)

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country
AVON	CO	81620		USA

D. All applicants MUST complete

1. Include a check or money order, payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, a **nonrefundable processing fee** [50 CFR 13.11(d)(4)]. 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. If you are requesting a reissue/renew/amendment, what is your permit/file number?

3. 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.

The individual/principal officer of the business must print and sign the application. (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

** Further instructions for the above application may be found on our ePermits website. See the last page for information on the Privacy Act, Paperwork Reduction Act, Estimated Burden, and Freedom of Information Act aspects of this application form.

Mail your application(s) to Division of Management Authority, Branch of Permits, MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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.

(b) (6)
Avon, CO 81620 USA

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

BEN TRIGO (b) (6)
(b) (6)

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): _____(Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: ~~0~~ Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:
Karibib District, Erongo Region, -22.781488, 15.740826, Donkerhuk-west.

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
20/05/2021 - 30/05/2021

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

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

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

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

c. Approximate age of animal:

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

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

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). Scheduled hunt for 20 May 2021

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: Gerard Erasmus
Business Name: Sumsare Safaris
Address: 174 Kudu str. Finkenstein Estate
Address:
City: Windhoek
State/Province: Central
Country, Postal Code: Namibia, 9000

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I und[redacted]phies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature (b) (6) Date: 2/3/21

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

MAR 18 AM 11:41

March 3, 2021

ATT: Division of Management Authority
U S Fish and Wildlife Headquarters
MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-383

According to e-mail received from your headquarters, herein Pager 1, Section D duly signed.

We enclose herewith a check in the amount of $100 which I believe is the amount required to comply with Form3-200-19 to finish this application.

Should you require any other information can get in touch with me at my e-mail to bentrigo@gmail.com or call at (787) 409-4257. The check, copy which I include herein will be sent by FedEx on Monday, 15th of March, 2021

(b) (6)

Benigno Trigo

Att: Rogelio P. Hobbs

FWS Form 3-200-19 (Rev. 01/2020)
U.S. Department of Interior

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

MAR 18 AM 11:45

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

☐New ☐Reissue/Renew ☐Amendment

Complete Sections **A or B**, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C.**

A. Complete if applying as an individual			
1.a. Last name: TRIGO	1.b. First name: BENIGNO	1.c. Middle name or initial:	1.d. Suffix: MR
2 Date of birth	5.a. Telephone number	5.b. Alternate telephone	6. E-mail address: (b) (6)

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.a. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		3.b. Website URL (if applicable)
4.a. Principal officer (P.O.) last name	4.b. P.O. first name	4.c. P.O. middle initial	4.b. P.O. Title
5. Primary contact name		6. Primary e-mail address	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate phone no.		8.a. Primary contact telephone no.

C. All applicants complete address information				
1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes): (b) (6)				
1.b. AVON	CO	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 81620	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country USA
2.a. Mailing address: (b) (6) address; include name of contact person if applicable)				
2.b. City AVON	2.c. State CO	2.d. Zip code/Postal code 81620	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country USA

D. All applicants MUST complete

1. Include a check or money order, payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, a **nonrefundable processing fee** [50 CFR 13.11(d)(4)]. 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. If you are requesting a reissue/renew/amendment, what is your permit/file number?

3. 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.

BENIGNO TRIGO (b) (6) 3/13/21

The individual/principal officer of the business must print and sign the application. (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

** Further instructions for the above application may be found on our ePermits website. See the last page for information on the Privacy Act, Paperwork Reduction Act, Estimated Burden, and Freedom of Information Act aspects of this application form.

Mail your application(s) to Division of Management Authority, Branch of Permits, MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

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- 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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 documen[illegible]e.

(b) (6) [redacted]
Avon, CO 81620 USA

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

Ben Trigo (b) (6) [redacted]

(b) (6) [redacted]

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): _____(Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): _____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:
Karibib District, Erongo Region, -22.781488, 15.740826, Donkerhuk-west.

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
20/05/2021 - 30/05/2021

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

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

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

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

c. Approximate age of animal:

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

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

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). Scheduled hunt for 20 May 2021

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: Gerard Erasmus
Business Name: Sumsare Safaris
Address: 174 Kudu str. Finkenstein Estate
Address:
City: Windhoek
State/Province: Central
Country, Postal Code: Namibia, 9000

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: 2/13/21

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

From: **Benigno Trigo** bentrigo@gmail.com
Subject: Fwd: File CS0076083 comments added
Date: March 9, 2021 at 3:32 PM
To: Teresita Trigo ttrigo@comcast.net

BT

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: "ePermits Processing, FWS" <epermits_communications@fws.gov>
Date: March 9, 2021 at 12:20:11 PM MST
To: (b) (6)
Subject: File CS0076083 comments added
Reply-To: "ePermits Processing, FWS" <epermits_communications@fws.gov>

United States Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
FWS Headquarters
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
703-358-2171

Dear Benigno Trigo,

Your file has been updated. Please review the comments below.

Short Description: 3-200-19: Import of Sport-Hunted S. African Leopard

Click here to view the file: LINK

Comments:

2021-03-09 11:19:35 PST - Rogelio Hubbard Additional comments
Good afternoon Trigo,
Ref: CS0076083

Our office received a permit application request for the import. In order to comply with your request, please reply to the following:

1. Please signed and date SECTION D on page 1.

2. Please provide check or money order to Fish & Wildlife Service for processing fee.

https://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-19.pdf
In accordance with 50 CFR 13.11(e) if the requested information is not received by this office by 04/22/2021 45days of the date of this email, your application will be abandoned and administratively closed. Once a file is closed, you will need to submit a new application, and all required fees, for the service to consider your propose activity.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have further questions.
Respectfully,

Rogelio P. Hubbard
Legal Instrument Examiner
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
International Affairs
Division of Management Authority - CITES
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, Virginia 22041-3803
www.fws.gov
www.cites.org

Kind regards,

Rogelio Hubbard

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD FEB 22 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Johnson	James	R	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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

(b) (6) Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes)				
1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Rock Springs	Wyoming	82901	Sweetwater	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.

S (b) (6) o photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

02/04/2021

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

   Well Worldwide, 17401 Aldine-Westfield Rd., Houston, Texas 77073

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

   Carol Alexander
   281-606-2400
   trophies@well-usa.com

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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.

N/A

4. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): M (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____ Sex (if known):_____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: N/A

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

Safari Operator: Peter Thormahlen Professional Hunter: Peter Thormahlen
Safari Company: Thormahlen & Cochran Safaris

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

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

   Namibia, Bushmanland, N#a Jaqna Conservancy
   GPS Coordinates: S 19° 45' 10.4" and E 19° 52' 28.9"
   Concession is Communal
   Closest Town: Tsumkwe, Nearest City: Windhoek

   b. Date wildlife was hunted: 27 November 2020

   c. Approximate age of animal: 6 years

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

   Safari Operator: Peter Thormahlen Professional Hunter: Peter Thormahlen
   Safari Company: Thormahlen & Cochran Safaris

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

   Current Location of trophy: Namibia
   Casper's Taxidermy
   P.O. Box 1322
   Grootfontein, Namibia

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). **See Attached Permits:** **CITIES (GREEN) Tag#: NAPP 48/250/2020**
   Trophy Permit# 193959

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:	**Peter Thormahlen**	
Address:	**92 Nelson Mandela Ave.**	**P.O. Box 90911**
Address:	**Stillwater #5**	**Klein Windhoek**
City:	**Klein Windhoek**	**Windhoek, Namibia**
State/Province:	**Windhoek, Namibia**	
Country, Postal Code:		

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

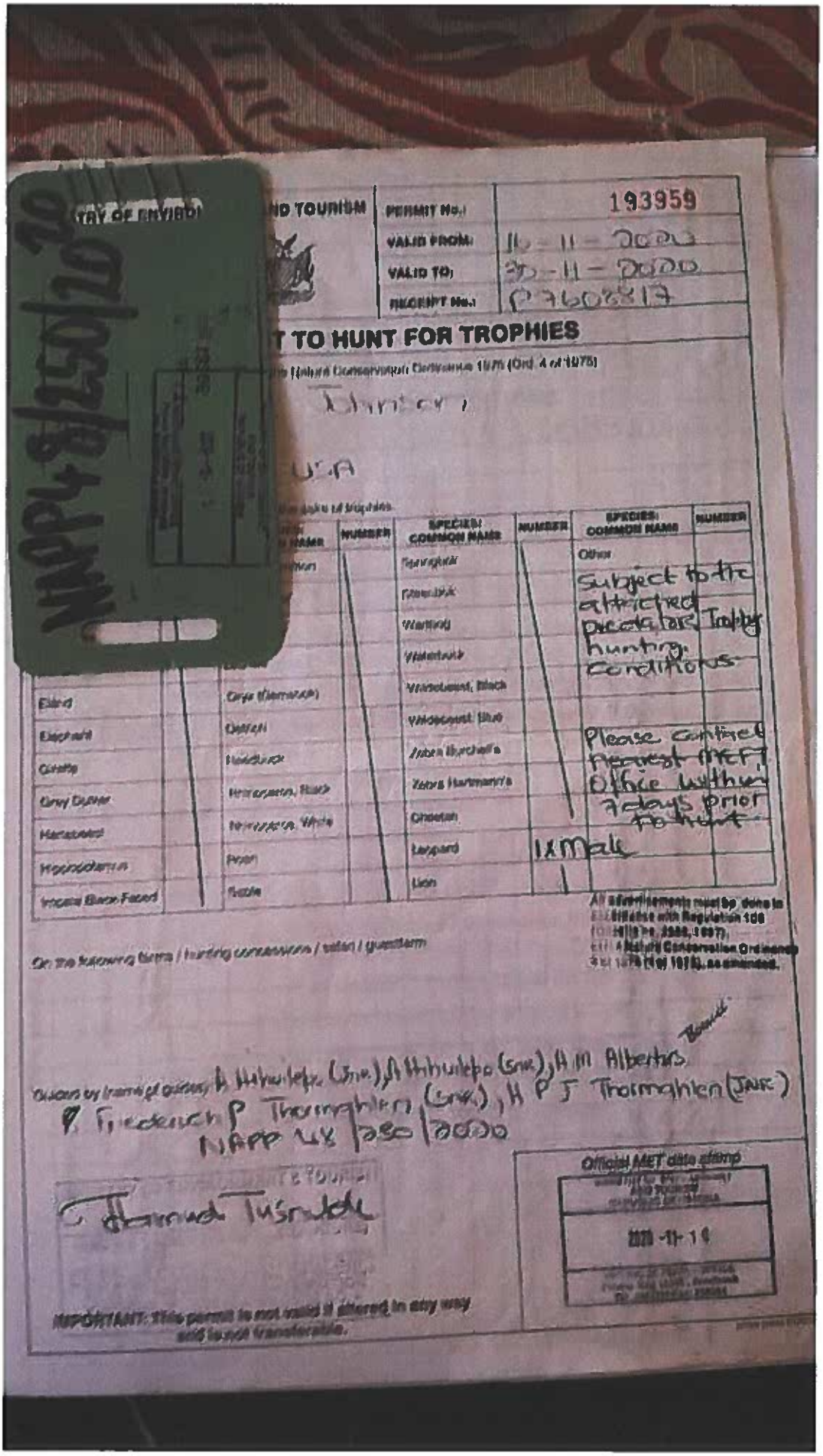
10. **If you are the hunter applying to import your own trophy**, please read and sign the following statement.

    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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature (b) (6) Date: 02/04/2021

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).



PERMIT No.: 193959
VALID FROM: 16-11-2020
VALID TO: 30-11-2020
RECEIPT No.: P7608817

T TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES

SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER
		Other	
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)	
Elephant		Ostrich	
Giraffe		Reedbuck	
Grey Duiker		Hartebeest, Red	
Hartebeest		Hartebeest, White	
Hippopotamus		Puku	
Impala Black Faced		Puzzle	
		Springbok	
		Steenbok	
		Warthog	
		Waterbuck	
		Wildebeest, Black	
		Wildebeest, Blue	
		Zebra Burchell's	
		Zebra Hartmann's	
		Cheetah	
	1	Leopard	1 x Male
		Lion	

Subject to the attached Prescribed Hunting Conditions

Please contact nearest MET Office within 7 days prior to hunt.

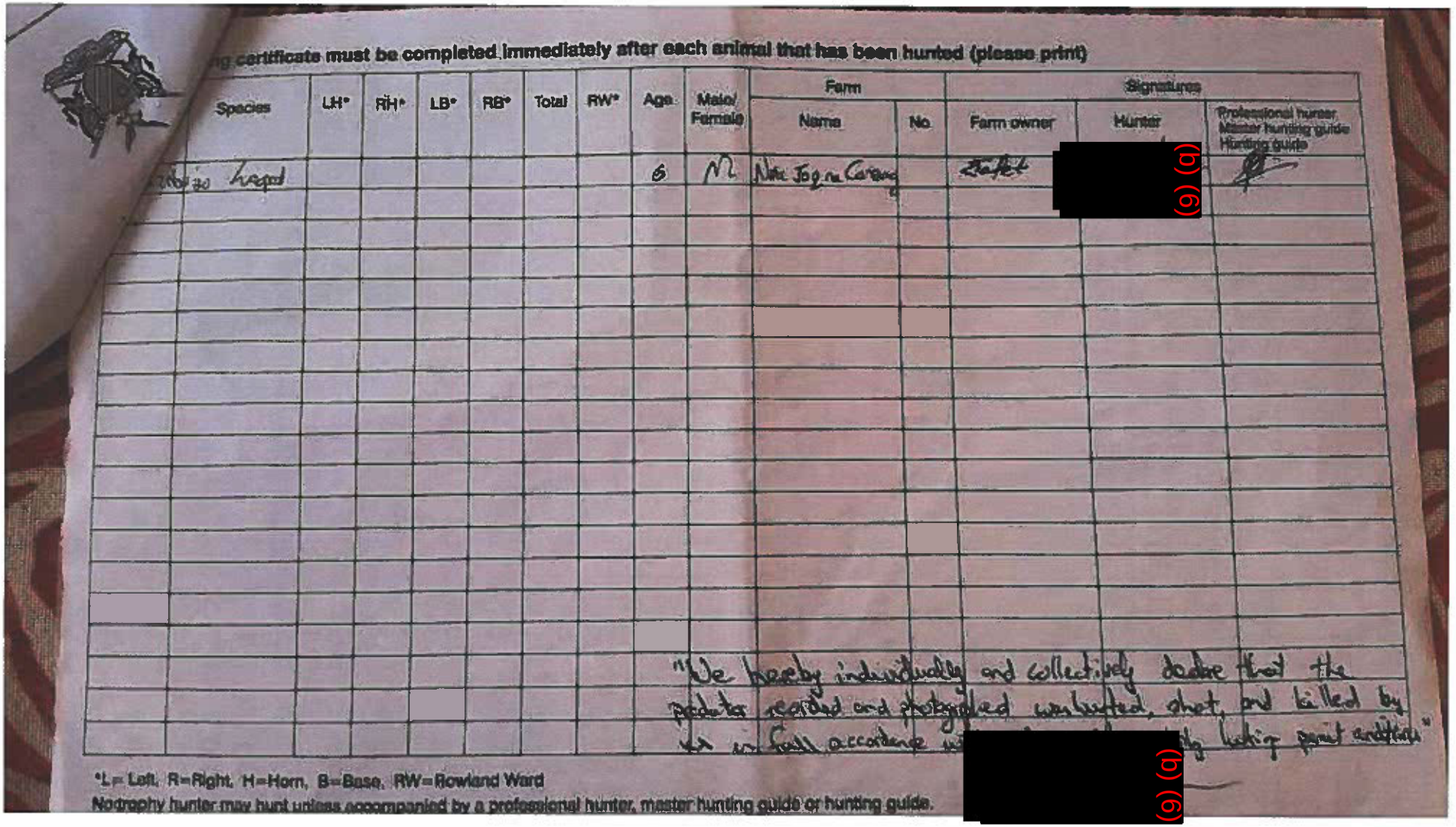
All advertisements must be done in accordance with Regulation 100 of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975), as amended.

Or the following forms / hunting concessions / safari / questions

Issued by (name of officer) A Hitwilepa (Snr), A Hitwilepa (Snr), A in Alberts
P Friedrich P Thormahlen (Snr), H P J Thormahlen (Jnr)
NAPP 4x4 | 26c | 2020

Official MET date stamp
2020 -11- 16

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable.



g certificate must be completed immediately after each animal that has been hunted (please print)

Species	LH*	RH*	LB*	RB*	Total	RW*	Age	Male/ Female	Farm		Signatures		
									Name	No.	Farm owner	Hunter	Professional hunter, Master hunting guide Hunting guide
Warthog							6	M	[illegible]		[illegible]	[redacted] (9) (g)	

"We hereby individually and collectively declare that the above named and photographed was hunted, shot, and killed by us in full accordance with [redacted] (9) (g) hunting permit conditions"

*L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward

No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.

SCHEDULE G

RECORD SHEET
(Regulation 114C (o))

Schedule G – RECORD SHEET
(Regulation 114C (o))

SPECIES HUNTED:	Leopard		
HUNT PERMIT NUMBER:	193959	CLIENT NAME:	J.K. Johnson
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER:	Peter Thornhill	HUNTING OUTFITTER:	Peter Thornhill
HUNTING BLOCK/PROPERTY NAME:	Nkwe Jagna	CONCESSION HOLDER/LANDOWNER:	Nkwe Jagna Concession
HUNT START DATE:	16 November, 2020	HUNT FINISH DATE:	30 November 2020

1. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL? YES [X] NO [ ]

IF NO, WHY NOT?

2. HUNTING METHOD (tick appropriate box): i) BAIT AND BLIND [X] ii) ON FOOT [ ]

3. PRE-BAITING: YES [X] NO [ ]

4. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED DURING HUNT (including pre-baiting if applicable): 17

5. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED ON BY PREDATOR (including pre-baiting if applicable): 11

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS (including pre-baiting if applicable):
The total number of nights that all bait sites were open (if 6 bait sites were open for 1 night = 6 bait nights): 110

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USED (including pre-baiting if applicable):
The total number of times that bait sites were "freshened" with new bait: 12 Donkey and 44 bait site refreshed

SEX & AGE OF PREDATOR FEEDING ON BAITS DURING HUNT:	NUMBER:	EVIDENCE (SIGHTING, TRACKS, TRAIL CAMERA):
Adult male	6	Tracks & Trail Camera
Adult female	5	Tracks & Trail Camera
Subadult male	4	Tracks & Trail Camera
Subadult female		
Juvenile	2	Tracks & Trail Camera
Unknown		

NUMBER OF PREDATOR SEEN MORE THAN 1 KM AWAY FROM BAITS: 3

IF TROPHY WAS TAKEN:

10. DATE TROPHY TAKEN: 27 November 20[illegible]

11. GPS LOCATION (in decimal degrees): S 19° 45' 10.2" E 018° 23' 28.9"

12. CONDITION OF PREDATOR (tick all appropriate boxes):

i) HEALTHY [Y] ii) UNHEALTHY [ ] iii) FULL STOMACH [X] iv) MEDIUM STOMACH [ ]

v) EMPTY STOMACH [ ]

MEASUREMENTS:

13. BODY LENGTH (CM): 230 cm

14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM): 77 cm

15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM): 49 cm

16. SKULL LENGTH (MM): 34 cm

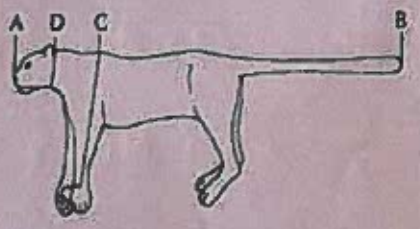
17. SKULL WIDTH (MM): 14,7 cm

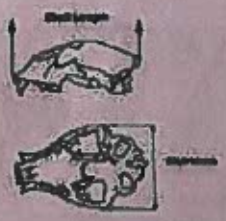
18. WEIGHT (KG): 60 kg

MEASUREMENTS & PHOTOGRAPHS

Measurements to be taken:

11. Body length (cm, tip of nose to tip of tail; Measurement A–B)
12. Shoulder height (cm, tip of scapula to back of plantar pad; Measurement C)
13. Neck circumference (cm, immediately behind the ear; Measurement D)
14. Skull length (mm, greatest length of skull, measured as a straight line between pegs)
15. Skull width (mm, greatest width of skull, measured across zygomatic arches)





Photographs required before the trophy is skinned:



1. Side view showing the entire body with the hunter positioned directly behind for scale, and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



2. The predator lying on its right showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



3. The predator lying on its left showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



4. Close up of the nose clearly showing the nose, eyes, and mount and a visible predator hunting quota tag number.



5. Frontal view of the teeth showing coloration and wear on the canines and incisors and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



6. Hindquarters clearly showing the scrotum and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

Photographs required from the cleaned skull:



7. Lower jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.



8. Upper jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.



9. Side view of the lower jaw (either side) showing the canine and wear on the cusps of molars and premolars.



10. Wide shot of all the teeth showing wear, broken teeth, and teeth coloration.

SIGNATURE OF:

Trophy hunter: [redacted] (b) (6) Date: 27 November, 2020

Trophy hunting Guide: Date: 27 Novemb, 2020

Trophy hunting Operator: Date: 27 Novemb 2020

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
Directorate Natural Resource Management
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek, NAMIBIA
Tel +264 61 2842111 Fax +264 61 258861

PERMIT CONDITIONS

TROPHY HUNTING OF CHEETHAS, LEOPARDS & LIONS

1. A trophy hunter, trophy hunting guide and trophy hunting operator must read and acknowledge and sign the predator trophy hunting permit conditions before the hunt commences.
2. A predator trophy hunting permit must be obtained before the hunt for a predator commences and must be in the physical possession of the trophy hunting guide while the predator is being hunted.
3. The trophy hunting operator concerned must give notice of the predator hunt to the regional office of the Ministry seven days before the hunt commences.
4. A predator trophy hunting permit is
    a) issued to a trophy hunter;
    b) non-transferable; and
    c) valid for a period specified in the permit.
5. Predators may only be hunted for trophies under the following conditions -
    a) only free roaming, self-sustaining and adult predators may be hunted as trophies with a minimum skull measurement of 27cm for a cheetah, 32cm for a leopard and 52cm for a lion;
    b) a female leopard may not be hunted as trophy;
    c) a predator may not be shot in any form of confinement or in a trap or in an area which is smaller than 1000ha;
    d) a predator may be baited, but a live animal may not be used as bait;

e) a predator may not be shot within a range of 1km of any other predator kept in captivity in any form;

f) a predator may be stalked, tracked or ambushed, but dogs or horses may not be used to hunt it;

g) predator trophy hunting may not take place during the period between 30 minutes after sunset in any day and 30 minutes before sunrise the following day and artificial light is prohibited;

h) a predator may not be shot from a moving vehicle or chased in any way with an aircraft;

i) a predator may not be hunted unless it belongs to a wild and sustainable population (it exists as a naturally interacting member of a wild and sustainable population in an area large enough for it to breed, forage and hunt freely and where there is a natural state of balance between forage, predator and prey);

j) a predator bred in captivity may not be trophy hunted;

k) a predator to be hunted may not be drugged in any form;

l) a canned hunting (any restriction of an animal's natural movement for the purpose of trophy hunting) in any form is illegal; and

m) a predator may only be hunted in areas as specified on the predator trophy hunting permit;

n) once the predator has been killed, the following must occur –

(i) the following photos must be taken immediately after the hunt, at the location where the predator was killed –

(aa) the predator lying on its right showing the feet;

(bb) the predator lying on its left showing the feet;

(cc) a close-up photo from the front showing the face of the predator, clearly depicting facial features: nose, eyes, and mouth, and a visible leopard hunting quota tag number, in case of a leopard;

(dd) a close-up photo of the trophy hunter and trophy hunting guide posing with predator, with all four

legs of the predator stretched out for clear visibility of genital feature such as scrotum and visible leopard hunting quota tag number;

(ii) the trophy hunter and trophy hunting guide must sign all the photos on the reverse side of the photos,

o) the recording sheet of the predator trophy hunting permit in Schedule G has to be filled in, in permanent ink, immediately after the hunt;

p) the trophy hunter and trophy hunting guide must sign on the reverse side of the predator trophy hunting permit with the following statement:

"We hereby individually and collectively declare that the predator recorded and photographed was hunted, shot and killed by us in full accordance with all the predator trophy hunting permit conditions.";

q) a telephonic report must be given to the staff member responsible for the predator trophy hunting permit register in the Permit Office in Windhoek within 72 hours of the predator being killed, and full details of the predator trophy hunting permit must be provided;

r) an unsuccessful predator hunt has to be reported to the Permit Office in Windhoek within 72 hours after the trophy hunting permit has expired;

s) no application for subsequent predator trophy hunting permit from a trophy hunting operator may be processed if the Permit Office has not received the report on the previous permit issued to his or her client (trophy hunter);

t) the original predator trophy hunting permit with full details as described in paragraph (u) must be handed in to the Taxidermist or shipping agent with the trophy; and

u) an application for an export permit to export a predator trophy must be handed in at the Permit Office in Windhoek and must be accompanied by –

(i) a copy of the passport of the trophy hunter and of a page thereof with an immigration stamp indicating the date of entry;

(ii) the original predator trophy hunting permit;

(iii) the leopard trophy hunting quota tag, in case of a leopard;

(iv) the recording sheet; and

(v) the original photos printed on photo paper (glossy paper) referred to in paragraph (n): and

(vi) export permit may not be issued if the conditions in paragraph (u) have not been met.

6. Condition regarding skin and skull of the hunted predator

(a) scrotum of the hunted predator must be left attached to the skin to confirm the sex of the animal.

(b) skin found without an obvious scrotum attached will be treated as female and will not be allowed to be exported.

(c) skin of the hunted predator must be brought to MET office (CITES Office) for tagging and inspection before the export permit can be issued.

(d) skull of the hunted predator must be brought to MET office (CITES Office) for SCI measurements before the export permit can be issued

7. ***Leopard trophy hunting quota tag is not transferable.***

Any contravention or non compliance with any regulation or permit condition is dealt with in accordance with the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1975), especially sections 84(5), 86, 87, 88 and 89.

I hereby acknowledge that I have read and understand the predator trophy hunting permit conditions:

Signatures:

Trophy Hunter: (b) (6) Date: 27 November 2020

Trophy Hunting Guide: Date: 27 November, 2020

Trophy Hunting Operator: Date: 27 November, 2020

Permit Number: 193959

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

2020 -11- 10

WINDHOEK PERMIT OFFICE
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek
Tel: 284111 Fax: 25[illegible]

For official use: MET date stamp

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD FEB 22 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Johnson	James	R	

(b) (6)

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

(b) (6)

Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes)

1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Rock Springs	Wyoming	82901	Sweetwater	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.

S[redacted] photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6)

02/04/2021

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

   Well Worldwide, 17401 Aldine-Westfield Rd., Houston, Texas 77073

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

   Carol Alexander
   281-606-2400
   trophies@well-usa.com

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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.

N/A

4. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): M (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____ Sex (if known):_____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: N/A

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

Safari Operator: Peter Thormahlen Professional Hunter: Peter Thormahlen
Safari Company: Thormahlen & Cochran Safaris

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

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

   Namibia, Bushmanland, N#a Jaqna Conservancy
   GPS Coordinates: S 19° 45' 10.4" and E 19° 52' 28.9"
   Concession is Communal
   Closest Town: Tsumkwe, Nearest City: Windhoek

   b. Date wildlife was hunted: 27 November 2020

   c. Approximate age of animal: 6 years

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

   Safari Operator: Peter Thormahlen Professional Hunter: Peter Thormahlen
   Safari Company: Thormahlen & Cochran Safaris

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

   Current Location of trophy: Namibia
   Casper's Taxidermy
   P.O. Box 1322
   Grootfontein, Namibia

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). **See Attached Permits:** **CITIES (GREEN) Tag#: NAPP 48/250/2020**
   Trophy Permit# 193959

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:	**Peter Thormahlen**	
Address:	**92 Nelson Mandela Ave.**	**P.O. Box 90911**
Address:	**Stillwater #5**	**Klein Windhoek**
City:	**Klein Windhoek**	**Windhoek, Namibia**
State/Province:	**Windhoek, Namibia**	
Country, Postal Code:		

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

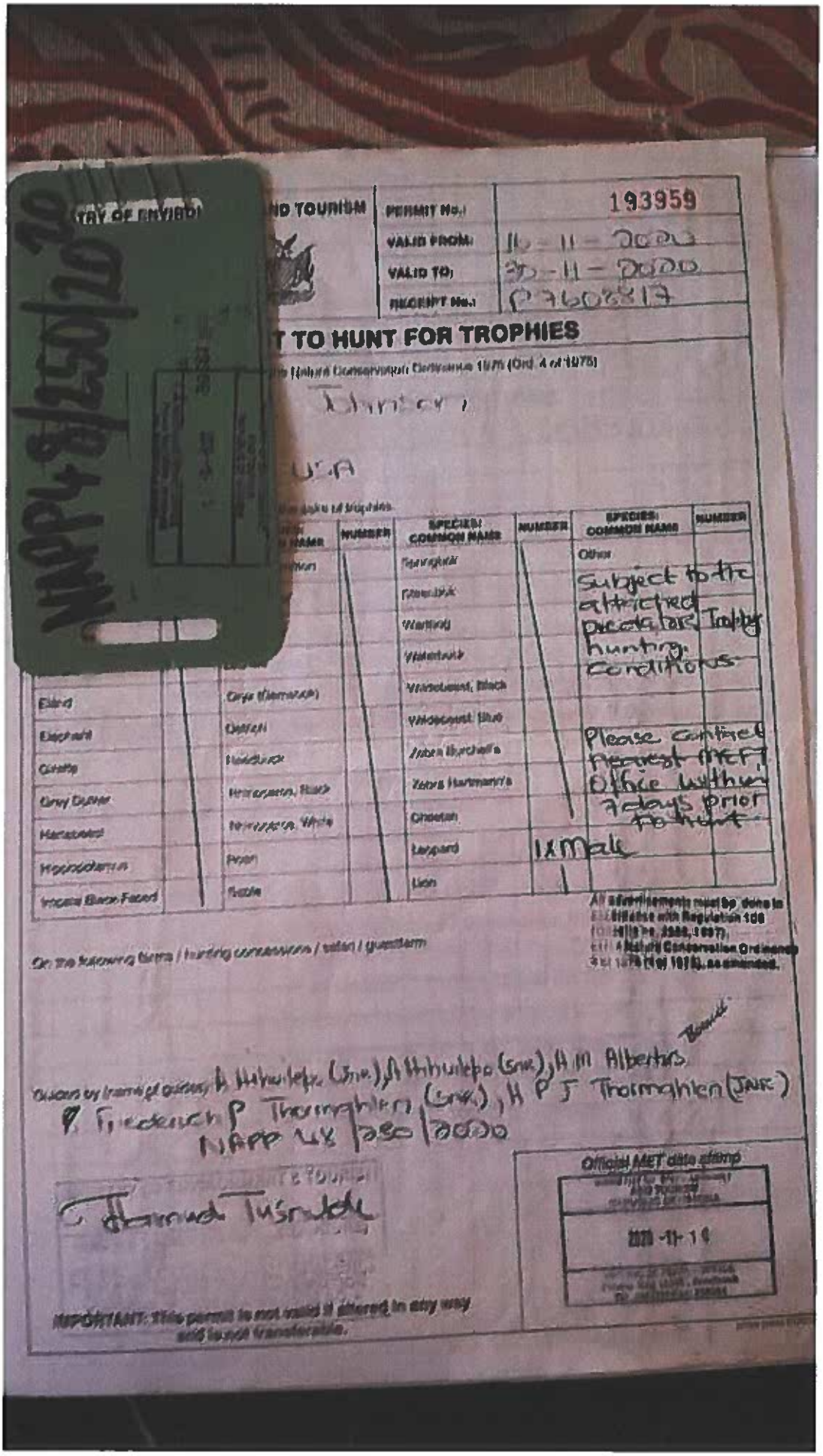
10. **If you are the hunter applying to import your own trophy**, please read and sign the following statement.

    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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: 02/04/2021

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).



PERMIT No.: 193959
VALID FROM: 16-11-2020
VALID TO: 30-11-2020
RECEIPT No.: P7608817

T TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES

SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER
		Other	
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)	
Elephant		Ostrich	
Giraffe		Reedbuck	
Grey Duiker		Hartebeest, Red	
Hartebeest		Hartebeest, White	
Hippopotamus		Puku	
Impala Black Faced		Puzzle	
		Springbok	
		Steenbok	
		Warthog	
		Waterbuck	
		Wildebeest, Black	
		Wildebeest, Blue	
		Zebra Burchell's	
		Zebra Hartmann's	
		Cheetah	
	1	Leopard	1 x Male
		Lion	

Subject to the attached Prescribed Hunting Conditions

Please contact nearest MET Office within 7 days prior to hunt.

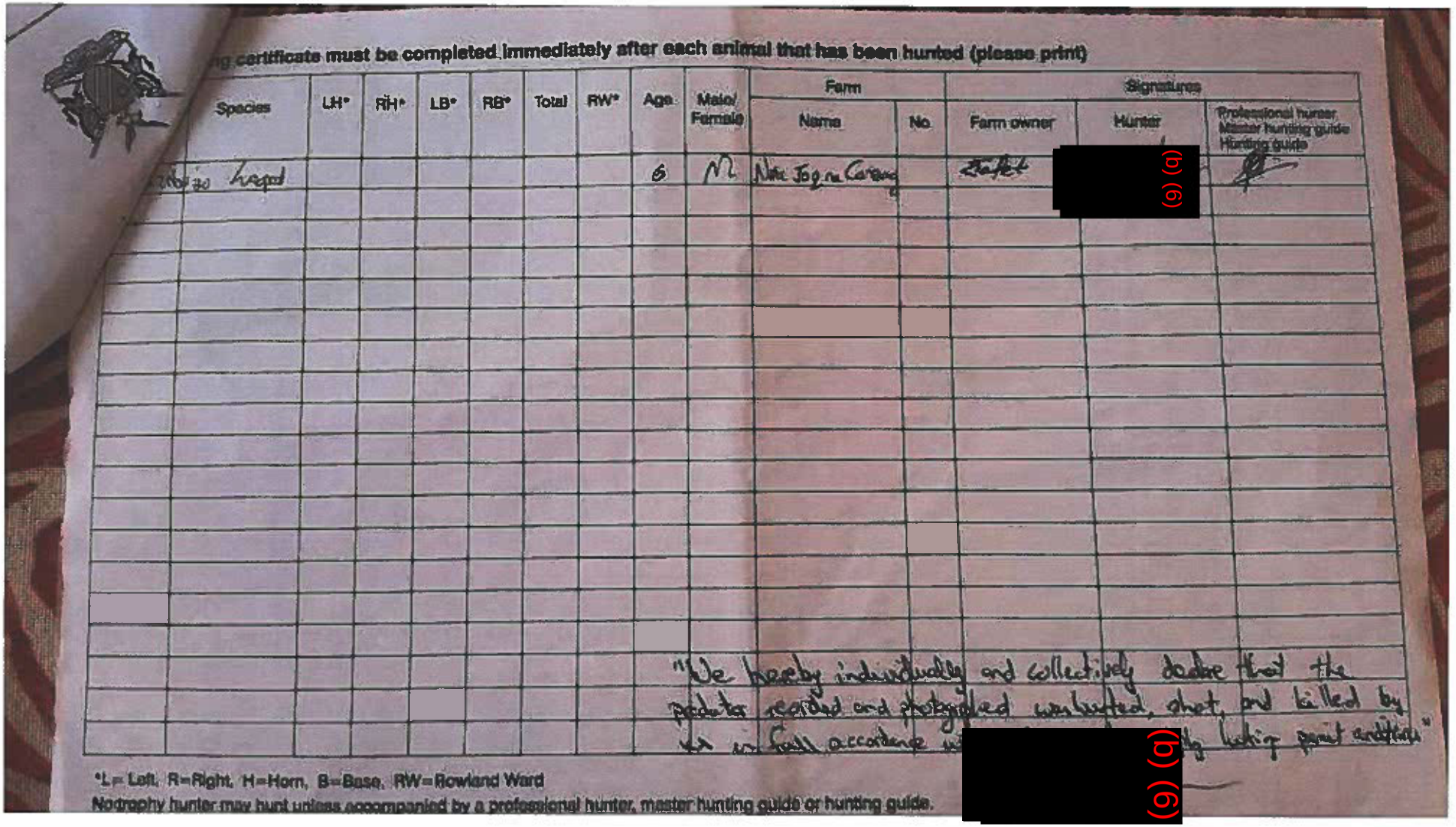
All advertisements must be done in accordance with Regulation 100 of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975), as amended.

Or the following forms / hunting concessions / safari / questions

Issued by (name of officer) A Hitwilepa (Snr), A Hitwilepa (Snr), A in Alberts
P Friedrich P Thormahlen (Snr), H P J Thormahlen (Jnr)
NAPP 4x4 | 26c | 2020

Official MET date stamp
2020 -11- 16

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable.



ng certificate must be completed immediately after each animal that has been hunted (please print)

Species	LH*	RH*	LB*	RB*	Total	RW*	Age	Male/ Female	Farm		Signatures		
									Name	No.	Farm owner	Hunter	Professional hunter, Master hunting guide Hunting guide
Kudu bull							6	M	[illegible]		[illegible]	[redacted] (g) (g)	

"We hereby individually and collectively declare that the above named and photographed was hunted, shot, and killed by us in full accordance with [illegible] hunting permit conditions"

[redacted] (g) (g)

*L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward

No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.

SCHEDULE G

RECORD SHEET
(Regulation 114C (o))

Schedule G – RECORD SHEET
(Regulation 114C (o))

SPECIES HUNTED:	Leopard		
HUNT PERMIT NUMBER:	193959	CLIENT NAME:	J.K. Johnson
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER:	Peter Thornhill	HUNTING OUTFITTER:	Peter Thornhill
HUNTING BLOCK/PROPERTY NAME:	Nkwe Jagna	CONCESSION HOLDER/LANDOWNER:	Nkwe Jagna Concession
HUNT START DATE:	16 November, 2020	HUNT FINISH DATE:	30 November 2020

1. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL? YES [X] NO [ ]

IF NO, WHY NOT?

2. HUNTING METHOD (tick appropriate box): i) BAIT AND BLIND [X] ii) ON FOOT [ ]

3. PRE-BAITING: YES [X] NO [ ]

4. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED DURING HUNT (including pre-baiting if applicable): 17

5. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED ON BY PREDATOR (including pre-baiting if applicable): 11

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS (including pre-baiting if applicable):
The total number of nights that all bait sites were open (if 6 bait sites were open for 1 night = 6 bait nights): 110

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USED (including pre-baiting if applicable):
The total number of times that bait sites were "freshened" with new bait: 12 Donkey and 44 bait site refreshed

SEX & AGE OF PREDATOR FEEDING ON BAITS DURING HUNT:	NUMBER:	EVIDENCE (SIGHTING, TRACKS, TRAIL CAMERA):
Adult male	6	Tracks & Trail Camera
Adult female	5	Tracks & Trail Camera
Subadult male	4	Tracks & Trail Camera
Subadult female		
Juvenile	2	Tracks & Trail Camera
Unknown		

NUMBER OF PREDATOR SEEN MORE THAN 1 KM AWAY FROM BAITS: 3

IF TROPHY WAS TAKEN:

10. DATE TROPHY TAKEN: 27 November 20[illegible]

11. GPS LOCATION (in decimal degrees): S 19° 45' 10.2" E 018° 23' 28.9"

12. CONDITION OF PREDATOR (tick all appropriate boxes):

i) HEALTHY [Y] ii) UNHEALTHY [ ] iii) FULL STOMACH [X] iv) MEDIUM STOMACH [ ]

v) EMPTY STOMACH [ ]

MEASUREMENTS:

13. BODY LENGTH (CM): 230 cm

14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM): 77 cm

15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM): 49 cm

16. SKULL LENGTH (MM): 34 cm

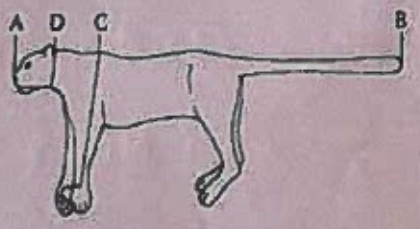
17. SKULL WIDTH (MM): 14,7 cm

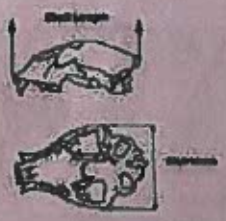
18. WEIGHT (KG): 60 kg

MEASUREMENTS & PHOTOGRAPHS

Measurements to be taken:

11. Body length (cm, tip of nose to tip of tail; Measurement A–B)
12. Shoulder height (cm, tip of scapula to back of plantar pad; Measurement C)
13. Neck circumference (cm, immediately behind the ear; Measurement D)
14. Skull length (mm, greatest length of skull, measured as a straight line between pegs)
15. Skull width (mm, greatest width of skull, measured across zygomatic arches)





Photographs required before the trophy is skinned:



1. Side view showing the entire body with the hunter positioned directly behind for scale, and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



2. The predator lying on its right showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



3. The predator lying on its left showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



4. Close up of the nose clearly showing the nose, eyes, and mount and a visible predator hunting quota tag number.



5. Frontal view of the teeth showing coloration and wear on the canines and incisors and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



6. Hindquarters clearly showing the scrotum and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

Photographs required from the cleaned skull:



7. Lower jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.



8. Upper jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.



9. Side view of the lower jaw (either side) showing the canine and wear on the cusps of molars and premolars.



10. Wide shot of all the teeth showing wear, broken teeth, and teeth coloration.

SIGNATURE OF:

Trophy hunter: (b) (6) Date: 27 November, 2020

Trophy hunting Guide: Date: 27 Novemb, 2020

Trophy hunting Operator: Date: 27 Novemb 2020

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
Directorate Natural Resource Management
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek, NAMIBIA
Tel +264 61 2842111 Fax +264 61 258861

PERMIT CONDITIONS

TROPHY HUNTING OF CHEETHAS, LEOPARDS & LIONS

1. A trophy hunter, trophy hunting guide and trophy hunting operator must read and acknowledge and sign the predator trophy hunting permit conditions before the hunt commences.
2. A predator trophy hunting permit must be obtained before the hunt for a predator commences and must be in the physical possession of the trophy hunting guide while the predator is being hunted.
3. The trophy hunting operator concerned must give notice of the predator hunt to the regional office of the Ministry seven days before the hunt commences.
4. A predator trophy hunting permit is
    a) issued to a trophy hunter;
    b) non-transferable; and
    c) valid for a period specified in the permit.
5. Predators may only be hunted for trophies under the following conditions -
    a) only free roaming, self-sustaining and adult predators may be hunted as trophies with a minimum skull measurement of 27cm for a cheetah, 32cm for a leopard and 52cm for a lion;
    b) a female leopard may not be hunted as trophy;
    c) a predator may not be shot in any form of confinement or in a trap or in an area which is smaller than 1000ha;
    d) a predator may be baited, but a live animal may not be used as bait;

e) a predator may not be shot within a range of 1km of any other predator kept in captivity in any form;

f) a predator may be stalked, tracked or ambushed, but dogs or horses may not be used to hunt it;

g) predator trophy hunting may not take place during the period between 30 minutes after sunset in any day and 30 minutes before sunrise the following day and artificial light is prohibited;

h) a predator may not be shot from a moving vehicle or chased in any way with an aircraft;

i) a predator may not be hunted unless it belongs to a wild and sustainable population (it exists as a naturally interacting member of a wild and sustainable population in an area large enough for it to breed, forage and hunt freely and where there is a natural state of balance between forage, predator and prey);

j) a predator bred in captivity may not be trophy hunted;

k) a predator to be hunted may not be drugged in any form;

l) a canned hunting (any restriction of an animal's natural movement for the purpose of trophy hunting) in any form is illegal; and

m) a predator may only be hunted in areas as specified on the predator trophy hunting permit;

n) once the predator has been killed, the following must occur –

(i) the following photos must be taken immediately after the hunt, at the location where the predator was killed –

(aa) the predator lying on its right showing the feet;

(bb) the predator lying on its left showing the feet;

(cc) a close-up photo from the front showing the face of the predator, clearly depicting facial features: nose, eyes, and mouth, and a visible leopard hunting quota tag number, in case of a leopard;

(dd) a close-up photo of the trophy hunter and trophy hunting guide posing with predator, with all four

legs of the predator stretched out for clear visibility of genital feature such as scrotum and visible leopard hunting quota tag number;

(ii) the trophy hunter and trophy hunting guide must sign all the photos on the reverse side of the photos,

o) the recording sheet of the predator trophy hunting permit in Schedule G has to be filled in, in permanent ink, immediately after the hunt;

p) the trophy hunter and trophy hunting guide must sign on the reverse side of the predator trophy hunting permit with the following statement:

"We hereby individually and collectively declare that the predator recorded and photographed was hunted, shot and killed by us in full accordance with all the predator trophy hunting permit conditions.";

q) a telephonic report must be given to the staff member responsible for the predator trophy hunting permit register in the Permit Office in Windhoek within 72 hours of the predator being killed, and full details of the predator trophy hunting permit must be provided;

r) an unsuccessful predator hunt has to be reported to the Permit Office in Windhoek within 72 hours after the trophy hunting permit has expired;

s) no application for subsequent predator trophy hunting permit from a trophy hunting operator may be processed if the Permit Office has not received the report on the previous permit issued to his or her client (trophy hunter);

t) the original predator trophy hunting permit with full details as described in paragraph (u) must be handed in to the Taxidermist or shipping agent with the trophy; and

u) an application for an export permit to export a predator trophy must be handed in at the Permit Office in Windhoek and must be accompanied by –

(i) a copy of the passport of the trophy hunter and of a page thereof with an immigration stamp indicating the date of entry;

(ii) the original predator trophy hunting permit;

(iii) the leopard trophy hunting quota tag, in case of a leopard;

(iv) the recording sheet; and

(v) the original photos printed on photo paper (glossy paper) referred to in paragraph (n): and

(vi) export permit may not be issued if the conditions in paragraph (u) have not been met.

6. Condition regarding skin and skull of the hunted predator

(a) scrotum of the hunted predator must be left attached to the skin to confirm the sex of the animal.

(b) skin found without an obvious scrotum attached will be treated as female and will not be allowed to be exported.

(c) skin of the hunted predator must be brought to MET office (CITES Office) for tagging and inspection before the export permit can be issued.

(d) skull of the hunted predator must be brought to MET office (CITES Office) for SCI measurements before the export permit can be issued

7. ***Leopard trophy hunting quota tag is not transferable.***

Any contravention or non compliance with any regulation or permit condition is dealt with in accordance with the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1975), especially sections 84(5), 86, 87, 88 and 89.

I hereby acknowledge that I have read and understand the predator trophy hunting permit conditions:

Signatures:

Trophy Hunter: (b) (6) Date: 27 November 2020

Trophy Hunting Guide: Date: 27 November 2020

Trophy Hunting Operator: Date: 27 November 2020

Permit Number: 193959

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

2020 -11- 10

WINDHOEK PERMIT OFFICE
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek
Tel: 284111 Fax: 258851

For official use: MET date stamp

FWS Form 3-200-19 (Rev. 01/2020)
U.S. Department of Interior

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

■New ☐Reissue/Renew ☐Amendment

Complete Sections **A or B**, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C.**

A. Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last name	1.b. First name	1.c. Middle name or initial	1.d. Suffix
Wheatley	Mark	Allen	

2 Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	5.a. Telephone number	5.b. Alternate telephone number	6. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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.a. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		3.b. Website URL (if applicable)
4.a. Principal officer (P.O.) last name	4.b. P.O. first name	4.c. P.O. middle initial	4.b. P.O. Title
5. Primary contact name		6. Primary e-mail address	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate phone no.		8.a. Primary contact telephone no.

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Tomball	Texas	77375	Harris	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

D. All applicants MUST complete

1. Include a check or money order, payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, **a nonrefundable processing fee [50 CFR 13.11(d)(4)]**. 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. If you are requesting a reissue/renew/amendment, what is your permit/file number?

3. 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.

The individual/principal officer of the business must print and sign the application. (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

** Further instructions for the above application may be found on our ePermits website. See the last page for information on the Privacy Act, Paperwork Reduction Act, Estimated Burden, and Freedom of Information Act aspects of this application form.

Mail your application(s) to Division of Management Authority, Branch of Permits, MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   Mark Wheatley - (b) (6) [redacted] omball, Texas 77375

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

   John Jackson, III of Conservation Force (504) 837-1233; permits@conservationforce.org

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): Male (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:____ Sex (if known):_____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: N/A

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

N/A

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

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

Kazuma, Panda Masuei, Matabeleland North, Zimbabwe

b. Date wildlife was hunted: November 9th, 2020

c. Approximate age of animal: over 8 years old

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

Ngamo Safaris/ Forestry commission

P.H. Brian Van blerk

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

Trophy Consultants International - 4 Josiah Chinamano Rd., Belmont

Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

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).

Please see included

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: Trophy Consultants International
Address:
Address: 4 Josiah Chinamano Road, Belmont
City:
State/Province: Bulawayo, Matabeleland North Province
Country, Postal Code: Zimbabwe

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

0-20 (Rev. 01/2020)
t of Interior

OMB Control No. 1018-00
Expires 08/31/2023

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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: 1-14-2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

PARKS Copy

HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2
APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05).
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20:14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14:20)

0000083009
SUBMITTED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator	Forestry Commision t/a Ngamo Safaris	Client's Full Name	MARK ALLEN WHEATLEY
ZTA (HOP) No.	HOP0134	Passport Number	(b) (6)
		Country of Issue	UNITED STATES
Address	71 FIFE STREET P.O. BOX 467 BULAWAYO	Address	(b) (6) TOMBALL, TX 77375, USA
Name of Professional Hunter	Brian Van blerk	Licence No.	380
Telephone		Fax	09 243321
Number of Accompanying Guests			0
Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting?			
Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?			
Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist		Address	
Name of Shipping Agent		Address	
Name of Foreign Agent		Address	

2. HUNTING AREAS

	Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
1	Kazuma/Panda Masuei	Matabeleland North	
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Date of Safari From	28-10-2020
Date of Safari To	11-11-2020
Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD	300.00
Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD	.00
Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD	.00
Number of Accompanying Guests	0

THE AREA MANAGER
PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
ZPWMA
MATETSI SAFARI AREA
Date Stamp
28 OCT 2020
P. BAG 5926
VICTORIA FALLS

3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All Inclusive of Daily Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other incidentals)

(i) Safari Operator

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

(ii) Taxidermist

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate

Less Commission

fees (Incidentals)

Percentage Commission Charged

Total Guests rate

Total Trophy fees

Grand Total USD

Total Processing Fees

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	GIRAFFE	M	K	KAZUMA	512, 739	29/10/20	N/A	17000
2	ELEPHANT	M	K	KAZUMA	426, 640	31/10/20	118 5	6500
3	LION	M	K	KAZUMA	175, 371	01/11/20	26, 14/16	25,[illegible] - 12500
4	BUFFALO	M	K	KAZUMA	098, 510	04/11/20	46 1/2	105,19 - 2800
5	ZEBRA	M	K	KAZUMA	003, 531	05/11/20	N/A	- 1000
6	ZEBRA	M	W	KAZUMA	735, 697	07/11/20	N/A	- 1000
7	HYENA	M	K	KAZUMA	107, 314	07/11/20		- 300
8	LEOPARD	M	K	KAZUMA	534, 865	09/11/20	15,35	- 5000
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14	6							
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30							US$ 30800,00	

I MARK WHEATLEY hereby certify that the information given in this return is, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct.

Signature of Foreign Client (b) (6) Date 10/11/20

Signature of Professional Hunter Date 12/11/20

Signature of Safari Operator Date 16/11/2020

030 000804

NP/CITES FORM 10

This permit is not valid (in the case of issue by the Head Office of the Zimbabwe Parks & Wildlife Management Authority) unless payment is reflected in cash register figures in this box (See paragraph 18 on reverse)

CHA: .....
CHA 67
Amount PaidZWL$4175.00
Date 10/01/2020
Rec no. 1328584

(payment details)

ORIGINAL
VALID AS AUTHORITY TO HUNT

ZIMBABWE PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

HUNTING PERMIT

PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT [*CHAPTER 20:14*]

Permission is hereby granted on the authority of the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources Management in terms of the Parks and Wildlife Act [*Chapter 20:14*],

to .....Forestry Commission.....

of Kazuma/ Pandamasuei

id co-hunter .....

of .....

Firstly to hunt in Hunt Number or Section .....Kazuma/ Pandamasuei..... of the.....Mat North.....

..... Area, such number of animals as is indicated in column "A" below against the name of the animals specified. Such hunting shall be conducted during the period extending between 1/1/2020

and.....31/12/2020.....(inclusive dates)

Animal	A	B	Animal	A	B	Animal	A	B
Buffalo (m)		15	Warthog (m)		10	Guinea Fowl		200
Eland (m)		5	Waterbuck (m)		2	Jackal		5
Duiker (m)		13	Wildebeest (m)		2	Pigeons/ Doves		300
Elephant (m)		7	Impala (f)		5	S. Hyena		13
Giraffe (m)		4	Kudu (f)		4	Sandgrouse		100
Impala (m)		25	Warthog (f)		3	Zebra		4
Kudu (m)		8	Baboon		40	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		
Leopard (m)		3	Civet		10			
Lion (m)		2	Elephant T/L		4			
Sable (m)		8	Francolin		200			

Secondly to remove from the Hunting Area such number of animals as indicated in column "B" above against the name of the animal specified. An animal specified may be removed in whole or in part unless there is a condition on this permit prohibiting such removal.

Thirdly to sell, within a period of six months from the second date which appears above, the trophies of such number of animals as may be indicated in column "B" above against the name of the animal and subject to any other regulations which may be in force governing movement, sale or export of wildlife trophies.

The holder of this permit shall not permit any other person to hunt the animal specified in addition to such holder and his co-hunter appointed at the time of issue of this permit.

This permit is issued strictly subject to the terms and conditions which appear on the reverse.

Date stamp of authority which issue the permit
PERMITS - HUNTING
02 MAR 2020

.....(b) (6).....
for and on behalf of the Director General, *Parks and Wildlife Management Authority*

(*Designation* .....)

.....
for *Finance Manager*

FORESTLAND Area: Karuma

2020 Hunting Quota

TROPHY MALE QUOTA

Species	Previous Quotas/Offtakes																		Permitted 2019 Offtake	Permitted 2020 Offtake
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Buffalo	13	13	19	20	20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16(sixteen)	16(sixteen)	16(sixteen)	16(sixteen)	16(sixteen)	13(thirteen)	15(fifteen)	15(fifteen)	15(fifteen)	15(fifteen)	15(fifteen)
Eland	1	2	5	2	2	2	2	3	5	5	5	7(seven)	7(seven)	7(seven)	7(seven)	7(seven)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)
Duiker	13	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)
Elephant	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	5	6(six)	6(six)	6(six)	6(six)	6(six)	4(four)	6(six)	6(six)	6(six)	7(seven)	7(seven)
Giraffe	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)
Impala	25	25	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25(twenty five)	25(twenty five)	25(twenty five)	25(twenty five)	25(twenty five)	25(twenty five)	25(twenty five)	25(twenty five)	25(twenty five)	25(twenty five)	25(twenty five)
Kudu	4	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8(eight)	8(eight)	8(eight)	8(eight)	8(eight)	8(eight)	8(eight)	8(eight)	8(eight)	8(eight)	8(eight)
Leopard	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	3(three)	3(three)
Lion	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(one)	1(one)	1(one)	1(one)	1(one)	1(one)	1(one)	1(one)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)
Sable	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	4	7(seven)	7(seven)	8(eight)	8(eight)	8(eight)	6(six)	8(eight)	8(eight)	8(eight)	8(eight)	8(eight)
Warthog	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)
Waterbuck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)
Wildebeest	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)	2(two)

TROPHY FEMALE QUOTA

Species	Previous Quotas/Offtakes																		Permitted 2019 Offtake	Permitted 2020 Offtake
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Buffalo	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3(three)	0(zero)	2(two)	1(one)	1(one)	0(one)	0(one)	0(one)	0(one)	0(one)	0(one)
Impala	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)
Kudu	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)
Loeseri	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)
Warthog	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3(three)	3(three)	3(three)	3(three)	3(three)	3(three)	3(three)	3(three)	3(three)	3(three)	3(three)

NON DE SCRIPT QUOTA OF EITHER SEX

Species	Previous Quotas/Offtakes																		Permitted 2019 Offtake	Permitted 2020 Offtake
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Baboon	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40(fourty)	40(fourty)	40(fourty)	40(fourty)	40(fourty)	40(fourty)	40(fourty)	40(fourty)	40(fourty)	40(fourty)	40(fourty)
Civet	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)	10(ten)
Elephant (tf)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)
Francolin	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)
Grysbok	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)	0(zero)
Guinea fowl	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)	200(two hundred)
Jackal	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)	5(five)
Pigeons/Doves	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300(three hundred)	300(three hundred)	300(three hundred)	300(three hundred)	300(three hundred)	300(three hundred)	300(three hundred)	300(three hundred)	300(three hundred)	300(three hundred)	300(three hundred)
Hyaena Spotted	20	20	20	20	20	13	13	13	13	13	13	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)	13(thirteen)
Sandgrouse	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100(hundred)	100(hundred)	100(hundred)	100(hundred)	100(hundred)	100(hundred)	100(hundred)	100(hundred)	100(hundred)	100(hundred)	100(hundred)
Zebra	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)	4(four)

CHIEF ECOLOGIST

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL CONSERVATION

DIRECTOR GENERAL

[redacted] (9) (g)

PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT [CHAPTER 20:14] OF 2001

SPECIAL PERMIT FOR 2020 HUNTING SEASON

Section: 123 (1) of the Parks and Wildlife Act 20:14 as read with 59 (1) (a) (b) (c) of SI 362 of 1990.
Reference: 150/18/H/SPNH
ISSUER
Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (The Authority)

PERMIT HOLDER
Forestry Commission

NAME OF SAFARI OPERATOR
Ngamo Safaris

NAME OF PROFESSIONAL HUNTER
Brian Van Blerk PH licence number 380

NAME OF CLIENT:
Mark Allen Wheatley Passport number (b) (6)
(b) (6) Tomball, TX 77375, USA

The Parks and Wildlife Management Authority is a statutory body established in terms of the **Parks and Wildlife Act [Chapter 20:14] (the Act)** and is the responsible authority for the management and development of National Parks and wildlife resources thereby controlling all related activities and issues this permit in terms of the Act. Permission is hereby granted on the authority of the Minister of Environment Tourism and Hospitality Industry in terms of Section 123 (1) of the Parks and Wildlife Act 20:14 as read with 59 (1) (a) (b) (c) of SI 362 of 1990.

PURPOSE OF PERMIT

To hunt 1 x elephant bull, 1 x leopard male and 1 x lion male on the following properties:

- Ngamo Sikumi Forestland Area in Matebeleland North Province.
- Kazuma/Pandamasuei Forestland Area in Matebeleland North Province.

Unless sooner cancelled, amended or modified in the terms of section 123 4 (a) (b) of the Act, this permit is valid from **28 October 2020 to 11 November 2020** is issued subject to strict compliance with overleaf-mentioned terms and conditions.

.....
Investigations and Security Manager **Date**

.....
Legal Services Manager
For and on behalf of the Director-General **Date**

THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS PERMIT ARE STIPULATED

1. This permit is not transferable; alterations of this permit shall render it invalid.
2. This hunt should be monitored by a Parks and Wildlife Management Authority Ranger.
3. Safari Operator shall be invoiced for expenses incurred by members of staff who will monitor the hunt on cost recovery basis
4. To submit returns to the Director General of Parks and Wildlife Management Authority and to include sex of the animal shot and balance on quota.
5. This permit is only valid with the client named in the TRAS 2 pertaining this hunt.
6. Animals being hunted shall not exceed quota limit for the particular property.
7. Animals to be hunted shall be on approved NP/CITES Form 10 hunting permit.
8. In case of hunting in more than one property NO variation shall be allowed. NO quota transfer for the properties mentioned on this permit. Breach of this is an offence.
9. Where an animal has been hunted, both the landowner where the animal has been shot and the Safari operator shall be responsible for that hunt.
10. This permit shall be produced when demanded by the appropriate authorities

3 AND LEOPARD HUNT RETURN FORM - CLIENT MARK ALLEN WHENTLEY
- BRIAN VAN BLERK (- TRA52 NO # 083009) - KAZUMA 2020

ON A: LEOPARD HUNT RETURN FORM

SERIAL NUMBER 0000083009
TING OUTFITTER NGAMO SAFARIS
FESSIONAL HUNTER BRIAN VAN BLERK
PERTY/CONCESSION/CAMPFIRE AREA NAME KUZUMA
IMUM NUMBER OF DAYS BOOKED FOR LEOPARD HUNT 14

AIT & BLIND ☑ ii) ON FOOT ☐ iii) HOUNDS ☐
IFLE ☑ ii) SHOTGUN ☐ iii) HANDGUN ☐ iv) BOW ☐
UCCESSFUL HUNT ☑ ii) FAILED HUNT ☐

complete questions 9-10 if a hunt was unsuccessful
AS A LEOPARD WOUNDED DURING A FAILED HUNT N/A N NO
). IF HUNT FAILED, WHAT WAS THE REASON? N/A
plete 11-14 for both successful and unsuccessful hunts
OTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS 12

UMBER OF LEOPARDS RECORDED ON BAITS

Sex/Age	Number	Evidence (sighting, tracks, trail camera)
male	3	TRACKS
female	2	BAITS
dult male	1	TRACKS
dult female		
own	—	

DATE OF HUNT START 29/10/20
plete questions 14-17 if a leopard was shot
IOW MANY DAYS INTO HUNT WAS LEOPARD SHOT 12
GPS POSITION 35K U36 55 34 / 7969568
SKULL LENGTH (inches) 17. SKULL BREADTH (inches)
spendent verification Y N (to be completed by ZPWMA)
ESTIMATED AGE OF LEOPARD TAKEN
years ☐ ii) 2-3 years ☐ iii) 4-6 years ☑ iv) ≥7 years ☐
plete questions 19-20 if a hound hunt
NUMBER OF DIFFERENT LEOPARD CHASED N/A
ESTIMATED LENGTH OF ALL CHASES COMBINED (km) N/A
MMENTS

Q20. The total estimated distance (in kilometers) that hounds chased leopard during the

SECTION B: LION HUNT RETURN FORM

1. TR2 SERIAL NUMBER 0000083009
2. HUNTING OUTFITTER NGAMO SAFARIS
3. PROFESSIONAL HUNTER BRIAN VAN BLERK
4. PROPERTY/CONCESSION/CAMPFIRE AREA NAME KAZUMA
5. MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS BOOKED FOR LION HUNT 14
6. i) BAIT & BLIND ☑ ii) ON FOOT ☐
7. i) RIFLE ☑ ii) SHOTGUN ☐ iii) HANDGUN ☐ iv) BOW ☐
8. i) SUCCESSFUL HUNT ☑ ii) FAILED HUNT ☐

Complete question 9 if a hunt was unsuccessful
9. WAS A LION WOUNDED DURING A FAILED HUNT N NO
10. IF HUNT FAILED, WHAT WAS THE REASON? N/A
11. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS 4

12. NUMBER OF LIONS RECORDED ON BAITS

Sex/Age	Number	Evidence (sighting, tracks, trail camera)
Adult male	3	TRAIL CAMERAS AND SIGHTINGS
Adult female	6	SEEN 3 MATURE MALES SIGHTINGS
Subadult male	1	SEEN 6 FEMALE SIGHTINGS
Subadult female	2	SEEN 3 SUB ADULT SIGHTINGS
Unknown	—	

13. DATE OF HUNT START 28/10/20
14. NUMBER OF DAYS IN TO HUNT LION SHOT 4
Complete questions 14-18 if a trophy was taken
15. GPS POSITION 35K 0351778 / 7972371
16. SKULL LENGTH (inches) 15 14/16 17. SKULL BREADTH (inches) 10 16/16
*Independent verification Y N (to be completed by ZPWMA)
18. ESTIMATED AGE OF LION TAKEN
i) <4 years ☐ ii) 4-5 years ☐ iv) ≥6 years ☑
19. SEX OF LION HUNTED ☑ M F ☐
COMMENTS
LION HAD SHOTGUN PELLETS IN BACK LEFT LEG.

ECTION C: MEASUREMENT &PHOTOGRAPH CHECKLIST

easurements required from the cleaned skull of each trophy:



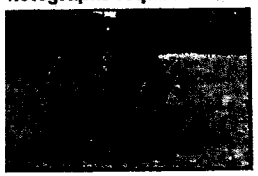
Ig. 1. Skull length (inches)



Fig. 2. Skull breadth (inches)

igh-resolution (minimum 1 MB) photographs required by ZPWMA to age leopard & lion trophies. Please heck the appropriate box to confirm photographs have been submitted with the hunt return form.

hotographs required before the trophy is skinned:



ig. 3. Side view showing ntire body with hunter irectly behind for scale ☑

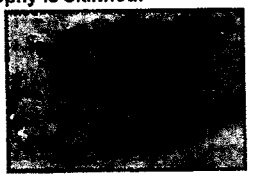


Fig. 4. Side view of head, neck & shoulders showing mane/dewlap development ☑



Fig. 5. Frontal view of face showing ears & facial scarring ☑



Fig. 6. Close up of nose showing pigmentation ☑



Fig. 7. Frontal view of teeth showing coloration & wear on canines & incisors ☑



Fig. 8. Hindquarters showing scrotum (*only required for leopard*) ☑

Photographs required from the cleaned skull:



Fig. 9. Lower jaw showing all the teeth ☑



Fig. 10. Upper jaw showing all the teeth ☑



Fig. 11. Side view of lower jaw (*either side*) ☑



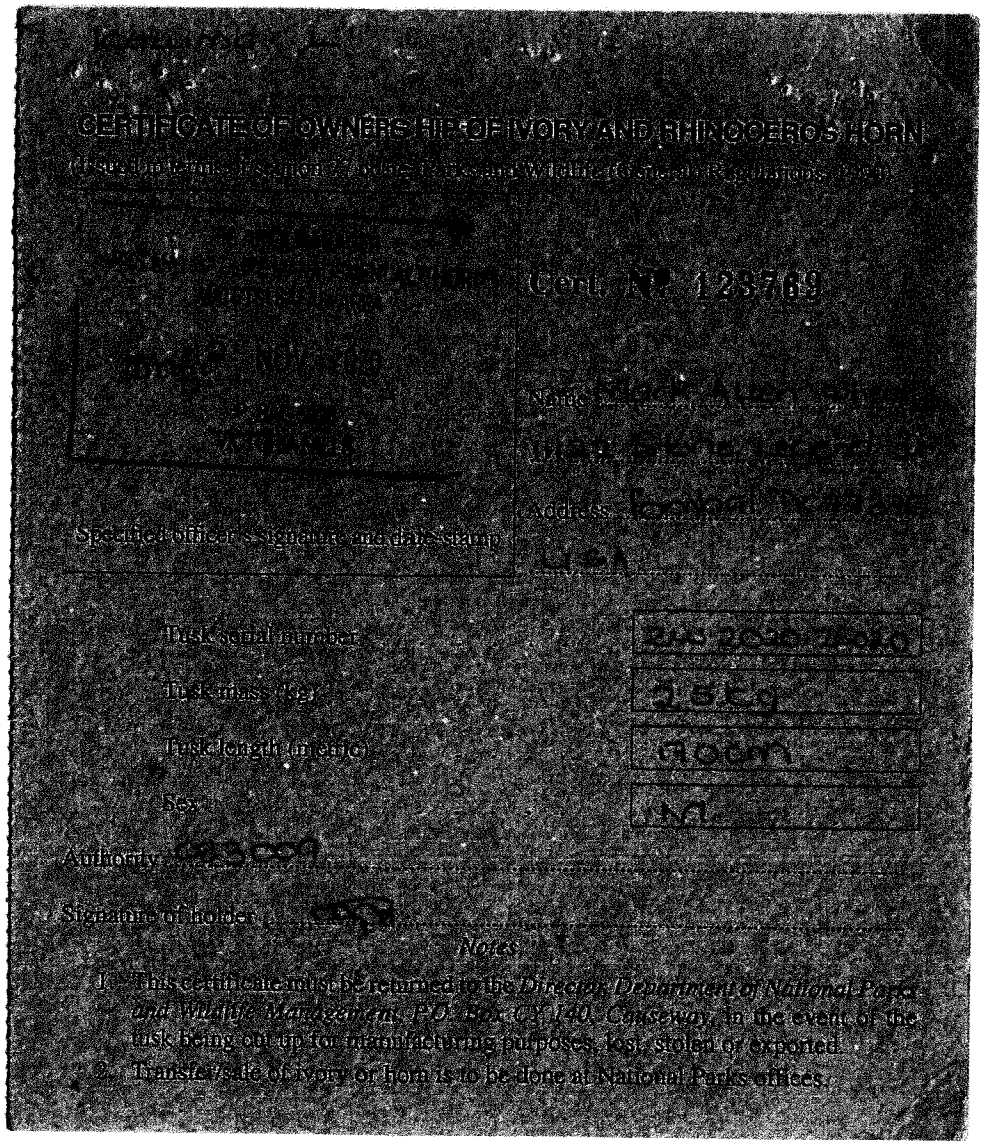
Fig. 12. Dorsal view of skull with reference scale (e.g. match box) ☐

ZIMBABWE PARKS & WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
GUIDELINES FOR LEOPARD & LION HUNT RETURN FORMS

NOTE: There are 3 sections to this form. Section A must be completed if a leopard hunt s conducted. Section B must be complete a lion hunt was conducted. Section C is a checklist of measurements & photographs required by ZPWMA.

A COMPLETED HUNT RETURN FORM MUST BE SUBMITTED AFTER EVERY HUNT REGARDLESS OF WHETHER A LEOPARD OR LION WAS SUCCESSFULLY HUNTED

Q1. The serial number of the TR2 accompanying this hunt return form.
Q2. The name of the hunting outfitter responsible for the hunt.
Q3. The name of the professional hunter that led the hunt.
Q4. The name of the property/concession/CAMPFIRE area where the hunt was undertaken. This should be the same as the name used to apply for the quota (e.g. Highway Ranch; Matetsi Unit 1; Tsholotsho north).
Q5. The minimum number of days booked by the client for the hunt.
Q6. Please indicate (by checking the appropriate box) the principal method used to hunt the leopard/lion. 'On foot' refers to opportunistically hunting a cat away from a bait & without hounds.
Q7. Please indicate (by ticking the appropriate box) the primary weapon used during the hunt.
Q8. Please indicate (by checking the appropriate box) whether the hunt was successful (i.e. whether a trophy was secured). If the hunt was unsuccessful, please explain why in the comments box (e.g. no suitably-sized trophy lion came onto the bait).
Q9. Please indicate whether a leopard/lion was wounded during an unsuccessful hunt.
Q10. If the hunt was unsuccessful, what was the reason for that?
Q11. The total number of nights that baits were open during the hunt (e.g. if 5 bait sites were open for 1 night = 5 bait nights; if 1 bait site was open for 5 nights = 5 bait nights)
Q12. The age & sex of all leopard/lion recorded on baits during the hunt. Please indicate how this number was derived (e.g. by directly viewing the animals; from tracks; through photographs taken by trail cameras).
Q13. The date that the hunt started (year/month/day).
Q14. The number of days into the hunt that the leopard/lion was shot.
Q15. The GPS position where the leopard/lion was shot (preferably in decimal degrees).
Q16. The skull length in millimeters (see Fig. 1 in Section C)
Q17. The skull breadth in millimeters (see Fig. 2 in Section C). These measurements are required by CITES & will be validated by a ZPWMA official.
Q18. Please estimate (by checking the appropriate box) the approximate age of the trophy leopard/lion. These estimates will be validated using the trophy photographs provided to ZPWMA (Fig. 3-12 in Section C).
Q19. . . lions - sex of animals hunted
Q.19. For leopards - # of different leopard chased with hounds during the hunt.



CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP OF IVORY AND RHINOCEROS HORN

(Issued in terms of section 77 of the Parks and Wildlife (General) Regulations, 1990)

Cert. No. 123769

Name

Address

Specified officer's signature and date stamp

Tusk serial number

Tusk mass (kg)

Tusk length (metric)

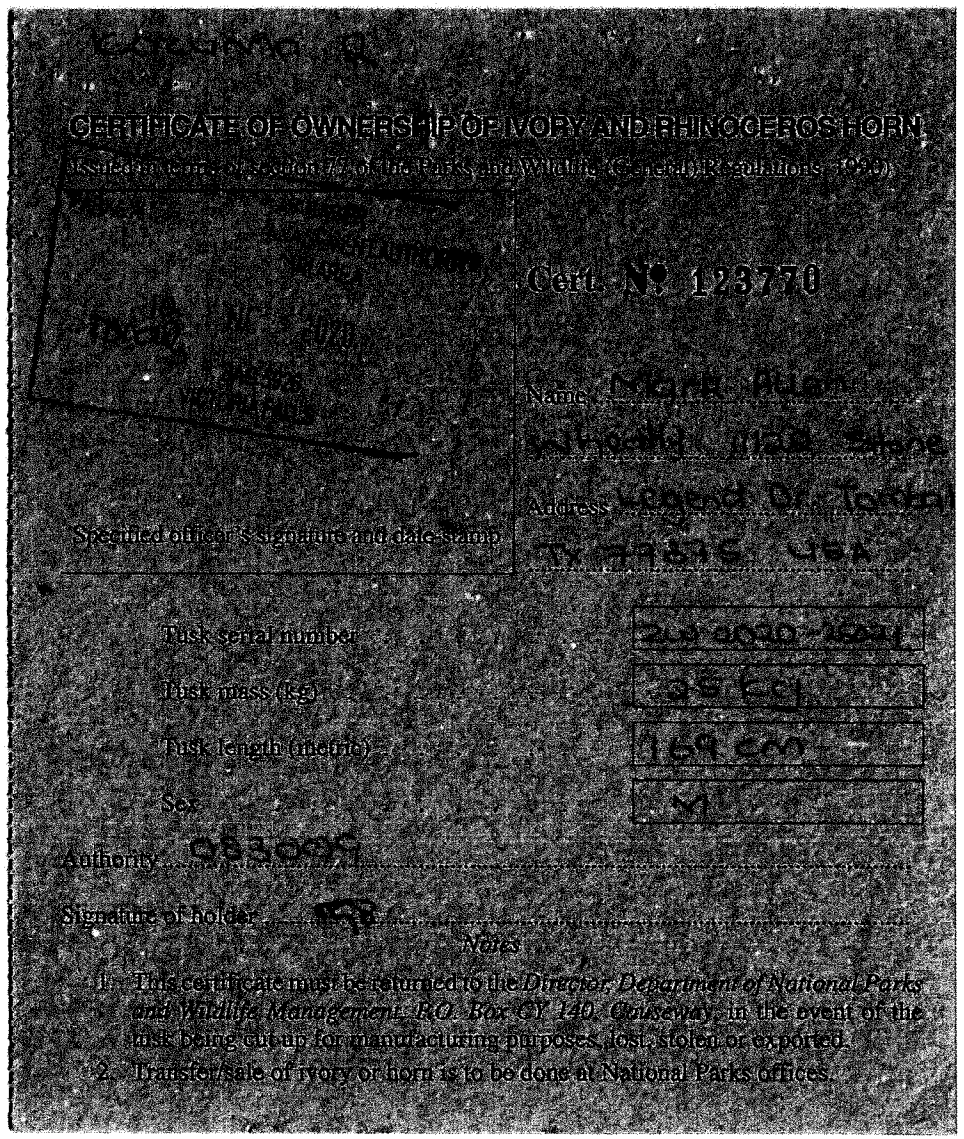
Sex

Authority

Signature of holder

Notes

1. This certificate must be returned to the *Director, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management, P.O. Box CY 140, Causeway*, in the event of the tusk being cut up for manufacturing purposes, lost, stolen or exported.
2. Transfer/sale of ivory or horn is to be done at National Parks offices.



CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP OF IVORY AND RHINOCEROS HORN

(Issued in terms of section 77 of the Parks and Wildlife (General) Regulations, 1990)

Cert. No. 123770

Name

Address

Specified officer's signature and date stamp

Tusk serial number

Tusk mass (kg)

Tusk length (metric)

Sex

Authority

Signature of holder

Notes

1. This certificate must be returned to the *Director, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management, P.O. Box CY 140, Causeway*, in the event of the tusk being cut up for manufacturing purposes, lost, stolen or exported.
2. Transfer/sale of ivory or horn is to be done at National Parks offices.

BRIAN VAN BLERK SAFARIS

www.brianvanblerksafaris.com
E. Mail: brianvanblerksafaris@gmail.com
Cell: +263 77 4050888
+263 77 2322917
Landline: +263 9 24331

FINAL INVOICE

NAME	BVB SAFARIS
ADDRESS	10 ILANDA GARDENS ILANDA BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE

DATE : 16/11 /2020
CLIENT : MR. MARK ALLEN WHEATLEY
AREA : KAZUMA
HUNT DATES: 28.10 - 11 . 11. 2020
DETAILS : ELEPHANT, LION, LEOPARD, BUFF. P/G
PH : BRIAN VAN BLERK

QTY	DETAILS	UNIT VALUE	TOTAL
	DAILY RATE		
14	HUNTER DAYS	1,600.00	22,400.00
LESS	20% Daily End of Year COVID Special	(4,480.00)	(4,480.00)
	NET DAILY RATE DUE		17,920.00
	TOURISM LEVY		
	ADD: Levy @ 2%		358.00
	4% Trophy Fees		2,218.00
			20,496.00
	TROPHY FEES		
1	Elephant @ US$15000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
1	Lion @ US$25000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
1	Leopard @US$6500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
1	Buffalo M @US$4500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
1	Griaffe @ US$1800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
2	Zebra @ US$1100.00	2,200.00	2,200.00
1	Hyena @ US$450.00	450.00	450.00
13	Parks Ranger Fees	50.00	650.00
	TOTAL TROPHY FEES		55,450.00
	SUB TOTAL		
	ADD: CITES FEE		200.00
	SUB TOTAL		76,796.00
	LESS : DEPOSIT		15,000.00
	BALANCE DUE		61,796.00



CONROE TAXIDERMY

MIKE SIMPSON
11845 Clark Lane
Conroe, TX 77385
Phone: 281-367-2745 Fax: 281-292-9565
info@conroetaxidermy.com
conroetaxidermy.com



SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS FOR TROPHIES TO CONROE TAXIDERMY, LP

We have an "IMPORT/EXPORT LICENSE" permit, issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Department to use Houston as a port of entry.

Be sure your airway bill is routed directly to Houston, thus taking advantage of the thru rate available. Our permit will pass your trophies through all ports of entry, direct to Houston, saving money and the chance for missing items. Conroe Taxidermy LP will clear your trophies through U.S. Customs in Houston with our broker, WELL or Worldwide Energy Logistics, Inc.

Any swine trophies should be packaged separately, such as in double plastic trash bags, and marked as to contents and placed within the shipment. We have a U.S. Agriculture permit to receive swine products.

Also any primate parts (skull, skin, etc.) should be doubled wrapped in plastic bags and shipped within the shipment. **Shipments containing primates (i.e. monkey or baboon) must have the CDC permit BEFORE the shipment arrives in the United States.** Please let us know as soon as possible that a primate has been harvested so permits can be obtained. At present it is taking 10-15 days for the Center of Disease Control to send out the permits. All shipments with primates in them will end up in General Order Storage. General Order Storage is a Customs storage that cost at least an extra $250.00. In order to keep shipments out of General Order Storage we must know ahead of time if the hunter is bringing in primates.

ADDRESS SHIPMENTS:

In Bond to Houston
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Permit: # LE671441-0
CUSTOMER NAME C/O MIKE SIMPSON
CONROE TAXIDERMY, LP
11845 Clark Lane
Conroe, Texas 77385
C/O WELL Worldwide Energy Logistics. Inc.
Via George Bush Intercontinental Airport

ENCLOSE WITH ALL SHIPMENTS:

Bill of Lading
Packing List
Our Permit Numbers

CONROE TAXIDERMY'S BROKER:

WELL
Worldwide Energy Logistics, Inc.
ATTN: TROPHIES
17401 Aldine Westfield Road
Houston, TX 77073
Tel: (281) 606-2400
trophies@well-usa.com



Official Measurer For Safari Club, Roland & Ward, and Records of Exotics

Official Measurer For: Safari Club, Roland & Ward, and Records of Exotics



CONSERVATION FORCE A FORCE FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

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

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SHANE MAHONEY
RENEE SNIDER
DANENE VAN DER WESTHUYZEN

March 5th, 2021

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

Applicant: **Mark Wheatley**
RE: **Import Permit Application for a leopard from Zimbabwe**

Ms. Brisendine:

Enclosed you will find an import permit application for a sport-hunted leopard trophy for Mr. Mark Wheatley, who hunted in the Kazuma National Park region of Zimbabwe. Mr. Wheatley took his leopard on November 9th, 2020.

The Kazuma National Park is situated in Zimbabwe's extreme north-western corner, lying on the Botswana border a short distance north-west of Hwange National Park. Close to this park is the Panda Masuei Forest area, where this hunt took place. Within the Park there are a series of pans, some of which are kept continuously filled by water pumped from boreholes during the dry season. This permanent water source causes large concentrations of wildlife to seasonally migrate between Botswana and Zimbabwe. Due to these water sources, the Kazuma pan area is abundant with wildlife, especially towards the end of the dry season from September through November.

No enhancement needs to be shown for leopard import permits. Please, let us know if you have any questions regarding this application. We have included the document, "Benefits of Regulated Hunting for Leopard" to show what advantages this hunting can have on an area.

Sincerely,

Aimee F. Korver
Permits Paralegal – Conservation Force

3240 S I-10 Service Road W, Suite 200 • Metairie, Louisiana 70001 • USA
Telephone: (504) 837-1233 • Fax (504) 837-1145 • Email: cf@conservationforce.org
www.conservationforce.org

Enclosed:

a. Import permit application for leopard trophy
b. Notice of Representation
c. Hunting Permits
d. Benefits of Regulated Hunting for Leopard

CC: Mark Wheatley w/ enclosures

NOTICE OF REPRESENTATION

This is a notice to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that I have appointed John J. ackson, 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 LEOPARD Trophy from ZIMBABWE.

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. This authority also may include execution of electronic signatures on my behalf, that may be required for the filing of my import permit application.

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: cf@conservationforce.org

(b) (6)

SIGNATURE

MARK ALLEN WHEATLEY

PRINT FULL NAME

1/13/2021

DATE

BENEFITS OF REGULATED HUNTING FOR LEOPARD (*PANTHERA PARDUS*)

Legal, regulated tourist hunting of African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) benefits the species through mitigation of the primary threats: habitat loss and fragmentation; increased human populations leading to higher incidence of human-wildlife conflict; poaching and illegal wildlife trade; and prey base declines.[i]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is mitigated in part by fully-protected national parks, which provide over 400,000 km^2 of relatively secure habitat for leopard across the six Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries that rely on regulated hunting to sustain their leopard and leopard prey populations.[ii] The national parks are > 30,000 km^2 larger than in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted to "threatened" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and leopard are estimated to be present in most of the parks in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[iii] Regulated hunting revenues help cover the costs of policing these parks, which in most cases do not generate sufficient revenue to cover all enforcement expenses.[iv]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is further mitigated by areas dedicated to regulated hunting. In Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, hunting areas include government reserves, communal wildlife management areas, and private ranches. They are substantially larger than the national parks and represent over 700,000 km^2.[v] Leopard are estimated to be present across almost all hunting areas.[vi]

- **Habitat:** According to the 2016 IUCN *Red List* assessment of leopard, the species' total extant range exceeds 8.5 million km^2, with between 4.3 million and 6.3 million km^2 of range available in Southern and East Africa. Most decline in the leopard's range has occurred in areas where the species is already listed as endangered. It is no accident that the countries where the leopard has no value have declining leopard populations and habitat, while the leopard is "healthiest" in the SADC countries where it is threatened-listed and valued as a tourist-hunted game animal.[vii]

- **Habitat:** Communal wildlife areas are particularly important additional habitat. Community-based natural resource management was in the nascent stages in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted. It is now an important component of wildlife management policies in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and of growing importance in Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, and South Africa. Communal wildlife management areas provide almost 400,000 km^2 in habitat across Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[viii]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Revenue-sharing and infrastructure projects in communal areas funded by hunting revenues also help increase rural communities' tolerance for dangerous game like leopard.[ix] Leopard and similar game are otherwise retaliated against for damage to rural community livelihoods through predation on livestock (and sometimes, community members).[x]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Sustainable use of leopard improves rural community livelihoods, and greatly reduced problem animal control (PAC) in communal areas. In Zimbabwe, from 2011 to 2015, leopard hunts in CAMPFIRE Areas generated almost $500,000 for communities, and there were zero reported PAC offtakes.[xi]

3240 S I-10 Service Rd. W, Suite 200, Metairie, Louisiana 70001-6911, USA
Telephone: *(504)* 837-1233 • Fax (504) 837-1145 • E-mail: jjj@conservationforce.org
www.conservationforce.org

- **Illegal Trade:** Illegal commercial trade in leopard parts occurs primarily in the North and West African countries in which the species is listed as endangered. Reports from SADC countries indicate that illegal commercial trade in leopard parts is low, suggesting the species appears to be valued more as regulated trophy trade than for illegal products in those countries.[xii]

- **Prey Base:** The 2016 IUCN *Red List* noted a 24% increase in ungulate species (leopard prey) in Southern Africa. This healthy prey base helps to sustain the healthy leopard population in the SADC. The West and Central African countries facing the highest levels of bushmeat poaching and prey base depletion do not rely on regulated hunting as a basis for their national conservation policies.[xiii]



Photo Credit: Duncan Watson

- **Regulated Hunting:** In the SADC countries, leopard hunting is regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Resolution Conf. 10.14, which sets a maximum annual export quota for each country requesting trade in sport-hunted leopard trophies.[xiv] Compliance with these quotas is overseen by the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee, Standing Committee, and Parties.[xv]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting is further regulated by national laws and policies that have been "beefed up" in the past few years in response to expressed concerns. For example, over the past several years, the SADC countries have invested in greater leopard management, which had not been a prior area of focus because the species was considered so numerous. Among other things, Namibia has been conducting a national leopard survey funded by the government and hunting operators. Zimbabwe held its first workshop on leopard (2012), which led to reduced quotas and increased size limits.[xvi] Tanzania imposed a limit on the length of lawful leopard trophies (2015).[xvii] South Africa imposed a zero quota in 2015 due to the inability to find that leopard hunting offtakes were supported by sufficient data given the country's small population.[xviii] The Southern African range states held their first regional Large Carnivores Workshop in February 2018 to share data and establish common practices and data collection points.

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting offtakes are typically low. In Mozambique, 60 leopard were hunted in 2015, fulfilling half the national CITES export quota. In South Africa, 36 leopard were hunted in in 2015. In Tanzania, 139 leopard were hunted in 2015/2016 from a quota of 500.[xix]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard are on quota in far more countries and on far more blocks than any other species in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[xx] Income from leopard safaris is crucial to both national wildlife authorities, which rely in large part on income from regulated hunting to fund enforcement and management activities,[xxi] and to hunting operators, as leopard hunting generates the second-most income of any species in Tanzania and Zambia, the third-most income in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the fourth-most income in Mozambique.[xxii] Leopard hunts are also required to be fairly long—an average of 14 days (12 in Mozambique, 16 in Tanzania), which generates daily fees that operators reinvest in anti-poaching and management activities. On average, hunting operators invest approximately $80,000 in anti-poaching each year, which reduces the burden on the government wildlife authority and increases protected habitat for leopard and prey species.[xxiii]

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[i] A.B. Stein et al., *Panthera pardus*, IUCN Red List (2016), unpaginated.

[ii] Mozambique: ~88,000 km^2, National Administration for Conservation Areas, *Comment on U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard* (Jan. 2017), p. 3; South African: ~40,000 km^2, South African National Parks, https://www.sanparks.org/about/; Tanzania: ~58,000 km^2, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, *Comment on ESA Status Review of the Africa Leopard (Panthera pardus) in Tanzania* (2017), p. 3; Zambia: ~64,000 km^2, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015); Zimbabwe: ~28,000 km^2, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for Panthera leo in Zimbabwe* (Oct. 2016).

[iii] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[iv] P.A. Lindsey et al., *The Performance of African Protected Areas for Lions and Their Prey*, 209 Biological Conservation (2017), p. 138.

[v] Note the figures are not available for Namibia and South Africa. In South Africa, note that private ranches are almost five times larger than the national parks. Mozambique: ~135,000 km^2 (~1.5 times larger than the national parks), National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Tanzania: ~304,000 km^2 (~5 times larger than the national parks), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia: ~180,000 km^2 (2.8 times larger than the national parks), Country Presentation (2015); Zimbabwe: over 88,000 km^2 (3.1 times larger than the national parks, and without including all conservancies or communal land), Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

[vi] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[vii] Stein (2016).

[viii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Namibian Association of Conservancy Support Organizations, *The State of Community Conservation in Namibia* (2015); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia Country Presentation (2015); CAMPFIRE Association, *Press Statement on Lifting of the Suspension of Elephant Trophy Imports into America* (Nov. 21, 2017), https://www.campfirezimbabwe.org/index.php/news-spotlight/26-press-statement-21-november-2017.

[ix] For example, in Namibia, safari hunting revenues are essential to keeping at least 52 communal conservancies operating and providing over 50,000 km^2 in habitat, over 250 jobs, and over N$ 45 million. NACSO (2015); R. Naidoo et al., *Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia*, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016). In Tanzania, from 2013 to 2015, a sample of 27 hunting operators contributed over $3.1 million in community investment and created over 1,200 permanent jobs. Conservation Force, *Tanzania Operators Summary Report* (2016). In Zimbabwe, CAMPFIRE operates on the basic principle that people are more tolerant of the negative effects of living with wildlife if wildlife has value for them. CAMPFIRE revenues accrue from regulated hunting in communal areas, including leopard hunting, and "are used to support a variety of social services that benefit a large proportion of the local community." CAMPFIRE Association, *The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program* (Dec. 2016).

[x] Lindsey (2016), p. 138; A. Loveridge, C. Packer, A. Dutton, *Science and Recreational Hunting of Lions*, in B. Dickson et al. (eds.), *Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice* (2009).

[xi] Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority & Zimbabwe Professional Hunters and Guides Association, *Proceedings of a Collaborative Workshop on Leopard Management in Zimbabwe* (Mar. 7-8, 2016), p. 28.

[xii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 8; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 6; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Preliminary Non-Detriment Finding Assessment for Leopards in Zimbabwe* (Dec. 2012), p. 9. There is some illegal trade in leopard skins for ceremonial use among members of the Nazareth Baptist Church, but the extent of the trade is difficult to quantify and is being controlled through collaboration of South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs and the non-profit Panthera. C. Torchia, *In South Africa, Conservationists Offer Fake Leopard Hides*, Associated Press (Jan. 28, 2017), http://www.sfgate.com/news/crime/article/In-South-Africa-conservationists-offer-fake-10890867.php.

[xiii] Stein (2016).

[xiv] Res. Conf. 10.14, https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-10-14-R16.pdf.

[xv] Decisions taken at the last Conference of the Parties in October 2016 have prompted range nations to review their current leopard quotas, evidencing the effective oversight of the CITES trade. CITES Conference of the Parties 17, Decisions 17.114-17.117, *Quota for Leopard Hunting Trophies* (2017).

[xvi] Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2012), p. 11.

[xvii] Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations (2015).

[xviii] Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, *Non-Detriment Finding for Leopard (Panthera pardus), South Africa* (Sept. 10, 2015).

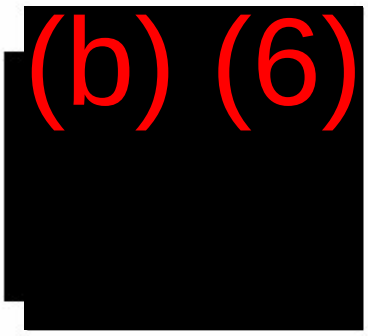
[xix] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 5; South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs, pers. comm. (2017); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 8.

[xx] P.A. Lindsey et al., *Lions and the Viability of Trophy Hunting*, 7 PLoS ONE 1 (Jan. 2012), p. 6.

[xxi] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 10-11; Namibian Game Products Trust Fund, *Report on the Activities of the GPTF: 2012-2016* (Sept. 2016), p. 4-7; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 10; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods* (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 10.

[xxii] Lindsey (2012), p. 6.

[xxiii] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017); Conservation Force, *Zambia Operators Summary Report* (2016) Conservation Force (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).



MAR 4 AM11:

202

CITES Import Permit Instructions

Within this folder, you should have received the following:

- ✓ Typed on your behalf, UNSIGNED cover letter to USFWS.
- ✓ Completed on your behalf, UNSIGNED USFWS Form 3-200-19. This is your form you must submit to the USFWS for your CITES Import Permit.

You will need to complete the following:

- Sign and date **IN BLUE INK** Page #1 & #5 of Form 3-200-19.
- Sign the cover letter to USFWS.
- Write a $100.00 check payable to "U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE".
- Mail all three items above (signed and dated Form 3-200-19, signed cover letter to USFWS, and $100.00 check) to the following address (also listed on the cover letter):

  U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
  Division of Management Authority, DMA
  Branch of Permits, MS:IA
  5275 Leesburg Pike
  Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

March 1, 2021

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

To the person in charge of the USFWS Branch of Permits,

Enclosed you will find my application for an African Leopard (*panther pardus*) import permit for my hunting safari this June 2021. Please confirm receipt to the email address provided below and do not hesitate to contact me should you have any additional questions about this safari, or require any additional information.

Kind Regards,

(b) (6)

Michael S. McGrath

(b) (6)

FWS Form 3-200-19 (Rev. 01/2020)
U.S. Department of Interior

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

☐New ☐Reissue/Renew ☐Amendment

Complete Sections **A or B**, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C.** 2021 MAR 4 AM 11:

A. Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last name	1.b. First name	1.c. Middle name or initial	1.d. Suffix
MCGRATH	MICHAEL	S	

2 Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	5.a. Telephone number	5.b. Alternate telephone number	6. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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.a. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		3.b. Website URL (if applicable)
4.a. Principal officer (P.O.) last name	4.b. P.O. first name	4.c. P.O. middle initial	4.b. P.O. Title
5. Primary contact name		6. Primary e-mail address	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate phone no.	8.a. Primary contact telephone no.	

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		Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
HOUSTON	TX	77024	HARRIS	U.S.A.

2.a. Mailing Address (if different from physical address) (b) (6)

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country
HOUSTON	TX	77024	HARRIS	U.S.A.

D. All applicants MUST complete

1. Include a check or money order, payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, **a nonrefundable processing fee** [50 CFR 13.11(d)(4)]. 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. If you are requesting a reissue/renew/amendment, what is your permit/file number?

3. 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 [illegible] penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(b) (6)

3/3/2021

[illegible] must print and sign the application. (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

** Further instructions for the above application may be found on our ePermits website. See the last page for information on the Privacy Act, Paperwork Reduction Act, Estimated Burden, and Freedom of Information Act aspects of this application form.

Mail your application(s) to Division of Management Authority, Branch of Permits, MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 PAGE 1.

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

TREY SPERRING

(b) (6)

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): _____(Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:
ZAMBIA - KASONSO BUSANGA GMA, NORTHWESTERN PROVINCE OF ZAMBIA, NEAREST TOWNS ARE KASEMPA AND KAOMA-

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: JUNE 2-15, 2021

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
NTENGU SAFARIS, COORDINATOR AND PROFESSIONAL HUNTER: FICO VIDALE

~~6. IF THE ANIMAL HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN, please enter the following:~~

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

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

c. Approximate age of animal:

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

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

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).

HAVE NOT HUNTED YET.

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: FEDERICO VIDALE
Business Name: NTENGU SAFARIS
Address: PLOT #1499 STATION ROAD
Address:
City: CHINGOLA
State/Province: COPPERBELT PROVINCE
Country, Postal Code: ZAMBIA

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signatu (b) (6) Date: 3/3/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

(b) (6)

MAR 4 AM11:

202

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  Division of Management Authority, DMA
  Branch of Permits, MS:IA
  5275 Leesburg Pike
  Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

March 1, 2021

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

To the person in charge of the USFWS Branch of Permits,

Enclosed you will find my application for an African Leopard (*panther pardus*) import permit for my hunting safari this June 2021. Please confirm receipt to the email address provided below and do not hesitate to contact me should you have any additional questions about this safari, or require any additional information.

Kind Regards,

(b) (6)

(b) (6)

FWS Form 3-200-19 (Rev. 01/2020)
U.S. Department of Interior

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

☐New ☐Reissue/Renew ☐Amendment

Complete Sections **A or B**, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C.** 2021 MAR 4 AM 11:

A. Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last name	1.b. First name	1.c. Middle name or initial	1.d. Suffix
MCGRATH	MICHAEL	S	

2 Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	5.a. Telephone number	5.b. Alternate telephone number	6. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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.a. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		3.b. Website URL (if applicable)
4.a. Principal officer (P.O.) last name	4.b. P.O. first name	4.c. P.O. middle initial	4.b. P.O. Title
5. Primary contact name		6. Primary e-mail address	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate phone no.	8.a. Primary contact telephone no.	

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		Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
HOUSTON	TX	77024	HARRIS	U.S.A.

2.a. Mailing Address (if different from physical address) (b) (6)

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country
HOUSTON	TX	77024	HARRIS	U.S.A.

D. All applicants MUST complete

1. Include a check or money order, payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, **a nonrefundable processing fee** [50 CFR 13.11(d)(4)]. 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. If you are requesting a reissue/renew/amendment, what is your permit/file number?

3. 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 [illegible] penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(b) (6)

3/3/2021

[illegible] must print and sign the application. (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

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Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 PAGE 1.

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

TREY SPERRING

(b) (6)

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): _____(Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:
ZAMBIA - KASONSO BUSANGA GMA, NORTHWESTERN PROVINCE OF ZAMBIA, NEAREST TOWNS ARE KASEMPA AND KAOMA-

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: JUNE 2-15, 2021

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
NTENGU SAFARIS, COORDINATOR AND PROFESSIONAL HUNTER: FICO VIDALE

~~6. IF THE ANIMAL HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN, please enter the following:~~

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

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

c. Approximate age of animal:

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

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

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).

HAVE NOT HUNTED YET.

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: FEDERICO VIDALE
Business Name: NTENGU SAFARIS
Address: PLOT #1499 STATION ROAD
Address:
City: CHINGOLA
State/Province: COPPERBELT PROVINCE
Country, Postal Code: ZAMBIA

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

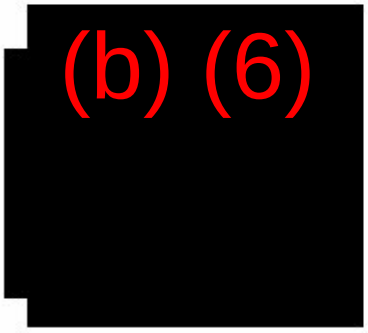
10. **If you are the hunter applying to import your own trophy**, please read and sign the following statement.

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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signatu (b) (6) Date: 3/3/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).



MAR 4 AM11:

202

CITES Import Permit Instructions

Within this folder, you should have received the following:

- ✓ Typed on your behalf, UNSIGNED cover letter to USFWS.
- ✓ Completed on your behalf, UNSIGNED USFWS Form 3-200-19. This is your form you must submit to the USFWS for your CITES Import Permit.

You will need to complete the following:

- Sign and date **IN BLUE INK** Page #1 & #5 of Form 3-200-19.
- Sign the cover letter to USFWS.
- Write a $100.00 check payable to "U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE".
- Mail all three items above (signed and dated Form 3-200-19, signed cover letter to USFWS, and $100.00 check) to the following address (also listed on the cover letter):

  U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
  Division of Management Authority, DMA
  Branch of Permits, MS:IA
  5275 Leesburg Pike
  Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

March 1, 2021

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

To the person in charge of the USFWS Branch of Permits,

Enclosed you will find my application for an African Leopard (*panther pardus*) import permit for my hunting safari this June 2021. Please confirm receipt to the email address provided below and do not hesitate to contact me should you have any additional questions about this safari, or require any additional information.

Kind Regards,

(b) (6)

Michael S. McGrath

(b) (6)

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

MAR 4 AM10:41

3021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
ALLEN	GEORGE	F	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, 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. Physical address (no P.O. Boxes)				
(b) (6)				
1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
BRYAN	TEXAS	77808	BRAZOS	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.

Sign (b) (6) ermit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

02/25/2021

Please continue to next page

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

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

GEORGE ALLEN

(b) (6) [redacted]

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:

   TANZANIA, LUKWATI SOUTH GAME RESERVE, MBEYA

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: OCTOBER 1, 2020

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

   MM SAFARIS LTD

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

   MICHEL MANTHEAKIS SAFARIS LTD
   P.O. BOX 354, DARES SALAAM
   TANZANIA

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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: MICHELE MANTHEAKAS
   Business Name: MICHEL MANTHEAKAS SAFARIS LTD
   Address: P.O. BOX 354
   Address: BAGAMOYA ROAD 603, MAZO SALASALA
   City: DARES SALAAM
   State/Province:
   Country, Postal Code: N/A

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: [redacted] Date: 02/25/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

ORIGINAL
CN.# 998410637178
APP: 20000163

MAIN PERMIT
RETURN DATE: Saturday, November 7, 2020
PERMIT NO. MP-0000128

Station: DAR ES SALAAM OFFICE **Start Date:** Friday, September 18, 2020 **End Date:** Thursday, October 8, 2020 **Package Type:** [illegible] **Extra Days:** 0 **This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to** GEORGE ALLEN **of Address** TEXAS **Passport No.** (b) (6)

Who holds Weapon (Type) CUSTOM **Calibre** .375R **Maker's No:** (b) (6) **C.A.R No:** NA **Licence No** (b) (6) **Dated** 2020-09-08 **Issued At** DAR ES SALAAM **Weapon owner & Address** GEORGE ALLEN , **Weapon (Type)** WEATHERBY **Calibre** .300WM **Maker's No:** (b) (6) **C.A.R No:** NA **Licence No:** (b) (6) **Dated** 2020-09-08 **Issued At** DAR ES SALAAM **Weapon owner & Address** GEORGE ALLEN

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks) LUKWATI GR S **owned by** MICHEL MANTHEAKIS **LICENSE No.** NT202004DAR

Additional Blocks

S/N	ANIMAL NAME	QTY PER SPECIES
1	[illegible]	2
2	[illegible]	4
3	[illegible]	1
4	[illegible]	1
5	[illegible]	1
6	[illegible]	1
7	[illegible]	1
8	[illegible]	1
9	[illegible]	1
10	[illegible]	1
11	[illegible]	1
12	[illegible]	1
13	[illegible]	1
14	[illegible]	2
15	[illegible]	1
16	[illegible]	1
17	[illegible]	1
18	[illegible]	1
19	[illegible]	1
20	[illegible]	1
21	[illegible]	1
22	[illegible]	1
23	[illegible]	1
24	[illegible]	1
25	[illegible]	1
26	[illegible]	1
27	[illegible]	1
28	[illegible]	2
29	[illegible]	2
30	[illegible]	5
31	[illegible]	5
32	[illegible]	5
33	[illegible]	5
34	[illegible]	5
35	[illegible]	5
36	[illegible]	5
37	[illegible]	5

SN	SPECIE NAME	QTY PER SPECIES
38	CARACAL	1
39	HARE CAPE	1
40	HARE SCRUB	1
41	ROCK PYTHON	1

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Tro
3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife.
4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep , transfer.
5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his /her PH Licence during the entire safari.
6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alon
7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shotgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or weight and record them in the data sheet provided im

[redacted]

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

FOR OFFICE IN CHARGE
TOURISM OFFICE - DAR ES SALAAM
P.O.BOX 25295,
DAR ES SALAAM

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

PERMIT NO. MP-0000128

CLIENT NAME: GEORGE ALLEN

COMPANY: MICHEL MANTHEAKIS SAFARIS LTD

998410537178

PH NAME: ERNEST GERNOTSCHOLZ

PH LICENSE NO: NT202004DAR

SPECIES	No. KILLED	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES	LENGTH OF HORN/TUSK OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
2 BUFFALO AFRICAN	1	LUKWATI GAME RESERVE	.375	19.09.2020	14.05	♂	S07°36.245 E032°18.344	40 4/8	DECORATED HOOFS
20 DUIKER LESSER	1		.300 WIN	21.09.2020	17.00	♂	S07°44.174 E032°25.989	—	
12 BUFFALO AFRICAN	1		.375	22.09.2020	14.45	♂	S07°36.196 E032°18.344	39 3/8	
9 BOSH A6	1		.300 WIN	23.09.2020	17.30	♂	S07°40.527 E032°16.534	—	
24 ROAN ANTELOPE	1		.300 WIN	25.09.2020	08.23	♂	S09°36.201 E032°18.375	30 3/8	
4 FLAND LIONESSES	1		.375 RUM	26.09.2020	10.05	♂	S09°43.858 E032°15.624	28 6/8	
23. COMMON REEDBUCK	1		.300 WIN	27.09.2020	11.45	♂	S07°48.823 E032°15.635	11 6/8	
25. SABEL ANTELOPE	1		.375 RUM	24.09.2020	16.10	♂	S07°46.533 E032°30.844	40 2/8	
9. CAPPE BUSHBUCK	1		.375 RUM	28.09.2020	11.25	♂	S07°35.658 E032°09.074	13 3/8	
17. GREATER KUDU	1		.300 WIN	30.09.2020	12.55	♂	S07°48.820 E032°24.450	50 4/8	
18. LEOPARD	1		.375 NITRO	01.10.2020	04.16	♂	S07°34.944 E032°23.849	40 3/8	
2. BUFFALO AFRICAN	1		.375 RUM	03.10.2020	10.55	♂			

DECLARATION

I GEORGE ALLEN hereby declare that the register of game killed is a true record of all animals killed or wounded by me during the validity of this permit.

[redacted] (9) (1)

Date 04.10.2020

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER SIGNATURE

Date 04.10.2020

WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE SIGNATURE

Date 04/10/2020

PROJECT MANAGER
LUKWATI/PITI GAME RESERVE
P.O. BOX 185 SINGIDA

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

PERMIT NO. MP-0000128
CLIENT NAME: GEORGE ALLEN
COMPANY: MICHEL MANTHEAKIS SAFARIS LTD

998410537178
PH NAME: ERNEST GERNOTSCHOLZ
PH LICENSE NO: NT202004DAR

SPECIES	No. KILLED	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	CERTIFICATE	LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DECLARATION

I (name of client) ..... hereby declare that the register of game killed is a true record of all animals killed or wounded by me during the validity of this permit.

.....
HUNTING CLIENT SIGNATURE
Date.....

.....
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER SIGNATURE
Date.....

.....
WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE SIGNATURE
Date.....

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

LIST OF OBSERVERS

PERMIT NO. MP-0000128
COMPANY: MICHEL MANTHEAKIS SAFARIS LTD

App. #: 0000163
GAME AREA: Lukwati GR S

S/No.	Observer Full Name	Nationality	Passport #	Sex	Date From	Date To	Days	Signature
1	ROBBIE W. ALLEN	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	[redacted] (g) (g)	[redacted] (g) (g)	2020-09-18	2020-10-04	17	[redacted] (g) (g)

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

MAR 4 AM10:41

3021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
ALLEN	GEORGE	F	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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 (include if different than mailing address; include name of contact person if applicable; do not use P.O. Boxes)				
(b) (6)				
1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
BRYAN	TEXAS	77808	BRAZOS	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.

Sign (b) (6) rmit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

02/25/2021

Please continue to next page

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

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- 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.

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- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

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

GEORGE ALLEN

(b) (6) [redacted]

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:

   TANZANIA, LUKWATI SOUTH GAME RESERVE, MBEYA

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: OCTOBER 1, 2020

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

   MM SAFARIS LTD

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

   MICHEL MANTHEAKIS SAFARIS LTD
   P.O. BOX 354, DARES SALAAM
   TANZANIA

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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: MICHELE MANTHEAKAS
   Business Name: MICHEL MANTHEAKAS SAFARIS LTD
   Address: P.O. BOX 354
   Address: BAGAMOYA ROAD 603, MAZO SALASALA
   City: DARES SALAAM
   State/Province:
   Country, Postal Code: N/A

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: 02/25/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

ORIGINAL
CN.# 998410637178
APP: 20000163

MAIN PERMIT
RETURN DATE: Saturday, November 7, 2020
PERMIT NO. MP-0000128

Station: DAR ES SALAAM OFFICE **Start Date:** Friday, September 18, 2020 **End Date:** Thursday, October 8, 2020 **Package Type:**
Extra Days: 0 **This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to** GEORGE ALLEN **of Address** TEXAS **Passport No.** (b) (6)

Who holds Weapon (Type) CUSTOM **Calibre** 375R **Maker's No:** (b) (6) **C.A.R No:** NA **Licence No** (b) (6) **Dated** 2020-09-08 **Issued At** DAR ES SALAAM **Weapon owner & Address** GEORGE ALLEN , **Weapon (Type)** WEATHERBY **Calibre** .300WM **Maker's No:** (b) (6) **C.A.R No:** NA **Licence No:** (b) (6) **Dated** 2020-09-08 **Issued At** DAR ES SALAAM
Weapon owner & Address GEORGE ALLEN

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks) LUKWATI GR S **owned by** MICHEL MANTHEAKIS SAFARIS LTD PH ERNEST GERNOTSCHOLZ **LICENSE No.** NT202004DAR
additional Blocks

S/N	ANIMALS	QTY PER SPECIES
1	[illegible]	2
2	[illegible]	4
3	[illegible]	1
4	[illegible]	1
5	[illegible]	1
6	[illegible]	1
7	[illegible]	1
8	[illegible]	1
9	[illegible]	1
10	[illegible]	1
11	[illegible]	1
12	[illegible]	1
13	[illegible]	1
14	[illegible]	2
15	[illegible]	1
16	[illegible]	1
17	[illegible]	1
18	[illegible]	1
19	[illegible]	1
20	[illegible]	1
21	[illegible]	1
22	[illegible]	1
23	[illegible]	1
24	[illegible]	1
25	[illegible]	1
26	[illegible]	1
27	[illegible]	1
28	[illegible]	2
29	[illegible]	2
30	[illegible]	5
31	[illegible]	5
32	[illegible]	5
33	[illegible]	5
34	[illegible]	5
35	[illegible]	5
36	[illegible]	5
37	[illegible]	5

SN	SPECIE NAME	QTY PER SPECIES
38	CARACAL	1
39	HARE CAPE	1
40	HARE SCRUB	1
41	ROCK PYTHON	1

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Tro
3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife.
4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep , transfer.
5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his /her PH Licence during the entire safari.
6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alon
7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shotgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or weight and record them in the data sheet provided im

(b) (6) [redacted]

S[redacted]

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

FOR OFFICE IN CHARGE
TOURISM OFFICE - DAR ES SALAAM
P.O.BOX 25295,
DAR ES SALAAM

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

PERMIT NO. MP-0000128

CLIENT NAME: GEORGE ALLEN

COMPANY: MICHEL MANTHEAKIS SAFARIS LTD

998410537178

PH NAME: ERNEST GERNOTSCHOLZ

PH LICENSE NO: NT202004DAR

SPECIES	No. KILLED	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES	LENGTH OF HORN/TRIAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
2 BUFFALO AFRICAN	1	LUKWATI 6.0.5	.375	19.09.2020	14.05	♂	S07°36.245 E032°18.344	40 4	DEBONED HOOFS
20 DUIKER LEGEND	1		.300 WIN	21.09.2020	17.00	♂	S07°44.174 E032°25.999	—	
12 BUFFALO AFRICAN	1		.375	22.09.2020	14.45	♂	S07°36.196 E032°18.944	39 3/8	
9 BOSH A6	1		.300 WIN	23.09.2020	17.30	♂	S07°40.527 E032°16.534	—	
24 ROAN ANTELOPE	1		.300 WIN	25.09.2020	08.23	♂	S09°2.200 E032°18.775	30 3/8	
4 FLAND LIONESSES	1		.375 RUM	26.09.2020	10.05	♂	S09°43.858 E032°15.624	28 6/8	
23. COMMON REEDBUCK	1		.300 WIN	27.09.2020	11.45	♂	S07°48.823 E032°15.635	11 6/8	
25. SABEL ANTELOPE	1		.375 RUM	24.09.2020	16.10	♂	S07°46.533 E032°30.944	40 2/8	
9. CAPPE BUFFBOCK	1		.375 RUM	28.09.2020	11.25	♂	S07°35.658 E032°09.074	13 3/8	
17. GREATER KUDU	1		.300 WIN	30.09.2020	12.55	♂	S07°48.820 E032°24.450	50 4/8	
18. LEOPARD	1		.375 NITRO	01.10.2020	07.16	♂	S07°3.944 E032°23.849	40 3/8	
2. BUFFALO AFRICAN	1		.375 RUM	03.10.2020	10.55	♂			

DECLARATION

I, [redacted] (9) (g) hereby declare that the register of game killed is a true record of all animals killed or wounded by me during the validity of this permit.

Date 04.10.2020

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER SIGNATURE

Date 04.10.2020

WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE SIGNATURE

Date 04/10/2020

PROJECT MANAGER
LUKWATI/PITI GAME RESERVE
P.O. BOX 185 SINGIDA

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

PERMIT NO. MP-0000128
CLIENT NAME: GEORGE ALLEN
COMPANY: MICHEL MANTHEAKIS SAFARIS LTD

998410537178
PH NAME: ERNEST GERNOTSCHOLZ
PH LICENSE NO: NT202004DAR

SPECIES	No. KILLED	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	CERTIFICATE	LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DECLARATION

I (name of client) ..... hereby declare that the register of game killed is a true record of all animals killed or wounded by me during the validity of this permit.

.....
HUNTING CLIENT SIGNATURE
Date.....

.....
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER SIGNATURE
Date.....

.....
WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE SIGNATURE
Date.....

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

LIST OF OBSERVERS

App. #: 0000163

PERMIT NO. MP-0000128

COMPANY: MICHEL MANTHEAKIS SAFARIS LTD

GAME AREA: Lukwati GR S

S/No.	Observer Full Name	Nationality	Passport #	Sex	Date From	Date To	Days	Signature
1	ROBBIE W. ALLEN	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	[redacted] (g) (g)	[redacted] (g) (g)	2020-09-18	2020-10-04	17	[redacted] (g) (g)

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD MAR 9 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Atwood	Stanford	Hooper	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Monte Sereno	CA	95030	Santa Clara	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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6)

1/6/21

next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

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

Adam Clements

(b) (6) [redacted]

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Tanzania, Moyowosi Game Reserve, Arusha.

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

August 25 - September 16, 2021

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

Adam Clements Safaris LTD.

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

   d. 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:

   e. Date wildlife was hunted:

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

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Adam Clements Safaris LTD.
Address:	Block DD 586
Address:	Sakina
City:	Arusha, Tanzania
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature [redacted] Date: 1/6/21

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD MAR 9 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Atwood	Stanford	Hooper	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Monte Sereno	CA	95030	Santa Clara	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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 1/6/21

next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

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Note 3: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

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

Adam Clements

(b) (6) [redacted]

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Tanzania, Moyowosi Game Reserve, Arusha.

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

August 25 - September 16, 2021

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

Adam Clements Safaris LTD.

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

   d. 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:

   e. Date wildlife was hunted:

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

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Adam Clements Safaris LTD.
Address:	Block DD 586
Address:	Sakina
City:	Arusha, Tanzania
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signatur [redacted] Date: 1/6/21

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD MAR 9 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Wendlandt	James	C	

(b) (6)

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Austin	Tx	78746	Travis	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)

Same as above

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

James C Wendlandt
(b) (6)
Austin, Texas 78746 Please expedite the certificate

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

James C Wendlandt
(b) (6)

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:

Farm Colorado #326, Windhoek District S22'22'8594 E016'32"2435 Windhoek

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: 01 October 2019

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

African Plains Safariscc, PO Box 717, Gobabis Namibia Owner - Schalk Pienaar
Professional hunter - Rezando Botes

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

Yellow Shark Logistics CC
PO Box 81413
Olympia - Windhoek, republic of Namibia

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). Included w.this documentation

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	R Botes
Business Name:	Yellow Shark Logistics CC
Address:	PO Box 81413
Address:	
City:	
State/Province:	Olympia
Country, Postal Code:	Republic of Namibia

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

PO Box 717

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: [redacted] Date: 3/2/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM	PERMIT No.:	191403
Directorate Scientific Services Private Bag 13306 **Windhoek, Namibia** Enquiries: Permit Office Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506	VALID FROM:	14-9-19
	VALID TO:	2-10-19
	RECEIPT No.:	7055841

PERMIT TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES

Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)

Name of Trophy Hunter: JAMES CARL WENDLANDT

Residential Address:

Country: U.S.A

To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies:

SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER
Blesbok		Impala Common		Springbok		Other	
Buffalo		Klipspringer		Steenbok		All advertisements must be done in accordance with Regulation 106 (Gazette no. 3556, 1997), of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (4 of 1975), as amended.	
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog			
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck		Subject to attached trophy hunting conditions Please notify nearest MET 7 days prior to hunt.	
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest, Black			
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue			
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's			
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard	1X(male)		
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm: Berlin # 325
Komoruo portion of Colorado # 326

Guided by (name of guides): Rezando Bates
NAPP124/250
2019

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM
ISSUING OFFICER (NAME & SIGNATURE)
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER, POHAMBA SHIFETA IN TERMS OF SECTION 78 (L) OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION ORDINANCE NO. 4 OF 1975 AS AMENDED.

Official MET date stamp
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
2019 -09- 13
WINDHOEK PERMIT OFFICE
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable.

prime press 012019

Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Tel: +264-61-284 2111
Fax: +264-61-259101
E-mail: iifo.fillemon@met.gov.na; josefina.shapi@met.gov.na

Directorate Scientific Services
CITES Management Section
Private Bag 13306
WINDHOEK
Namibia

CITES Management Authority of Namibia

EXPORT CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATE

THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM IS THE **CITES MANAGEMENT** AND **SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY** AND AS SUCH CERTIFIES THAT:

IMPORTER	EXPORTER
JAMES CARL WENDLANDT (b) (6) [redacted] **78746 AUSTIN, TX** **UNITED STATES**	**R. BOTES** **P .O. BOX 717** **GOBABIS** **NAMIBIA**

A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on **01/10/2019** with hunting permit number **191403.** Source Code of the specimen/s **(Wild).**

B) The export of this specimen(s) is not detrimental to the survival of the Namibian **Leopard (***Panthera pardus***)** population.

TYPE OF TROPHY
----------**skull, skin & jaw**----------

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: **NAPP 124/250 (2019)**

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE III OF THE CITES CONVENTION, AN EXPORT PERMIT WILL BE ISSUED UPON RECEIPT OF AN IMPORT PERMIT FROM THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

.....
Licensing official

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
20 -05- 2020
WINDHOEK
Private Bag 13306 • Windhoek
Tel: 284 2111 • Fax: 258861

The following certificate must be completed immedi ely after each animal that has been hu d (please print)

Date	Species	LH*	RH*	LB*	RB*	Total	RW*	Age	Male/ Female	Farm		Signatures		
										Name	No	Farm owne		Professional hunter / master hunting guide / hunting guide
01/10/2024	Leopard	22		18				0	M	Colorado	326	[redacted]		
	"We hereby individually and collectively declare that the predator recorded and photographed was hunted, shot and killed by us in full accordance with all predator trophy hunting permit conditions"													

*L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward

No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.

This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting.

Only guide(s) as specified on the permit may conduct the hunt.

Required to Police

Schedule G – RECORD SHEET
(Regulation 114C (o))

DEADLINE

This Record Sheet must be completed in full and sent by electronic means to the permit office's dedicated e-mail (predator.hunted@met.gov.na) within 1 week after the hunting permit expired.

Please save the document using the following format: Species_ HUNTING QUOTA TAG Number_ Hunting Permit Number_ Date of record sheet submission (DD/MM/YYYY).

SPECIES HUNTED	Leopard	TAG NUMBER	NAPP 124/256
HUNT PERMIT NUMBER	191403	CLIENT NAME	James Carl Wentzel
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER	R Bates	HUNTING OUTFITTER	African Plains Safari
PLACE OF HUNT	Berlin	CONCESSION HOLDER/LANDOWNER	G Delach
HUNT START DATE (DD/MM/YYYY)	14-09-2019	HUNT FINISH DATE (DD/MM/YYYY)	02-10-2019

1. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL? (tick appropriate box): YES ✓ | NO

IF NO, WHY NOT?

2. HUNTING METHOD (tick appropriate box): i) BAIT AND BLIND ✓ ii) ON FOOT

3. PRE-BAITING: YES ✓ | NO

4. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED DURING HUNT (including pre-baiting if applicable): 8

5. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED ON BY PREDATOR (including pre-baiting if applicable): 6

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS (including pre-baiting if applicable): 12
The total number of nights that all bait sites were open (if 6 bait sites were open for 1 night = 6 bait nights)

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USED (including pre-baiting if applicable): 5
The total number of times that bait sites were 'freshened' with new bait

8.

SEX & AGE OF PREDATOR FEEDING ON BAITS DURING HUNT:	NUMBER:	EVIDENCE (SIGHTING, TRACKS, TRAIL CAMERA):
Adult male	4	Tracks + Camera
Adult female	3	Trail camera
Subadult male	2	Camera
Subadult female	1	Camera
Juvenile	1	camera
Unknown		

9. NUMBER OF PREDATOR SEEN MORE THAN 1 KM AWAY FROM BAITS: —

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD MAR 9 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Wendlandt	James	C	

(b) (6)

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Austin	Tx	78746	Travis	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)

Same as above

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

James C Wendlandt
(b) (6)
Austin, Texas 78746 Please expedite the certificate

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

James C Wendlandt
(b) (6)

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:

Farm Colorado #326, Windhoek District S22'22'8594 E016'32"2435 Windhoek

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: 01 October 2019

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

African Plains Safariscc, PO Box 717, Gobabis Namibia Owner - Schalk Pienaar
Professional hunter - Rezando Botes

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

Yellow Shark Logistics CC
PO Box 81413
Olympia - Windhoek, republic of Namibia

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). Included w.this documentation

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	R Botes
Business Name:	Yellow Shark Logistics CC
Address:	PO Box 81413
Address:	
City:	
State/Province:	Olympia
Country, Postal Code:	Republic of Namibia

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

PO Box 717

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: 3/2/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM	PERMIT No.:	191403
Directorate Scientific Services Private Bag 13306 **Windhoek, Namibia** Enquiries: Permit Office Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506	VALID FROM:	14-9-19
	VALID TO:	2-10-19
	RECEIPT No.:	7055841

PERMIT TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES

Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)

Name of Trophy Hunter: JAMES CARL WENDLANDT

Residential Address:

Country: U.S.A

To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies:

SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER
Blesbok		Impala Common		Springbok		Other	
Buffalo		Klipspringer		Steenbok		All advertisements must be done in accordance with Regulation 106 (Gazette no. 3556, 1997), of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (4 of 1975), as amended.	
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog			
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck		Subject to attached trophy hunting conditions Please notify nearest MET 7 days prior to hunt.	
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest, Black			
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue			
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's			
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard	1X(male)		
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm: Berlin # 325
Komoruo portion of Colorado # 326

Guided by (name of guides): Rezando Bates
NAPP124/250
2019

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM
ISSUING OFFICER (NAME & SIGNATURE)
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER, POHAMBA SHIFETA IN TERMS OF SECTION 78 (L) OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION ORDINANCE NO. 4 OF 1975 AS AMENDED.

Official MET date stamp
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
2019 -09- 13
WINDHOEK PERMIT OFFICE
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable.

prime press 012019

Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Tel: +264-61-284 2111
Fax: +264-61-259101
E-mail: iifo.fillemon@met.gov.na; josefina.shapi@met.gov.na

Directorate Scientific Services
CITES Management Section
Private Bag 13306
WINDHOEK
Namibia

CITES Management Authority of Namibia

EXPORT CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATE

THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM IS THE **CITES MANAGEMENT** AND **SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY** AND AS SUCH CERTIFIES THAT:

IMPORTER	EXPORTER
JAMES CARL WENDLANDT (b) (6) [redacted] **78746 AUSTIN, TX** **UNITED STATES**	**R. BOTES** **P .O. BOX 717** **GOBABIS** **NAMIBIA**

A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on **01/10/2019** with hunting permit number **191403.** Source Code of the specimen/s **(Wild).**

B) The export of this specimen(s) is not detrimental to the survival of the Namibian **Leopard (***Panthera pardus***)** population.

TYPE OF TROPHY
----------skull, skin & jaw----------

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: **NAPP 124/250 (2019)**

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE III OF THE CITES CONVENTION, AN EXPORT PERMIT WILL BE ISSUED UPON RECEIPT OF AN IMPORT PERMIT FROM THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

.....
Licensing official

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
20 -05- 2020
WINDHOEK
Private Bag 13306 • Windhoek
Tel: 2842111 • Fax: 258861

The following certificate must be completed immedi ely after each animal that has been hu d (please print)

Date	Species	LH*	RH*	LB*	RB*	Total	RW*	Age	Male/ Female	Farm		Signatures		
										Name	No	Farm owne		Professional hunter / master hunting guide / hunting guide
01/10/2024	Leopard	22		18				0	M	Colorado	326	[redacted]		
	"We hereby individually and collectively declare that the predator recorded and photographed was hunted, shot and killed by us in full accordance with all predator trophy hunting permit conditions"													

*L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward

No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.

This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting.

Only guide(s) as specified on the permit may conduct the hunt.

Required to Police

Schedule G – RECORD SHEET
(Regulation 114C (o))

DEADLINE

This Record Sheet must be completed in full and sent by electronic means to the permit office's dedicated e-mail (predator.hunted@met.gov.na) within 1 week after the hunting permit expired.

Please save the document using the following format: Species_ HUNTING QUOTA TAG Number_ Hunting Permit Number_ Date of record sheet submission (DD/MM/YYYY).

SPECIES HUNTED	Leopard	TAG NUMBER	NAPP 124/256
HUNT PERMIT NUMBER	191403	CLIENT NAME	James Carl Wentzel
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER	R Bates	HUNTING OUTFITTER	African Plains Safari
PLACE OF HUNT	Berlin	CONCESSION HOLDER/LANDOWNER	G Delach
HUNT START DATE (DD/MM/YYYY)	14-09-2019	HUNT FINISH DATE (DD/MM/YYYY)	02-10-2019

1. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL? (tick appropriate box): YES ✓ | NO

IF NO, WHY NOT?

2. HUNTING METHOD (tick appropriate box): i) BAIT AND BLIND ✓ ii) ON FOOT

3. PRE-BAITING: YES ✓ | NO

4. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED DURING HUNT (including pre-baiting if applicable): 8

5. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED ON BY PREDATOR (including pre-baiting if applicable): 6

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS (including pre-baiting if applicable): 12
The total number of nights that all bait sites were open (if 6 bait sites were open for 1 night = 6 bait nights)

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USED (including pre-baiting if applicable): 5
The total number of times that bait sites were 'freshened' with new bait

8.

SEX & AGE OF PREDATOR FEEDING ON BAITS DURING HUNT:	NUMBER:	EVIDENCE (SIGHTING, TRACKS, TRAIL CAMERA):
Adult male	4	Tracks + Camera
Adult female	3	Trail camera
Subadult male	2	Camera
Subadult female	1	Camera
Juvenile	1	camera
Unknown		

9. NUMBER OF PREDATOR SEEN MORE THAN 1 KM AWAY FROM BAITS: —

FWS Form 3-200-19 (Rev. 01/2020)
U.S. Department of Interior

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

■New ☐Reissue/Renew ☐Amendment

Complete Sections **A or B**, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C.**

A. Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last name	1.b. First name	1.c. Middle name or initial	1.d. Suffix
Wilcox	Jeffery	A.	

2 Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	5.a. Telephone number	5.b. Alternate telephone number	6. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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.a. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		3.b. Website URL (if applicable)
4.a. Principal officer (P.O.) last name	4.b. P.O. first name	4.c. P.O. middle initial	4.b. P.O. Title
5. Primary contact name		6. Primary e-mail address	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate phone no.	8.a. Primary contact telephone no.	

C. All applicants complete address information

1. (b) (6) s; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes)

1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Oakland	CA	94619	Alameda	U.S.A.

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

D. All applicants MUST complete

1. Include a check or money order, payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, **a nonrefundable processing fee [50 CFR 13.11(d)(4)]**. 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. If you are requesting a reissue/renew/amendment, what is your permit/file number?

3. 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.

The individual/principal officer of the business must print and sign the application. (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

** Further instructions for the above application may be found on our ePermits website. See the last page for information on the Privacy Act, Paperwork Reduction Act, Estimated Burden, and Freedom of Information Act aspects of this application form.

Mail your application(s) to Division of Management Authority, Branch of Permits, MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

APPLICANT:

JEFFREY WILCOX

IMPORT PERMIT APPLICATION 3.200.19 (LEOPARD AND RHINO FROM NAMIBIA) SECTION "E"

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   Jeffrey Wilcox - (b) (6) [redacted] Oakland, CA 94619

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

   John Jackson or Aimee Korver of Conservation Force (504) 837-1233

   permits@conservationforce.org

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): male (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): male (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Okanjati Wildlife Area, Namibia

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: May 19th- May 29th, 2021

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

P.H. Japsie Blaauw, Safari Company - Jan Oelofse Hunting Safaris

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

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

N/A

b. Date wildlife was hunted: N/A

c. Approximate age of animal: N/A

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

N/A

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

Have not hunted yet

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: Titus Schmidt
Business Name: Yellow Shark Logistics
Address:
Address: P.O. Box 81413, Olympia 64 Socrates St.
City:
State/Province: Academia Windhoek
Country, Postal Code: Republic of Namibia

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: 3/13/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

CONSERVATION FORCE A FORCE FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

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

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RENEE SNIDER

Department of the Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Attn: Amy Brisendine
Division of Management Authority (DMA)
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, Virginia 22041-3803
VIA E-Mail: Amy_Brisendine@fws.gov

RE: **Import Application for a Lion, Leopard, and Rhino trophy from Namibia**
Applicant: **Jeffrey Wilcox**
Dates of Hunt: **May 19th-May29th, 2021**

Ms. Brisendine,

Enclosed, please find the permit applications for Mr. Jeffrey Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox will be hunting in the Okanjati Wildlife Area also known as Mt. Etjo Private Game Reserve with Safari operation, Jan Oelofse hunting safaris and professional hunter Japsie Blaauw in May of this year. Mr. Wilcox plans to take a lion, leopard, and rhino on his safari.

Jan Oelofse was known as a world-renowned wildlife conservationist who started out as a game rancher growing up in Namibia. Okanjati Wildlife Area is quite a special place where Mr. Oelofse turned a large area of unoccupied farmland back into a native wildlife sanctuary that now expands to over 86,487 acres. Over the years he strived to create a reserve that held game numbers in a healthy balance for all species, which today total over 6,000 animals. According to the operator enhancement report provided it states, "that Lions are not bred for the sake of trophies. Lions are part of the eco-system that must be managed like all other species. Lions are only hunted when 15 years or older. Managing a controlled game area involves all facets, such as tourism, hunting, game breeding, live game sales, and meat sales to generate capital for not only the sustainability of the complete eco-system, but also to achieve progress i.e., enlarging the area, introducing new species, and enhancing the carrying capacity of numbers of game." This operator is proving the notion that well-managed and regulated science-based hunting is a successful tool for wildlife conservation. We have provided another hunters' CITES export permit from this same area to showcase that the lions have been designated as "Wild" by CITEs.

Jan Oelofse hunting safaris employs about 100 local people from the surrounding communities, including a biologist that remains on staff year-round. They provide free education for all local children from Kindergarten up to grade 7, give free medical care for all community members and their families, and disperse game meat to them, up to 4 tons worth a year. The Oelofse's believe in working with the community to keep the human-wildlife conflict at bay, giving regular anti-poaching courses in tandem with anti-poaching patrolling that have kept poaching out of the area almost completely.

Included with this application and the operator enhancement report is the article "Lion Conservation and Sustainable Use" which details the struggle between livestock farmers and lions. The growth rate of lion populations is often higher than the mortality rate, therefore producing a surplus of the animals which frequently must be forced out to look for new territories to find food. Many of these areas are farmland where farmers breed livestock, which inevitably creates conflict. Fences can not be put around wildlife areas and

national parks to keep lions from roaming into these farms, so farmers have turned to "a more appropriate and lucrative form of land-use: a wildlife-based economy that includes tourism, trophy hunting, game meat harvesting, and live sales of surplus high-value wildlife species. These farmers are making much more money than they did farming cattle and they are no longer in conflict with lions and other predators (45). Trophy hunting takes off 1% of the national herd of lions, while the animals are breeding at a rate of fifteen, twenty, or even 35%. "Safari hunting is a very high return, low impact type of activity (46)". Almost all conservancies in Namibia started out primarily as farmland, livestock was their primary livelihood before the influx of lions increased to critical levels where prey numbers declined, and lions turned to people's domestic stock. Communities wanted an intervention to this and while protection of wildlife is vastly important, the lion population must be reduced to accommodate the realities of people living amongst them. The Lion Conservation Strategy for Namibia is also included with this application, which further details what is being done to preserve the lion populations in the country.

The final document we have included is the article, "Keep Namibia's wildlife on the Land". This article, published by NACSO (a community conservation in Namibia) asks the question "How can we ensure healthy wildlife populations despite increasing human pressure?" It states that over the last century lions were actively eradicated in Namibia due to the threats to human safety and livestock. Yet today, Namibia's lion population is healthy and increasing, and is at the highest since its independence in 1990. Lion ranges have expanded significantly, especially in North-western Namibia. Namibia also reported increases in their leopard and rhino populations at their Namibia Professional Hunting Association meeting in 2019. This article echoes the previous information we have provided in this letter, that the model for working with wildlife and finding a balance of tourism, farming, safari-hunting, and meat sales all help natives to see dangerous wildlife as a commodity that they can respect and use to better their lives. The article further enhances the fact that Namibia only encourages conservation hunting and that the locals are growing increasingly intolerant of emotional anti-hunting campaigns that undermine the conservation. "A hunting ban dispossesses and disempowers local decision making and enforces a foreign moral view upon Africans". We ask that you specifically reference the page regarding "African wildlife: use it- or lose it" where it outlines what would be lost if wildlife could not be used to generate income for local communities outside parks, specifically if hunting bans were to go into effect. The ramifications of abolishing safari hunting or the importation of trophies would have "detrimental effects for wildlife and for people currently benefitting from that wildlife".

We would like to bring awareness to the fact that we are filing this import permit application before the hunt. The ever-growing backlog of application permits that have not been issued at the USFWS seems to be growing and the current sentiment of hunters is that they do not want to purchase expensive safari hunts when there is no guaranty that a permit will be issued for their trophy. It is imperative that pre-hunt applications begin to be processed and permits issued before a hunter travels abroad to give them some peace of mind and security regarding this process. Safari operators are struggling due to the restrictions that the COVID pandemic has brought about and many organizations are having to close because they can not survive without tourists. Issuing pre-hunt permits would give a boost of confidence to the entire industry that Safari tourism is still lucrative and important to the conservation of wildlife and will prevent vast landscapes from becoming abandoned and preyed on by poachers.

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 submitted by the government authorities of Namibia in making a positive enhancement determination for this import.

If you have any questions about this import application, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Aimee Korver

Aimee Korver
Permits Paralegal Conservation Force

Cc: Mr. Jeffrey Wilcox W/ attachments

Enclosures:

a. FWS Permit Application Form for Import of Sport-Hunted Trophy
b. Notice of Representation
c. Copy of Hunting Permit
d. Operator Enhancement Report
e. Lion Conservation and Sustainable Use
f. "Keep Namibia's wildlife on the land"
g. Lion Conservation Strategy for Namibia

APPLICANT:

JEFFREY WILCOX

NOTICE

OF

REPRESENTATION

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 LEOPARD/RHINO Trophy from NAMIBIA.

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. This authority also may include execution of electronic signatures on my behalf, that may be required for the filing of my import permit application.

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: cf@conservationforce.org

(b) (6)

Jeffrey Wiley
PRINT FULL NAME

March 15, 2021
DATE

APPLICANT:

JEFFREY WILCOX

BENEFITS OF REGULATED HUNTING FOR LEOPARD

BENEFITS OF REGULATED HUNTING FOR LEOPARD (*PANTHERA PARDUS*)

Legal, regulated tourist hunting of African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) benefits the species through mitigation of the primary threats: habitat loss and fragmentation; increased human populations leading to higher incidence of human-wildlife conflict; poaching and illegal wildlife trade; and prey base declines.[i]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is mitigated in part by fully-protected national parks, which provide over 400,000 km^2 of relatively secure habitat for leopard across the six Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries that rely on regulated hunting to sustain their leopard and leopard prey populations.[ii] The national parks are > 30,000 km^2 larger than in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted to "threatened" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and leopard are estimated to be present in most of the parks in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[iii] Regulated hunting revenues help cover the costs of policing these parks, which in most cases do not generate sufficient revenue to cover all enforcement expenses.[iv]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is further mitigated by areas dedicated to regulated hunting. In Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, hunting areas include government reserves, communal wildlife management areas, and private ranches. They are substantially larger than the national parks and represent over 700,000 km^2.[v] Leopard are estimated to be present across almost all hunting areas.[vi]

- **Habitat:** According to the 2016 IUCN *Red List* assessment of leopard, the species' total extant range exceeds 8.5 million km^2, with between 4.3 million and 6.3 million km^2 of range available in Southern and East Africa. Most decline in the leopard's range has occurred in areas where the species is already listed as endangered. It is no accident that the countries where the leopard has no value have declining leopard populations and habitat, while the leopard is "healthiest" in the SADC countries where it is threatened-listed and valued as a tourist-hunted game animal.[vii]

- **Habitat:** Communal wildlife areas are particularly important additional habitat. Community-based natural resource management was in the nascent stages in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted. It is now an important component of wildlife management policies in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and of growing importance in Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, and South Africa. Communal wildlife management areas provide almost 400,000 km^2 in habitat across Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[viii]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Revenue-sharing and infrastructure projects in communal areas funded by hunting revenues also help increase rural communities' tolerance for dangerous game like leopard.[ix] Leopard and similar game are otherwise retaliated against for damage to rural community livelihoods through predation on livestock (and sometimes, community members).[x]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Sustainable use of leopard improves rural community livelihoods, and greatly reduced problem animal control (PAC) in communal areas. In Zimbabwe, from 2011 to 2015, leopard hunts in CAMPFIRE Areas generated almost $500,000 for communities, and there were zero reported PAC offtakes.[xi]

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- **Illegal Trade:** Illegal commercial trade in leopard parts occurs primarily in the North and West African countries in which the species is listed as endangered. Reports from SADC countries indicate that illegal commercial trade in leopard parts is low, suggesting the species appears to be valued more as regulated trophy trade than for illegal products in those countries.[xii]

- **Prey Base:** The 2016 IUCN *Red List* noted a 24% increase in ungulate species (leopard prey) in Southern Africa. This healthy prey base helps to sustain the healthy leopard population in the SADC. The West and Central African countries facing the highest levels of bushmeat poaching and prey base depletion do not rely on regulated hunting as a basis for their national conservation policies.[xiii]

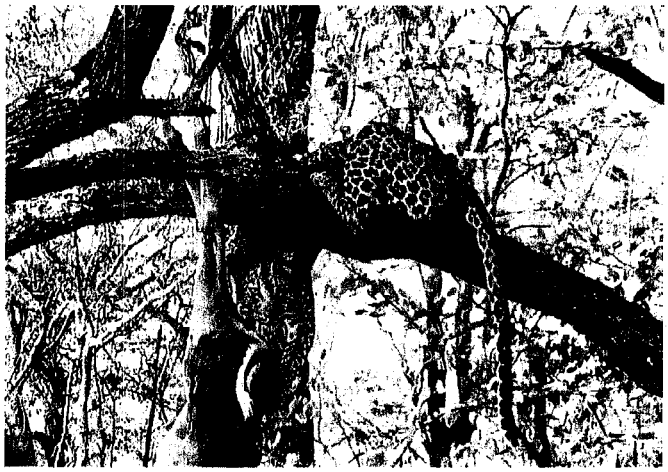


Photo Credit: Duncan Watson

- **Regulated Hunting:** In the SADC countries, leopard hunting is regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Resolution Conf. 10.14, which sets a maximum annual export quota for each country requesting trade in sport-hunted leopard trophies.[xiv] Compliance with these quotas is overseen by the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee, Standing Committee, and Parties.[xv]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting is further regulated by national laws and policies that have been "beefed up" in the past few years in response to expressed concerns. For example, over the past several years, the SADC countries have invested in greater leopard management, which had not been a prior area of focus because the species was considered so numerous. Among other things, Namibia has been conducting a national leopard survey funded by the government and hunting operators. Zimbabwe held its first workshop on leopard (2012), which led to reduced quotas and increased size limits.[xvi] Tanzania imposed a limit on the length of lawful leopard trophies (2015).[xvii] South Africa imposed a zero quota in 2015 due to the inability to find that leopard hunting offtakes were supported by sufficient data given the country's small population.[xviii] The Southern African range states held their first regional Large Carnivores Workshop in February 2018 to share data and establish common practices and data collection points.

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting offtakes are typically low. In Mozambique, 60 leopard were hunted in 2015, fulfilling half the national CITES export quota. In South Africa, 36 leopard were hunted in in 2015. In Tanzania, 139 leopard were hunted in 2015/2016 from a quota of 500.[xix]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard are on quota in far more countries and on far more blocks than any other species in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[xx] Income from leopard safaris is crucial to both national wildlife authorities, which rely in large part on income from regulated hunting to fund enforcement and management activities,[xxi] and to hunting operators, as leopard hunting generates the second-most income of any species in Tanzania and Zambia, the third-most income in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the fourth-most income in Mozambique.[xxii] Leopard hunts are also required to be fairly long—an average of 14 days (12 in Mozambique, 16 in Tanzania), which generates daily fees that operators reinvest in anti-poaching and management activities. On average, hunting operators invest approximately $80,000 in anti-poaching each year, which reduces the burden on the government wildlife authority and increases protected habitat for leopard and prey species.[xxiii]

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[i] A.B. Stein et al., *Panthera pardus*, IUCN Red List (2016), unpaginated.

[ii] Mozambique: ~88,000 km^2, National Administration for Conservation Areas, *Comment on U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard* (Jan. 2017), p. 3; South African: ~40,000 km^2, South African National Parks, https://www.sanparks.org/about/; Tanzania: ~58,000 km^2, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, *Comment on ESA Status Review of the Africa Leopard (Panthera pardus) in Tanzania* (2017), p. 3; Zambia: ~64,000 km^2, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015); Zimbabwe: ~28,000 km^2, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for Panthera leo in Zimbabwe* (Oct. 2016).

[iii] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[iv] P.A. Lindsey et al., *The Performance of African Protected Areas for Lions and Their Prey*, 209 Biological Conservation (2017), p. 138.

[v] Note the figures are not available for Namibia and South Africa. In South Africa, note that private ranches are almost five times larger than the national parks. Mozambique: ~135,000 km^2 (~1.5 times larger than the national parks), National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Tanzania: ~304,000 km^2 (~5 times larger than the national parks), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia: ~180,000 km^2 (2.8 times larger than the national parks), Country Presentation (2015); Zimbabwe: over 88,000 km^2 (3.1 times larger than the national parks, and without including all conservancies or communal land), Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

[vi] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[vii] Stein (2016).

[viii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Namibian Association of Conservancy Support Organizations, *The State of Community Conservation in Namibia* (2015); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia Country Presentation (2015); CAMPFIRE Association, *Press Statement on Lifting of the Suspension of Elephant Trophy Imports into America* (Nov. 21, 2017), https://www.campfirezimbabwe.org/index.php/news-spotlight/26-press-statement-21-november-2017.

[ix] For example, in Namibia, safari hunting revenues are essential to keeping at least 52 communal conservancies operating and providing over 50,000 km^2 in habitat, over 250 jobs, and over N$ 45 million. NACSO (2015); R. Naidoo et al., *Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia*, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016). In Tanzania, from 2013 to 2015, a sample of 27 hunting operators contributed over $3.1 million in community investment and created over 1,200 permanent jobs. Conservation Force, *Tanzania Operators Summary Report* (2016). In Zimbabwe, CAMPFIRE operates on the basic principle that people are more tolerant of the negative effects of living with wildlife if wildlife has value for them. CAMPFIRE revenues accrue from regulated hunting in communal areas, including leopard hunting, and "are used to support a variety of social services that benefit a large proportion of the local community." CAMPFIRE Association, *The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program* (Dec. 2016).

[x] Lindsey (2016), p. 138; A. Loveridge, C. Packer, A. Dutton, *Science and Recreational Hunting of Lions*, in B. Dickson et al. (eds.), *Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice* (2009).

[xi] Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority & Zimbabwe Professional Hunters and Guides Association, *Proceedings of a Collaborative Workshop on Leopard Management in Zimbabwe* (Mar. 7-8, 2016), p. 28.

[xii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 8; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 6; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Preliminary Non-Detriment Finding Assessment for Leopards in Zimbabwe* (Dec. 2012), p. 9. There is some illegal trade in leopard skins for ceremonial use among members of the Nazareth Baptist Church, but the extent of the trade is difficult to quantify and is being controlled through collaboration of South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs and the non-profit Panthera. C. Torchia, *In South Africa, Conservationists Offer Fake Leopard Hides*, Associated Press (Jan. 28, 2017), http://www.sfgate.com/news/crime/article/In-South-Africa-conservationists-offer-fake-10890867.php.

[xiii] Stein (2016).

[xiv] Res. Conf. 10.14, https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-10-14-R16.pdf.

[xv] Decisions taken at the last Conference of the Parties in October 2016 have prompted range nations to review their current leopard quotas, evidencing the effective oversight of the CITES trade. CITES Conference of the Parties 17, Decisions 17.114-17.117, *Quota for Leopard Hunting Trophies* (2017).

[xvi] Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2012), p. 11.

[xvii] Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations (2015).

[xviii] Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, *Non-Detriment Finding for Leopard (Panthera pardus), South Africa* (Sept. 10, 2015).

[xix] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 5; South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs, pers. comm. (2017); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 8.

[xx] P.A. Lindsey et al., *Lions and the Viability of Trophy Hunting*, 7 PLoS ONE 1 (Jan. 2012), p. 6.

[xxi] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 10-11; Namibian Game Products Trust Fund, *Report on the Activities of the GPTF: 2012-2016* (Sept. 2016), p. 4-7; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 10; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods* (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 10.

[xxii] Lindsey (2012), p. 6.

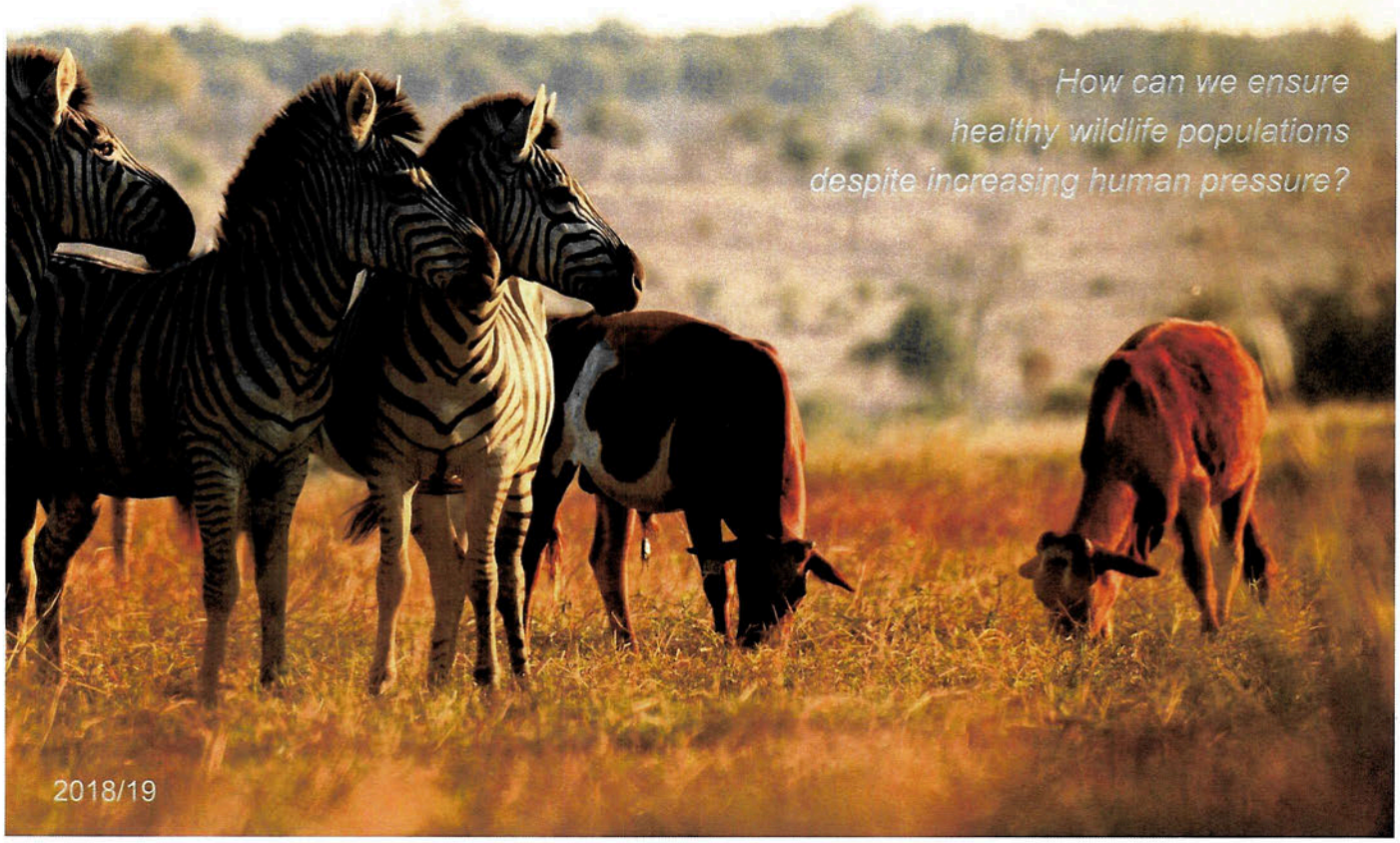
[xxiii] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017); Conservation Force, *Zambia Operators Summary Report* (2016) Conservation Force (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

APPLICANT:

JEFFREY WILCOX

KEEP NAMIBIA'S WILDLIFE ON THE LAND

Keep Namibia's wildlife on the land!



What is really happening to our wildlife?

WILDLIFE IS RAPIDLY DECLINING ACROSS MUCH OF AFRICA AND OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD

Over the last century, **lions** *were actively eradicated as a threat to human safety and to livestock from most land used by people; lions from the remaining populations continue to be killed over livestock losses and safety concerns in communal areas and along the periphery of parks today.*
Southern African **rhinos** *were driven to the brink of extinction a century ago, but populations were rebuilt through effective conservation activities; rhinos are now being decimated again by ruthless commercial poaching for their horns.*
A century ago, **elephants** *were drastically reduced by the uncontrolled ivory trade, and displaced as a threat to crops and safety; today most of the remaining southern African populations are healthy and growing, but ruthless commercial poaching for ivory is again having an impact.*
Many other species *are experiencing similar declines, mostly due to land conversion to agriculture and incompatible land uses.*

- ***Widespread concern over wildlife declines is motivating ongoing global calls for action*** *– yet interventions often do not differentiate between countries with an excellent conservation track record, and those with declining wildlife populations.*
- ***Attempts by foreign organisations to stop declines through field interventions often do not address the actual problems*** *– interventions often ignore the needs of local people and conservation priorities on the ground.*
- ***The public is unfortunately not informed accurately about the main causes for large-scale wildlife declines*** *– media reports, social media hype and calls for donations tend to focus on the gruesome death of individual animals as*

indicators of decline, rather than actual causes.

- ***People are confusing the wellbeing of individual animals with the health of entire populations of the same species** – through passionate but misguided social media outcries, many people want to prevent all animal deaths in order to stop perceived cruelty to animals and wildlife declines.*

PREVENTING ALL WILDLIFE DEATHS FORCES PEOPLE TO REPLACE WILDLIFE HARVESTING WITH OTHER LAND USES

© Helge Denker

Effective broad-scale conservation must give wildlife a real local value

WILDLIFE WILL ONLY REMAIN ON THE LAND IF LAND STEWARDS BENEFIT FROM IT

Namibia's **lion** *population is healthy and increasing, and is today at its highest since independence in 1990; lion range has expanded significantly, especially in north-western Namibia.*
Namibia's populations of both black and white **rhinos** *were partly rebuilt over the last three decades and former ranges were reestablished by providing economic incentives as a basis for their conservation.*
Namibia's **elephant** *population has tripled since independence and elephants have re-colonised former ranges, largely facilitated by community conservation and benefits to local communities.*
Most other large wildlife species *in Namibia have healthier populations today than at any time over the last 150 years.*

- ***Differentiating between countries with successful conservation approaches and those without is essential** – conservation is a science- based management activity and successful approaches should not be undermined by generalised emotional responses and inappropriate actions.*
- ***Conservation by the people for the people is extremely successful in Namibia** – by conferring rights to own and manage wildlife to local communities, the Namibian government has empowered land holders to conserve wildlife in a healthy balance with other land uses.*
- ***Namibians embrace wildlife management as a land use, thereby safeguarding wildlife habitat throughout the country** – Namibia has documented significant wildlife recoveries in parks and on communal and freehold land throughout the country for several decades.*
- ***By harvesting small percentages of surplus animals, Namibia is keeping overall wildlife populations healthy,** just as farmers anywhere in the world keep their overall livestock herds, gardens and fields healthy while harvesting an annual crop to generate income and enable development.*

PROMOTING WILDLIFE USE CREATES INCENTIVES TO KEEP WILDLIFE ON THE LAND AS AN ECONOMIC ASSET

© Helge Denker

The main causes of large scale wildlife declines:

HABITAT LOSS THROUGH HUMAN LAND USES THAT ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH WILDLIFE is the largest single cause of wildlife declines around the world.

Displacement of wildlife by agriculture – *wildlife is not tolerated in crop fields and competes with or threatens livestock.*
Degradation of habitat by unsuitable land uses – *overgrazing, indiscriminate burning, logging, mining etc. may all severely degrade habitats.*
Destruction of habitat through infrastructure development – *urban spread, roads, power lines, dams etc. may all destroy habitats.*
Disturbance by human activity - *excessive presence and movement of people, stray dogs, traffic, noise etc. may all displace wildlife.*

UNCONTROLLED EXPLOITATION AND COMMERCIAL POACHING are causing rapid declines amongst already isolated wildlife populations in many African countries.

Poaching of animals for trade in animal parts – *trade in ivory, rhino horn, skins, bones etc. is fuelling ruthless commercial poaching.*
Ruthless exploitation for personal gain – *uncontrolled over-harvesting veiled as 'legal use' is rampant in countries with poor governance.*

Proven ways to stop wildlife declines and rebuild populations:

HABITAT PROTECTION AND EXPANSION THROUGH COMMUNITY CONSERVATION BASED ON WILDLIFE USE enables large- scale wildlife recoveries, mitigates human impacts and facilitates the health of ecosystems.

Tourism *motivates conservation in scenic areas, especially along major tourism routes, by generating most jobs and some conservation funds.*
Conservation hunting *motivates conservation in vast areas of low tourism potential by generating most conservation funds and providing food.*
Meat harvesting *motivates increasing wildlife populations by providing food and generating additional income.*
Live capture and sale *enables restocking in areas with low populations and provides further income from wildlife.*

All of these uses can and should be combined where possible to maximise returns and provide a variety of benefits to different people in each community.

ACTIVE AND COLLABORATIVE WILDLIFE CRIME PREVENTION limits impacts from commercial poaching by teaming up relevant stakeholders including local communities, tourism and hunting operators, NGOs and government agencies.

STRINGENT CONTROL MECHANISM FOR ALL WILDLIFE USE prevents uncontrolled exploitation and over-harvesting.

– Helge Denker

If wildlife provides wealth to local communities, land holders will strive for a balance between
Namibia's economy, their livelihoods and

Background information:

1. *Namibia's economy is largely reliant on natural resources; about two-thirds of the human population live in rural areas and are directly dependent upon natural resources for their livelihoods.*
2. *Wildlife populations have shown dramatic recoveries on both freehold and communal farmland after drastic declines prior to independence due to drought, poaching and detrimental policies.*
3. *Healthy populations of nearly all historically occurring species now roam suitable habitat; species of particular conservation concern are receiving special attention.*
4. *Agricultural policies and approaches, rather than conservation practices, have limited the population health of some species such as buffalo and wild dog.*
5. *Wildlife is managed and protected in national parks, in community conservation areas and on freehold land across more than half of Namibia.*
6. *The success is based on giving wildlife a real value for the local people who manage and protect it – and bear the cost of living with it.*
7. *Community conservation generated over N$ 147 million in returns for rural communities and facilitated around 4,936 jobs during 2018.*
8. *Community conservation contributed about N$ 884 million in net national income to Namibia's economy in 2018.*
9. *The sustainable use of wildlife and other natural resources is enshrined in Namibia's constitution; natural resources are a part of our national heritage, to be used*

Conservation highlights:

1. *Namibia has healthy populations of black and white rhinos, including the largest free-roaming black rhino population outside parks in the world.*
2. *Namibia's elephant population has grown from an estimated 7,500 animals in 1995 to around 22,000 today – a large percentage occurs outside parks.*
3. *Namibia has healthy lion populations in several national parks, and an expanding lion population outside parks, which has grown in north-western Namibia from an estimated 25 animals in 1995 to around 130 today.*
4. *Namibia has the largest population of free-roaming cheetahs in the world – the vast majority of which live outside parks.*
5. *Namibia has healthy giraffe populations in several national parks and an expanding giraffe population outside parks.*
6. *Namibia has healthy leopard populations in several national parks and leopards occur across much of Namibia's freehold and communal farmland.*
7. *Namibia has a healthy crocodile population with a large percentage occurring outside parks.*
8. *Namibia has translocated more than 10,000 animals of 15 different game species – including rare and valuable species such as black rhino, sable and giraffe – out of parks into communal and freehold areas to boost populations there.*
9. *Namibia has reinstated several species that had become locally extinct in communal and freehold areas.*

sustainably for the benefit of present and future generations of Namibians.

Namibia balances conservation priorities and the needs of rural communities:

In Namibia, most communal land (around 37% of the country) and privately-owned or freehold land (around 43% of the country) is used to generate a living for the land holders. Livestock herding, crop production and game management are the main land uses.

Conservation outside national parks therefore depends on giving wildlife a tangible value so that people keep it on the land – rather than eradicating it in favour of livestock, crops or other land uses.

Keeping wildlife on the land also means living with wildlife – wildlife that can be dangerous and destructive. Disney is not reality – in real life...

*... **lions**, crocodiles and other predators eat livestock and sometimes kill people*
*... **elephants** raid crops and destroy water installations and also sometimes kill people*
... many other wild animals such as hippos, buffaloes and rhinos can also be difficult and dangerous to live with.

- ***Wildlife use is a traditional and integral part of life in rural Africa** – hunting is a part of African culture. This was the same in Europe and America – when people still lived from the land and the wildlife was still there.*
- ***Namibia protects around 17% of its land in national parks** – that's more than most countries.*
- ***Community conservation areas cover about 21% of Namibia** and embrace around 230,000 people.*
- ***Tourism concessions in parks provide important income for neighbouring communities** , promoting conservation.*
- ***Wildlife conservation outside parks must be seen as wildlife management for the benefit of the people** – not wildlife preservation for the benefit of an urban ideal.*
- ***Rural people need the land to survive** – for livestock herding, for crop production and for wildlife management.*
- ***Wildlife management outside parks is an economic activity** – just like farming – otherwise wildlife will be pushed out by land uses that generate better returns from the same land at lower costs.*
- ***Photographic tourism is an ideal use of intact ecosystems with healthy wildlife populations** , but can only be practiced in accessible areas with enough scenic interest and/or high wildlife densities – this leaves large areas without tourism value or income.*
- ***Together, conservation hunting and tourism fund community conservation structures** – including most of the 86 communal conservancies, a community conservation association in a national park (managed like a conservancy) and around 684 community game guards and resource monitors.*
- ***Conservation hunting funds anti-poaching activities** by government agencies, community conservation organisations and private sector initiatives.*

Namibia has one of the most intensive wildlife monitoring and utilisation control systems in Africa and the world:

Namibia uses a variety of systems to monitor and manage wildlife populations. The systems differ between national parks, community conservation areas and private farmland and are tailored to meet local needs. Management is by no means perfect in all areas or at all times. Yet the general approach of actively using wildlife outside parks for the benefit of rural communities has proven to be very successful, enabling healthy wildlife populations and strengthening local livelihoods. Namibia's dynamic conservation community ensures that environmental concerns are publicly recognised. While a balance between economic development and conservation in rural Africa is often problematic, most stakeholders strive to address issues. Collaboration between government, local communities, support NGOs and the private sector is a key to Namibia's conservation success.

No single approach or system is perfect. The flexibility to adapt to changing needs and circumstances is more important than any one system or approach.

- ***Namibia has excellent knowledge of its wildlife populations** through ongoing research and regular, rigorous monitoring activities and systems, including aerial surveys, road counts, foot patrols and remote wildlife tracking using cutting-edge technology.*
- ***The Ministry of Environment and Tourism has clear compliance requirements for wildlife management.***
- ***Stringent monitoring and control systems for all wildlife harvesting** facilitate effective management and minimise misuse.*
- ***Offtakes are carried out according to annual quotas based on sustainable harvest rates** and are controlled through permits and reporting requirements.*
- ***The effects of offtakes over time are monitored and harvest rates are adapted to keep populations healthy** if population changes occur.*
- ***Regular quota revisions for wildlife harvesting** are based on monitoring data and scientific guidelines.*
- ***Land use objectives differ between national parks, community conservation areas and private farmland,** resulting in varying wildlife densities in different areas.*
- ***Challenges are a part of wildlife management,** especially when attempting to balance the needs of large, dangerous wildlife with the needs of poor rural communities.*
- ***Increasing human-wildlife conflict is a result of increasing game numbers and a sign of successful conservation;** it is also one of the biggest challenges for wildlife management outside parks.*
- ***Wildlife in open, unfenced systems is free to roam and is susceptible to drought and disease,** resulting in natural population fluctuations.*
- ***Continually adapting activities to changing circumstances facilitates sustainability.***
- ***Namibia conforms to CITES and IUCN guidelines for wildlife use,** as well as those of the International Convention of Biological Conservation.*
- ***Namibia has several decades of positive experience with sustainable wildlife use** – which has led to significant wildlife increases.*

What exactly is sustainable wildlife harvesting?

Sustainable wildlife harvesting means harvesting a limited percentage of wildlife stocks without compromising the health of the overall population, *in order to generate income for local communities and enable wildlife management as a viable land use. When this is legally-entrenched, well-controlled and based on scientific principles and sound knowledge, it is fully sustainable.*

Wildlife harvesting has been a natural factor controlling game populations throughout human evolution, just like the impact of lions and other predators.

Sustainable wildlife harvesting...

- *Is carried out by local land holders.*
- *Creates incentives to keep wildlife on the land.*
- *Keeps natural habitats intact.*
- *Provides alternative income and strengthens rural livelihoods, especially in remote, arid environments.*
- *Enables a mix of land uses including livestock and cropping.*
- *Strengthens resilience against impacts from climate change.*
- *Strengthens resilience against external economic or political influences and reduces dependency on agriculture.*
- *Pays for conservation structures and anti-poaching activities.*
- *Provides meat for rural communities.*
- *Ensures stakeholders have a real interest in conserving wildlife.*
- *Reinforces traditional cultural values related to wildlife.*
- *Safeguards indigenous knowledge about wildlife.*

Sustainable wildlife harvesting includes these activities:

- *Conservation hunting* ***(hunting with clear conservation outcomes targeting a very small percentage of the total population).***

- *Meat harvesting (using minimum-impact methods and offtake rates well below natural population growth rates).*
- *Live capture and sale (moving surplus animals from high density areas to low density areas within their natural range).*

What exactly is conservation hunting?

Conservation hunting consists of harvesting small numbers of indigenous wildlife as part of a personal wilderness experience based on traditional human survival skills. Conservation fishing harvests indigenous fish according to the same principles. These activities have verifiable prerequisites and outcomes (see opposite page) while focussing on wilderness experiences and participation in natural dynamics through regenerative pursuits. They can be combined under the term wildernessing and promote the protection of free-roaming indigenous species in their natural habitat.

The Namibian conservation hunting fraternity adheres to guidelines for ethical hunting, including:

- *Stalking game in natural habitat to ensure a wilderness experience and fair chase.*
- *Ensuring minimum suffering for hunted animals.*
- *Targeting only those animals that can be harvested without negative impacts on the overall population.*
- *Ensuring that all meat and other products of all hunted animals are used.*
- *Hunting predators in an ethical manner only as part of predator management.*

Ethics may be considered a personal value statement and can differ between individuals and cultures. Hunting ethics should be directly linked to conservation outcomes, primarily to promote the protection of free-roaming indigenous wildlife in its natural habitat.

WILDLIFE PRESERVATION WITHOUT HABITAT CONSERVATION IS MEANINGLESS!

Land conversion and resultant habitat loss is mostly overlooked by the public, but is the biggest killer of wildlife!

Wildlife needs large areas of intact habitat to ensure healthy populations:

- *Most game needs undisturbed access to water, which it does not have if pressure by people, their livestock or their dogs is too high.*
- *Many species need to be able to roam widely in search of food, especially in areas with highly variable rainfall; fences, roads, settlements and other infrastructure all fragment habitat and inhibit the ability of wildlife to respond to seasonal food availability.*
- *Wild animals need shelter to which they can retreat when chased by natural predators or disturbed by people.*
- *Game needs large enough areas to engage in natural interactions, especially breeding and rearing of young.*
- *Wildlife can coexist with livestock, but is often eradicated by farmers who see it as grazing competition or a threat to infrastructure or safety.*
- *Wildlife is not tolerated in crop fields or gardens; effective zoning of crops into land use mosaics can leave adjacent wildlife habitats intact.*

PEOPLE ONLY MAKE THE EFFORT TO KEEP WILDLIFE HABITATS INTACT IF THEY HAVE A TANGIBLE INCENTIVE TO DO THIS.

POACHING AND UNCONTROLLED EXPLOITATION DECIMATE WILDLIFE!

Poaching and uncontrolled exploitation should never be confused with legal, sustainable wildlife harvesting!

Poaching...

- *Is an economic crime that bypasses the legal economy and provides no local income or benefits.*

Uncontrolled exploitation...

- *Places immediate financial gain over sustainability.*
- *Abuses legal loopholes to exploit resources.*
- *Takes advantage of weak control mechanisms.*

- *Is stealing from the rightful owners – the local communities.*
- *Steals valuable wildlife products for purely personal gain – just like cattle theft, shoplifting or film piracy steal from legal industries.*
- *Introduces organised crime into local communities, disrupting social structures and values, and undermining legal livelihoods.*
- *Undermines conservation activities and harms the resource base.*
- *Undermines tourism and other legal wildlife uses.*
- *Has a severe impact on high-value species.*
- *Relies on weak governance and corruption.*
- *Benefits only a small number of individuals.*
- *Undermines legal livelihoods and sustainable activities.*
- *Undermines conservation activities and harms the resource base.*
- *Undermines tourism and other legal wildlife uses.*
- *Is not sustainable.*

COMMERCIAL POACHING, ESPECIALLY OF RHINOS AND ELEPHANTS, IS A HUGE THREAT TO NAMIBIA'S VALUABLE WILDLIFE AND TO A VARIETY OF INDUSTRIES BASED ON IT.

TROPHY BREEDING AND SHOOTING DISCREDITS ALL SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE HARVESTING!

Trophy shooting activities motivated only by financial gain should not be confused with conservation hunting!

These and similar practices make no conservation contributions and are not part of conservation hunting:

- *Canned shooting (shooting animals in small enclosures).*
- *Put-and-take shooting (releasing captured trophy animals for the sole purpose of shooting them).*
- *Breeding lions and other predators for trophy shooting.*
- *Breeding rarities such as black springbok, golden oryx etc. for the trophy trade.*
- *Introducing exotic species such as blesbok, nyala etc. for trophy shooting.*
- *Unethical shooting of animals based only on their trophies (rather than fair chase hunting based on a wilderness experience).*
- *Genetic manipulation of species gene pools to enhance trophy quality.*

GAME USE MUST BE ABLE TO PROVE CONSERVATION OUTCOMES TO BE ACCEPTED AS A VIABLE CONSERVATION ACTIVITY

EMOTIONAL ANTI-HUNTING CAMPAIGNS UNDERMINE CONSERVATION!

Anti-hunting campaigns based on emotional opinions should not derail proven conservation approaches!

In a modern world of inter-connectivity, social media and concerned global citizens, well-meaning but at times misguided international opinion and pressure don't always bring positive change – they also have the ability to influence and change legitimate local activities for the worse. Local communities and environments are often the worst affected.

- ***Calls for a hunting ban in Namibia are based on urban values and opinions, not on rural conditions and needs,*** *and are often orchestrated by animal-rights organisations and misguided followers.*
- ***A small, economically secure urban elite is challenging legal and highly beneficial activities*** *in Africa from an idealistic moral standpoint.*
- ***A hunting ban dispossesses and disempowers local decision making*** *and enforces a foreign moral view upon Africans.*
- ***A hunting ban would have the most negative impacts on the elements that the international public is attempting to support*** *– wildlife populations and local people outside national parks.*
- ***In-depth understanding of wildlife dynamics, based on scientific principles, should not be dismissed*** *by emotional, misguided external public opinions.*

NAMIBIA'S WELL-DOCUMENTED, SUCCESSFUL APPROACH TO CONSERVATION SHOULD NOT BE JEOPARDISED BY OUTSIDERS

What would be lost, if wildlife could not be used to generate income for local communities outside parks?

Hunting bans, which could consist either of Namibia stopping the activity of hunting, or of other countries stopping the import of hunting trophies – thereby closing the market – would have detrimental effects for wildlife outside parks, and for people currently benefitting from that wildlife.

- *The loss of income to the national economy is currently not quantified, but is likely to be over a billion Namibia Dollars.*
- *A hunting ban would result in at least N$ 39.6 million of lost annual returns for conservancies if all wildlife harvesting were banned, and would have a direct impact on at least 48 of the 56 conservancies currently generating returns from natural resources.*
- *Loss of conservation hunting income would result in at least 30 conservancies becoming financially unsustainable.*
- *If no immediate alternative income streams could be secured, a large percentage of the currently 684 community game guards and resource monitors employed in conservancies across Namibia would stand to lose their jobs.*
- *The loss of natural resource management structures would have immediate negative effects on wildlife populations and the health of other natural resource stocks.*
- *The loss of community game guards would significantly reduce Namibia's ability to combat poaching, especially of free-roaming rhino and elephant.*
- *Discontinuing regular wildlife monitoring and annual game counts would seriously undermine effective wildlife management.*
- *The loss of natural resource returns for local communities would result in an immediate reduction in people's tolerance of problematic wildlife such as elephants, lions and other predators.*
- *Reduced tolerance of wildlife would lead to an increase in retaliatory killing of problematic animals.*
- *A reduced sense of ownership over wildlife would lead to increased bush-meat poaching as well as poaching of high-value species.*
- *Across much of the currently 169,756 square kilometres of community conservation area, wildlife would no longer be considered a land-use priority and would be displaced by other uses such as livestock.*
- *On a large percentage of freehold farms with limited or no tourism potential, wildlife would also be displaced.*

MOST LARGER WILDLIFE SPECIES WOULD BE DISPLACED FROM MUCH OF NAMIBIA IF THEY COULD NOT BE USED TO GENERATE INCOME

Using wildlife ensures its value for land holders and KEEPS IT ON THE LAND!

The economic value of wildlife creates the incentive for land holders to include wildlife as a land use. If wildlife is not used, but preserved only for its own sake, it has little place outside parks, because land outside parks is used to generate rural livelihoods and contribute to the national economy.

- *Eat game meat to keep wildlife on the land – eat beef, and put more cattle on the land.*
- *Harvesting sustainable numbers of wildlife keeps overall populations healthy and avoids over-stocking.*
- *Conservation hunting promotes wildlife conservation and habitat protection.*
- *Go wildernessing to truly experience Africa's natural splendour and traditional human survival skills.*

THE LEGAL USE OF WILDLIFE ENABLES LAND HOLDERS TO SEE IT AS PART OF THEIR LIVELIHOOD, ENSURING

The Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations (NACSO)
embraces a variety of NGOs and individual members, who provide a range of technical and funding support to community conservation. Three NACSO working groups, namely the **Natural Resources Working Group** (NRWG), the **Business, Enterprises and Livelihoods Working Group** (BELWG) and the **Institutional Development Working Group** (IDWG), facilitate coordinated service provision to rural communities.

Further Information Resources:

Community conservation in Namibia: **www.nacso.org.na**
(especially the annual Community Conservation Report)
State protected areas in Namibia: **www.met.gov.na**
International wildlife trade regulations: **www.cites.org**
International biodiversity conservation: **www.iucn.org**

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD MAR 9 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Facchina	Matthew	Gian	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Davidsonville	MD	21035	Anne Arundel	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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 03-02-2021

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

Delmarva Site Development, Inc.
(b) (6)

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

Barbara Eber
(b) (6)

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.

N/A

4. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
   Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Sango Ranch, Save Valley Conservancy. Nearest Town: Masvingo

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

04/24/2021 to 05/12/2021

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

Crane Safaris Pvt Ltd

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

   d. 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:

N/A

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: N/A

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

N/A

   g. 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 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). Not hunted yet - Permits to be issued closer to the hunt dates.

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Crane Safaris Pvt Ltd
Business Name:	3 Normandy Close
Address:	Alexander Park
Address:	Harare
City:	Zimbabwe
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I u[redacted]nly import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signatu[redacted] Date: 3-2-21

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

Crane Safaris

Crane Safaris (Private) Limited
P. O. Box MP 852
Mount Pleasant
Harare
info@cranesafaris.co.zw
Landline: 0242 745460

2nd of March 2021

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This letter serves to confirm that **Mr. Matthew Gian Facchina** of United States of America, address 3410 Blandfordway, Davidsonville, MD 21035, USA with Passport number (b) (6) has booked a hunting safari with Crane Safaris Pvt Ltd based in the Save Valley Conservancy, Zimbabwe.

Mr. Facchina will be travelling to Zimbabwe between the following dates.

Arrival Date: 24 April 202
Departure Date: 13 May 2021

Bringing with him the following firearms:

Make	Calibre	Serial No.	# Rounds
Holland and Holland	.500	39040	40
Winchester	.375	332397	40

This letter serves as a formal invitation for the above hunter to hunt with us on our concessions.

Yours Faithfully,

Edwards

Natalie Edwards
Reservations and Administration

CRANE SAFARIS (PVT) LTD
P.O. BOX MP 852
MOUNT PLEASANT, HARARE
TEL: 0242- 745 460

CARNIVORE DENSITIES IN THE SAVÉ VALLEY CONSERVANCY

Results of the 2019 Spoor Survey & Wild Dog Monitoring Project

Jessica Watermeyer and Dr Rosemary Groom

(Spoor survey carried out by Jess Watermeyer, Rueben Boté and Talent Chinguwa)

Introduction

The African Wildlife Conservation Fund carries out an annual large carnivore spoor survey in order to assess population trends of carnivores within the Savé Valley Conservancy (SVC / the conservancy) to aid management decisions. A standardised methodology is used to ensure consistency through time and comparability with other studies. Since 2008, the spoor surveys have been done using the same roads and the same observer.

Spoor surveys have been shown to be an effective and efficient means to assess wildlife densities (Stander 1998; Funston et al. 2001; Davidson & Romañach 2007; Funston et al 2010) with strong correlations existing between spoor density and true density. The technique is considered to produce reliable estimates for lions, spotted hyenas, and leopards, when sample sizes (spoor encounter rates) are sufficient. Other carnivores are included in our counts simply to monitor trends over time.

This report presents the results of the October 2019 carnivore spoor survey for the SVC, together with results from the long-term wild dog monitoring project, and looks at trends in the main carnivore species over time.

Methodology

The 2019 carnivore spoor survey used the methods pioneered in SVC by Davidson and Romañach (2007), based on those used by Stander (1998) in Namibia. Exactly the same methodology has been used annually since 2008. Road transects were chosen throughout the SVC to represent a fair coverage of all (non-resettled) areas, and these transects were scanned for spoor. The number of kilometres of transects surveyed was chosen to maintain consistency with previous spoor surveys. Thus, for every 6-7km^2 of sample area, 1km of transect was surveyed, creating a penetration density (expressed as a ratio of kilometres of transect surveyed to total sample area) of between 1:6 and 1:7.

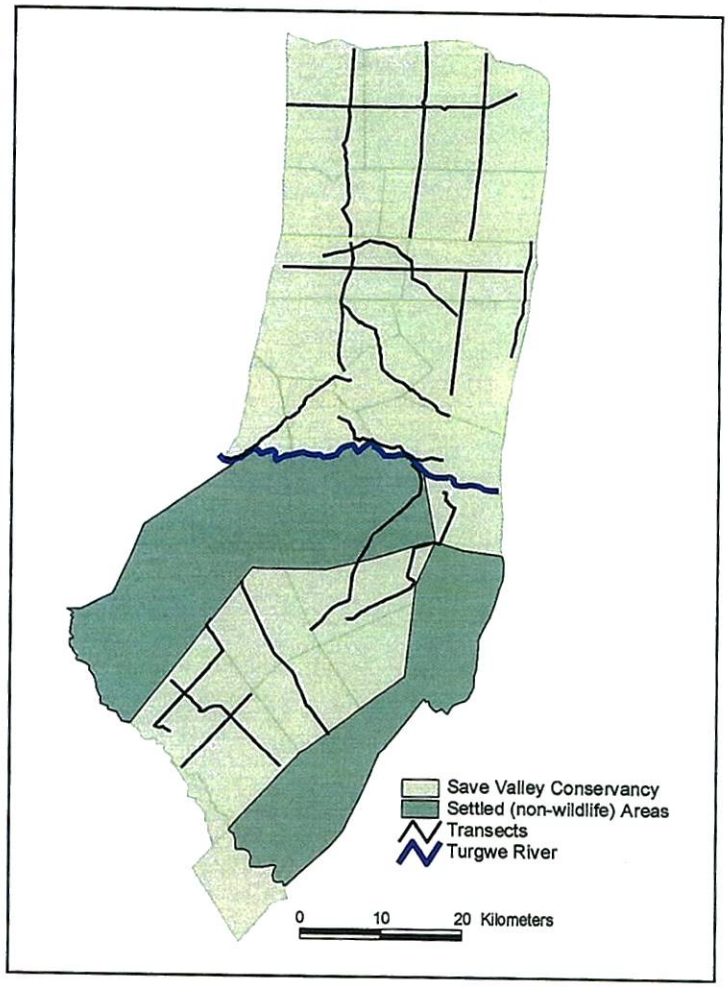
The total area of the Savé Valley Conservancy is 3,490km^2. However, the effective wildlife area (excluding the 1051km^2 of resettled land), comes to only 2,439km^2; 1,639km^2 north of the Turgwe river and 800km^2 south of the Turgwe (see Table 1).

In northern SVC, the total length of all transects combined was 262.4 km, giving a penetration ratio of 6.25. In southern SVC, the combined transect length was 129.4 km, giving a penetration ratio of 6.19. For the conservancy as a whole, 391.8 km were driven (penetration ratio 6.23).

Transects surveyed were the same as those used in 2007-2018 (Figure 1). Each transect was driven at a speed of between 10 and 20 km/hr with one tracker, AWCF head scout Rueben Boté, sitting on the front of the vehicle scanning for spoor. Transects ranged between 12.7 km and 29.7 km in length, with a mean transect length of 21.8 km.

Each transect survey started as close to sunrise as possible, and wherever feasible was driven from west to east to ensure the best possible tracking conditions. Only tracks less than 24 hours old were counted. Road conditions are generally sandy, such that spoor is relatively easy to see. Where possible, spoor of individual animals were followed to reduce the likelihood of that individual being counted twice on a given transect. Spoor was recorded for all mammalian carnivores bigger than a genet.

Figure 1. Map of the transects driven – October 2019



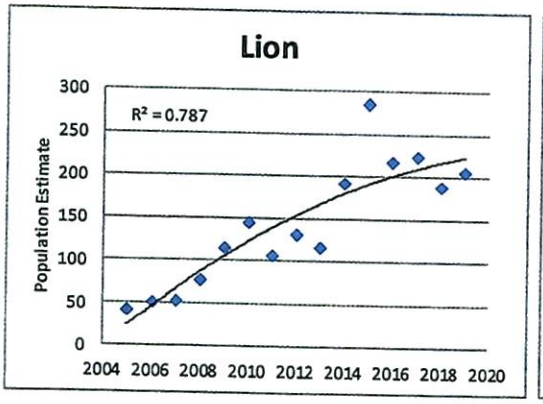
Results

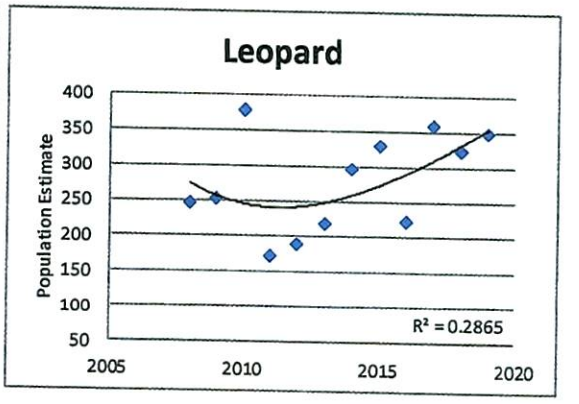
Table 1: Summary of survey parameters (2019)

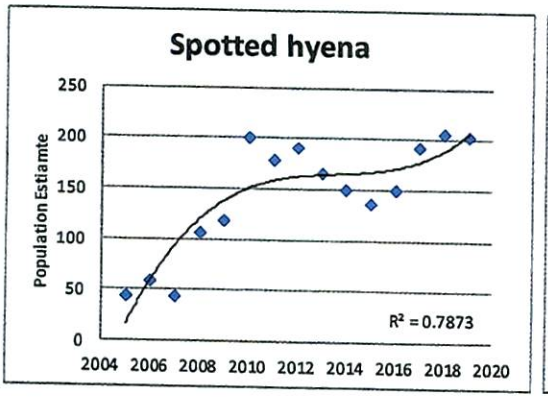
Parameter	Northern SVC	Southern SVC	Total SVC
Area (km²)	1639	800	2439
Total number of km driven	262.4	129.4	391.8
Penetration ratio	6.25	6.19	6.23

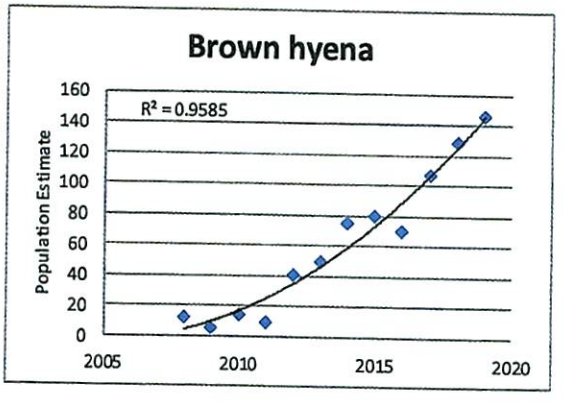
Table 2: Population estimates of the key carnivore species in the **whole of Savé Valley Conservancy** from 2008-2019 (from 2005-2019 for lion and spotted hyena).
Data for lion, leopard, spotted and brown hyenas and black backed jackal are from spoor surveys; **data for wild dogs is from the Lowveld Wild Dog Project's direct monitoring efforts** (counts are taken from April of each year and include adult and yearling wild dogs only).

Species	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Lion	40	50	52	76	114	143	105	130	115	190	284	217	223	187	205
Leopard				245	252	378	172	189	218	295	328	221	359	323	348
Spotted hyena	44	58	44	107	118	201	178	192	166	150	137	150	193	206	203
Brown hyena				12	6	14	10	41	50	75	80	70	107	128	146
African Wild dog				45	60	64	61	86	90	81	91	99	94	96	86
Black backed jackal				188	190	157	141	151	199	229	241	234	296	153	187









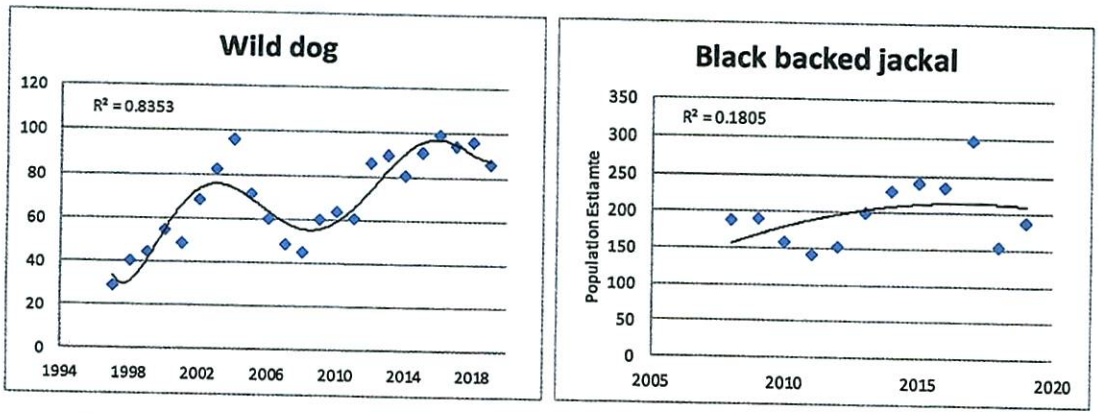


Figure 2: Trends in the populations of key carnivores in SVC for all years for which data is available. Data for lion, leopard and spotted and brown hyenas and black backed jackal are from spoor surveys; data for wild dogs is from the Lowveld Wild Dog Project's direct monitoring efforts (counts are taken from April of each year and include adult and yearling wild dogs). *A breakdown of all survey results for all species between the north and south of the conservancy is given in Appendix 1.*

Discussion

Lion population

Excluding the anomalous over count in 2015, the population appears to have stabilised over the last six years at c. 200 lions, with a few natural fluctuations. The 2019 survey estimates **205 lions** in the conservancy at a **density of 8.4 lions / 100km²**. This is in line with densities recorded elsewhere (9.6 lions / 100km² - average over Kruger, Hwange, Selous and Serengeti), although in areas notably larger than SVC. Finally, of the 104 lion tracks identified by sex, 31% were adult males and 64% identified as adult females. Otherwise, tracks for cubs (2) and yearling lions (2) were encountered once each.

Leopard population

In 2019 there were an estimated **348 leopard** in the conservancy. Considering the long-term trend data for the species, it is clear that the conservancy's leopard population (similarly to the lion population) has stabilised over the last six years (bar the undercount in 2016) at between 300-350 estimated individuals.

Leopards are at a **density of 14.3 leopards / 100km²** in the conservancy. This is considerably higher than densities recorded in other places, for example in Phinda and Mkhuze in South Africa (average 9.7 / 100km²; Balme et al. 2009) and in neighbouring Gonarezhou National Park (9.5 / 100km²; Watermeyer & Groom, 2019). Finally, of the 77 tracks identified as male or female, 42% were male and 58% were female.

Spotted hyena population

As reported in 2018, spotted hyenas appear to have stabilised over the last few years at between 150-200 individuals. Indeed, there were an estimated **203 spotted hyenas** in 2019. Spotted hyenas are at a density of **8.3 spotted hyenas / 100km²**. This is lower than other populations; 13.5 / 100km² in Kruger (Mills 1985), 17.0 / 100km² in Hwange (Bowler 1992), and 10.4 / 100km² in Gonarezhou National Park (Watermeyer & Groom, 2019). Given the relatively lower density of the species in the conservancy, there is suggested scope for the population to increase (especially if the lion numbers have stabilised).

Brown hyena population

There were an estimated **146 brown hyenas** in the conservancy in 2019. Overall, the brown hyena population is displaying a stable trend, with incremental, positive increases over the past six years. The estimated density of brown hyenas was **5.9 brown hyenas / 100km²** in 2019, which is comparable to that recorded in neighbouring Gonarezhou National Park at **4.8 brown hyenas / 100km²** (Watermeyer & Groom, 2019).

African wild dog population

As reported consistently for the past few years, the African wild dog population appears to have stabilised at between 90-100 individuals, with slight natural fluctuations. **From our comprehensive and direct monitoring of the species, there are 86 adult wild dogs in the conservancy (3.5 wild dogs / 100km²).** Average wild dog densities across their range are generally lower (average 2.5 wild dogs / 100km² across five populations; Pole 1999). The spoor survey results estimated 158 wild dogs in the conservancy, with a density of 6.6 wild dogs / 100km². This is clearly an overestimate of the wild dog population, and serves to demonstrate that spoor surveys, with current calibration methods, are not a reliable indicator of wild dog numbers.

Importantly, snaring has been a significant threat to resident wild dogs in 2019, and we have seen fewer packs denning and smaller litter sizes born on average than previous years. The latter may affect recruitment and the stability of some packs into 2020.

Black backed jackal population

There were an estimated **187 black backed jackals** in 2019, with a density of **7.7 jackals / 100km²**. We were cautious of the drop in numbers estimated in 2018, and whilst a count of 187 jackals is more in keeping with the trend, this species does need to be watched.

Cheetah population

The spoor encounter rate for cheetah in the conservancy is very low, and thus it is impossible to accurately estimate the number of resident cheetah, even with large confidence intervals. **We did not pick up a signal track for cheetah in the 2019 spoor survey.** However, spoor surveys are not an appropriate technique for monitoring cheetah, and cheetah naturally occur at low densities and are a wide-ranging species (Mills 1997; Durant 1998; Wilson & Delahay 2001).

At best, we can reliably say that cheetah are resident and breeding in the conservancy, but only present at low densities as is characteristic of the species.

Word of caution

When interpreting the results in the graphs and tables at the end, please do so with caution, especially to quote specific numbers. For lions and hyenas we are confident that these spoor surveys are relatively accurate in the numbers they predict, although occasional anomalous over and undercounts need to be treated carefully. Likewise, we can trust the numbers for wild dogs, as they are from AWCF's detailed population monitoring study. For leopards however, several different equations (all considered suitable for estimating leopard numbers from spoor) can give different population estimates from each other. The spoor survey technique has not been calibrated for species like jackals, civets, even brown hyenas, so while the data is useful for looking at trends, using population figures directly from the graphs for these species is unadvisable.

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conservancy for allowing us to conduct this spoor survey on their properties. Rueben Boté deserves special mention for his excellent track identification.

Appendix 1: All Spoor Survey Results for All Species Counted (2019)

NORTH SVC	Survey Area	Est. population	Equation Used	Est. density	Distance covered	No. of spoor	Spoor frequency	Transect length	Penetration	Spoor density
	North SVC	(Total area)	Stander1998	(Animals/100km 2)	(km)	counted	(km/spoor)	(km)	(Area/lengt h)	(Spoor/100k m)
Species	(Km2)			Y=0.3049X	Sum of transects			Sum of routes		
				Y=0.6993X						
Black-backed jackal	1639	117.9349196	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	7.195541159	262.4	27	9.718518519	262.4	6.246189024	10.28963415
Brown hyaena	1639	102.8410038	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	6.274618902	262.4	54	4.859259259	262.4	6.246189024	20.57926829
Cheetah	1639	0	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	0	262.4	0	0	262.4	6.246189024	0
Civet	1639	572.202758	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	34.9116997	262.4	131	2.003053435	262.4	6.246189024	49.92378049
Honey Badger	1639	126.6708396	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	7.728544207	262.4	29	9.048275862	262.4	6.246189024	11.05182927
Leopard	1639	275.181479	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	16.78959604	262.4	63	4.165079365	262.4	6.246189024	24.00914634
Lion	1639	127.5990232	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	7.785175305	262.4	67	3.91641791	262.4	6.246189024	25.53353659
Spotted hyaena	1639	125.6945602	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	7.668978659	262.4	66	3.975757576	262.4	6.246189024	25.15243902
Wild dog	1639	129.5034863	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	7.901371951	262.4	68	3.858823529	262.4	6.246189024	25.91463415
African Wildcat	1639	21.83979992	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	1.332507622	262.4	5	52.48	262.4	6.246189024	1.905487805
SOUTH SVC	Survey Area	Est. population	Equation Used	Est. density	Distance covered	No. of spoor	Spoor frequency	Transect length	Penetration	Spoor density
	South SVC	(Total area)	Stander1998	(Animals/100km 2)	(km)	counted	(km/spoor)	(km)	(Area/lengt h)	(Spoor/100k m)
Species	(Km2)			Y=0.3049X	Sum of transects			Sum of routes		
				Y=0.6993X						

Black-backed jackal	800.57	69.22270182	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	8.646676971	129.4	16	8.0875	129.4	6.186785162	12.36476043
Brown hyaena	800.57	43.38606831	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	5.419397218	129.4	23	5.626086957	129.4	6.186785162	17.77434312
Cheetah	800.57	0	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	0	129.4	0	0	129.4	6.186785162	0
Civet	800.57	246.6058752	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	30.80378671	129.4	57	2.270175439	129.4	6.186785162	44.04945904
Honey Badger	800.57	38.93776978	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	4.863755796	129.4	9	14.37777778	129.4	6.186785162	6.955177743
Leopard	800.57	73.54912069	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	9.187094281	129.4	17	7.611764706	129.4	6.186785162	13.13755796
Lion	800.57	77.34038264	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	9.660664606	129.4	41	3.156097561	129.4	6.186785162	31.68469861
Spotted hyaena	800.57	77.34038264	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	9.660664606	129.4	41	3.156097561	129.4	6.186785162	31.68469861
Wild dog	800.57	28.29526194	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	3.53438949	129.4	15	8.626666667	129.4	6.186785162	11.59196291
African Wildcat	800.57	0	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	0	129.4	0	0	129.4	6.186785162	0
TOTAL SVC	Survey Area	Est. population	Equation Used	Est. density	Distance covered	No. of spoor	Spoor frequency	Transect length	Penetration	Spoor density
	Total SVC	(Total area)	Stander1998	(Animals/100km2)	(km)	counted	(km/spoor)	(km)	(Area/length)	(Spoor/100km)
Species	(Km2)			Y=0.3049X	Sum of transects			Sum of routes		
				Y=0.6993X						
Black-backed jackal	2439	187.1885812	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	7.674808576	391.8	43	9.111627907	391.8	6.225114855	10.97498724
Brown hyaena	2439	146.148889	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	5.99216437	391.8	77	5.088311688	391.8	6.225114855	19.65288412
Cheetah	2439	0	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	0	391.8	0	0	391.8	6.225114855	0
Civet	2439	818.4058897	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	33.55497703	391.8	188	2.084042553	391.8	6.225114855	47.98366514
Honey Badger	2439	165.422467	Leopard	6.782388974	391.8	38	10.31052632	391.8	6.22511485	9.698825932

		1	(Y=0.6993X)						5	
Leopard	2439	348.2578254	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	14.27871363	391.8	80	4.8975	391.8	6.225114855	20.41858091
Lion	2439	204.9880521	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	8.404594181	391.8	108	3.627777778	391.8	6.225114855	27.56508423
Spotted hyaena	2439	203.0900145	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	8.326773864	391.8	107	3.661682243	391.8	6.225114855	27.30985197
Wild dog	2439	157.5371141	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	6.459086269	391.8	83	4.720481928	391.8	6.225114855	21.18427769
African Wildcat	2439	21.766114 09	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	0.892419602	391.8	5	78.36	391.8	6.225114855	1.276161307

SANGO
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Lion Information and Survey:

1. Sango is a 600 square kilometer property located within the Save Valley Conservancy (SVC) which is located in the South Eastern Lowveld of Zimbabwe. Sango has a lion population of +/- 80 at any one time, this information comes from annual surveys conducted by Sango's ecologist and independent monitoring by the African Wildlife Conservation Fund, who monitor all large carnivores within the SVC.

2. All daily rates and trophy fees are used to run the property, this includes a staff of 130 people, 44 of which are Game scouts, maintenance of roads and water infrastructure, fire breaks, aerial and sweep surveys, conservation levies to the SVC, ecological monitoring etc.

3. Previously Sango had a small lion population and brought in 10 lion females in 2005, this brought the population to 18-20 animals. The population has grown and spread to the entire SVC and presently stands at +/- 200 for the SVC. This remarkable growth is more easily understood when plains game animal populations that Sango holds are looked at. Presently Sango has 6000+ Impala,1000+ buffalo, 550+ giraffe, 400+ eland, 600+elephant, 500+ wildebeest and Zebra. In 2013 Sango relocated 1300+ plains game animals to Gonarezhou National Park and in 2018, relocated 100 elephant to RIFA located in the Zambezi National Park system. COVID Restrictions pending, 2021 will see the relocation of 400 elephant, 2000 impala as well as two prides of lion and one pack of wild dog, plus various plains game species to Zimbabwe National Parks Estates. Sango is presently over stocked and it's vegetation is degrading, these overstocked animals are being used to benefit conservation in other areas of Zimbabwe. Sango also supports 4 schools along it's boundary as well as community boreholes.

4. **Relevant Game Populations in the Concession 2020**

Species	Relative Abundance			Estimated Population	3-Year Trend			How is it Monitored?
	Dense	Avg.	Sparse		Up	Down	Stable	
Elephant	Dense			681			Stable	Aerial count
Lion	Dense			81			Stable	Spoor count
Prey Species (if applicable)	Dense			7 150			Stable	Aerial count
Other: _____								

5. Further information can be obtained from Mr. D. Goosen the Sango General Manager on sangohq@sango-wlidlife.com

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Sango is a 60 000 hectare property, situated within the Save Valley Conservancy in the South Eastern Lowveld of Zimbabwe.

The annual 2019 aerial survey, carried out in Sep/Oct each year, showed that there was a population of 738 elephant on Sango.

Aerial Survey numbers for elephant since 2009 are:

Year	Total Number of Animals Seen
2009	654
2010	462
2012	393
2013	648
2014	474
2015	497
2016	949
2017	684
2018	665
2019	738

This is a density of 0.8 elephant per square kilometre, the recommended density is 0,2-0,3 per square kilometres for the dry Savanna areas that Zimbabwe has.

The continued high density of elephant has and is having a negative effect on Sango's habitat.
Sango practices 'Sustainable Utilisation' and is proactive in the use of its excess animals to further conservation efforts.

To this end, Sango moved 100 live elephants to help restock the Zimbabwe National Parks area known as RIFA, situated in the Zambezi Valley in October of 2018.

The annual elephant hunting quota is three bulls, all funds generated from hunting goes to help running and maintaining the property.

This includes employment for 135 local people (44 of which are anti-poaching scouts) provision of water for wildlife, fire breaks, road and infrastructure maintenance.

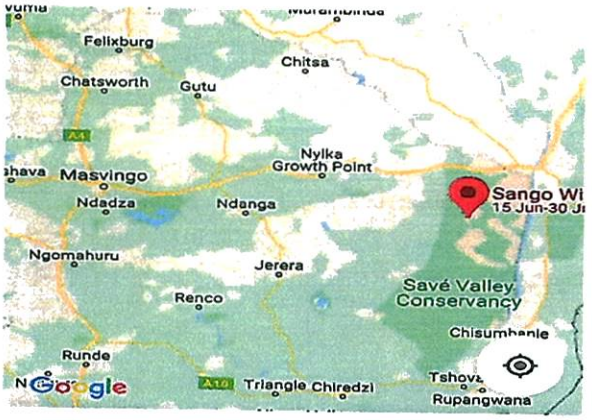
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire

Operator Information

a. Name of Area Operator: **Sango, Save Valley Conservancy**
b. Years in business: **2019 to present**
c. Name of company conducting hunt: **Crane Safaris**
d. Country: **Zimbabwe**

Concession

a. Name of Concession: **Sango**
b. Area in Km^2: **600 km2**
c. Land tenure:
____ Government Lease ____Community ____Private Ranch __x__ Private Conservancy
d. Length of concession agreement: **Privately owned - Title deed with, German Bilateral Investment Agreement (BIPPA)**
e. Can it be renewed? **N/A**
f. Length of renewal, if applicable: **N/A**
g. Estimated trophy fees: **USD $ 264 150.00**
h. Are there any special obligations under the Concession Agreement (e.g. annual reporting, poaching control, qualification requirements, community investment/employment? If so, please explain (attach extra documents if needed):
Sango is privately owned. And is professionally run ecologically and has community support programs. The revenue earned is used to run the property. 135 local people from the surrounding communities are employed by Sango, of which 44 are scouts trained in Anti-poaching.
i. Provide concession location and nearest city: **Masvingo, Zimbabwe**
j. Please attach a map or maps with marked boundaries and nearest city.



k. If the concession border a National Park, provide park name: N/A

l. Describe general and distinctive habitat/water features:
Savanna woodland with three main rivers, Msaize, Mokore and Save River. Granite hills in the western area. Sango has 24 kms Save River frontage.

Communities in the Concession

a. Are there any communities living in the concession? ____Yes __x__No
b. If so, estimated number of people/villages in the concession: N/a
c. Are there communities bordering this concession? __x__ Yes ____ No
d. If so, estimated number of people/villages around the concession: **400,000**

Relevant Game Populations in the Concession

Species	Relative Abundance			Estimated Population	3-Year Trend			How is it Monitored?
	Dense	Avg.	Sparse		Up	Down	Stable	
Elephant	Dense			681			Stable	Aerial count
Lion	Dense			81			Stable	Spoor count
Prey Species (if applicable)	Dense			7 150			Stable	Aerial count
Other: _____								

If there are any population studies or reports being done in or around the concession area, please provide a copy with your application.

Are there any actions being taken to conserve game community habitat? If so, please explain and attach any relevant project photos or reports.

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2020 Aerial Survey

	Counted
Black rhino	17
White rhino	15
Buffalo	957
Crocodile	35
Eland	311
Elephant	681
Elephant (herds)	531
Elephant (bulls)	150
Giraffe	667
Impala	4872
Kudu	148
Sable	10
Warthog	180
Waterbuck	87
Wildebeest	309
Zebra	616

Local Community Participation

a. Total employment number: **135 + 8 management**
b. Total employment in off-season: **135 + 8 management**
c. Identify the number and type of all employees:

Employee Type	Number of Employees	Number of Employees from Local Communities	Number of Employees in the Off-Season
Professional Hunters	3	All Zimbabwean	n/a
Trackers	10	All from the surrounding Villages	10
Anti-poaching Scouts/Rangers	44	All from the surrounding Villages	44
Other Anti-poaching		Sango hosts the Save Valley Special Species anti-poaching unit	
Cooks/Housekeepers	20	All from the surrounding Villages	20
Community Coordinators	N/A		N/A
Managers	8	All Zimbabwean	8
Biologists	1	English Ecologist	1
Others:	67		67

Anti-Poaching Efforts

a. Number of anti-poaching staff: **44**
b. Are patrols conducted during the hunting season, off season or both? **Both**
c. Months patrols are conducted: **All Year round**
d. Number of patrols per month: **20 two-man patrols per day x 365 days**
e. Estimate the percentage of trophy fees that go toward anti-poaching efforts: **1/3**
f. Description of anti-poaching equipment, vehicles, gear, etc. **1 full time Manager with Vehicle, 20 Radios, 30 Shotguns, uniforms and sleeping equipment.**
g. Do government-sponsored game scouts conduct patrols? **No**
h. If so, do they have the ability to arrest? **Yes**
i. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants leading to arrest? __x__ Yes ____ No

j. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants upon conviction? __x__ Yes

k. Please describe the operator's anti-poaching expenditures for the past 3 years below:

Type of Expense	Year 1 (2019) Spending	Year 2 (2018) Spending	Year 3 (2017) Spending	Remarks
Scout Salaries	$ 114 200	$ 114 000	$ 114 000	
Equipment	$ 17 700	$ 17 700	$ 17 000	
Vehicles	Landcruiser valued at $ 20 000	Landcruiser valued at $ 22 000	Landcruiser valued at $ 25 000	
Fuel	$ 9 700	$ 9 800	$ 9 500	
Rewards	$ 16 200	$ 16 000	$ 15 000	$20/poacher
Others:_____				
Totals	$ 177 800	$ 179 500	$ 180 500	

1. What currency are the expenditures given in? **US Dollars**

Anti-Poaching Results

Type	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2018)	Year 3 (2017)	Remarks
Poaching Incidents Discovered	131	135	120	
Elephant Carcasses Observed	0	0	0	
Lion Carcasses Observed	0	0	0	
Leopard Carcasses Observed	0	0	0	
Ivory Poachers Observed	0	0	0	
Bush Meat Poachers Observed	131	135	120	
Illegal Logging Observed	0	0	0	
Other Poachers Observed	0	0	0	
Poachers Convicted	84	73	65	
Snares/Traps Collected	437	400	421	
Firearms Confiscated	0	0	0	
Vehicles Confiscated	0	0	0	
Bicycles Confiscated	0	0	0	
Boats/Nets Confiscated	0	0	0	
Tusks Recovered	0	0	0	

Others: _____

Community Investment

a. Does the company contribute money or goods/services to local communities?

___x_____Yes _____No

b. If so, what percentage/amount is shared and how often, and how much is voluntary (i.e., more than required by law)?

Sango supports 4 schools, 9 community boreholes and Chief's functions with approx. 1 200kgs meat per year.

c. Does the company provide game meat to nearby communities?

_____x___ Yes _____No

d. If so, estimate the amount/value of meat contributed in the last year and describe the distribution program: **school and traditional meetings $2 300**

e. Are there any programs run by the company that address human-wildlife conflict (e.g. patrolling fields during harvest, PAC hunts, insurance programs); please describe.

N/A

f. Describe any consolation payments made to local residents that have incurred damage by game species:

Species	Damage Caused	Consolation Paid, Year 1 (____)	Consolation Paid, Year 2 (____)	Consolation Paid, Year 3 (____)	Remarks
Elephant	N/A				
Lion	N/A				
Leopard	N/A				
Other: _____					

g. What currency are the expenditures reported in? **US dollars**

h. Describe any community projects paid for by the company:

Product	Spending, Year 1 (2019)	Spending, Year 2 (2018)	Spending, Year 3 (2017)	Remarks
Education (classrooms, offices)	0	0	0	
Education (supplies, fees)	0	0	0	
Health (clinics, offices)	0	0	0	
Health (equipment, salaries)	0	0	0	
Community Scout Salaries	0	0	0	
Community Anti-Poaching	0	0	0	
Local Government Activities	0	0	0	
Infrastructure Improvements	0	0	0	
Sports Teams Funded	0	0	0	
Construction Materials Donated	0	0	0	
Other: **Donations to Schools**	**$ 1 500**	**$ 1 500**	**$ 1 500**	
Other: **Maintenance of Boreholes**	**$ 6 500**	**$ 6 500**	**$ 6 500**	
TOTALS	**$ 8 000**	**$ 8 000**	**$ 8 000**	

i. What currency are the expenditures reported in? **US Dollars**

j. Include receipts and photographs of projects, if available. – **N/A**

Company Clientele

a. How many U.S. clients did the company have in the past 3 years, what percentage of clients were from the U.S., and what fees did they pay?

	Elephant	Lion	All Species
Number of U.S. Clients	Year 1 (2019): 3	Year 1 (2019): 1	Year 1 (2019): 16
	Year 2 (2020): 1	Year 2 (2020): 1	Year 2 (2020): 1
	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (____):
Percentage of U.S. Clients	Year 1 (2019): 100%	Year 1 (2019): 100%	Year 1 (2019): 75%
	Year 2 (2020): 100%	Year 2 (2020): 100%	Year 2 (2020): 100%
	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (____):
Trophy Fees Paid by U.S. Clients	Year 1 (2019): $ 58 500	Year 1 (2019): $ 25 000	Year 1 (2019):$ 150 650
	Year 2 (2020): $ 20 000	Year 2 (2020): $ 30 000	Year 2 (2020): $ 28 200
	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (____):

b. Approximate amount/percentage of company's revenue from U.S. clientele: **85%**

Hunting Policies

a. List the expertise required for the company's professional hunters (i.e. abilities and experience):

Licensed Zimbabwe Professional hunters

b. Are there age/sex requirements for take of trophies? If so, please describe how this is enforced for each species (attach methodology if available):

Trophy measurements and age data collected

c. Are there hunt return forms that must be reported to officials? If so, please include a copy of these forms or confirmation of their receipt for the past 3 years.

A Zimbabwe National Parks and Wildlife Management Authority Return Form of Lion, Leopard and Elephant must be submitted to Head Office in Harare, Stamped by the Regional Parks office after completion of each hunt. Signed by the Professional Hunter and accompanying National Parks Scout. Details displayed on the Form:

1. **Operator's Name and Registration Number with The Zimbabwe Tourist Authority.**
2. **Name and Physical address of Hunting Client.**
3. **Professional Hunter's name and License Number.**
4. **Type of Hunt**
5. **TRAS2 Number – Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Tracking of Hunt Funds**
6. **Duration of Hunt**
7. **Area where Hunt is being conducted, description of species, Zimbabwe National Parks permit number for species, date shot, SEX, was it killed or wounded and remaining quota for the Property post hunt.**

Other Information

Provide a narrative of other enhancement information about the operation, such as any additional hunting policies, maintenance of the concession, management activities, research, community involvement and outreach, etc.

I declare that the foregoing is true and correct:

Signature	Date
Natalie Edwards	Director
Print-Full Name	**Title**

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD MAR 9 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Facchina	Matthew	Gian	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Davidsonville	MD	21035	Anne Arundel	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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 03-02-2021

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

Delmarva Site Development, Inc.
(b) (6) [redacted]

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

Barbara Eber
(b) (6) [redacted]

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.

N/A

4. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
   Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Sango Ranch, Save Valley Conservancy. Nearest Town: Masvingo

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

04/24/2021 to 05/12/2021

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

Crane Safaris Pvt Ltd

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

   d. 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:

N/A

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: N/A

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

N/A

   g. 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 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). Not hunted yet - Permits to be issued closer to the hunt dates.

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Crane Safaris Pvt Ltd
Business Name:	3 Normandy Close
Address:	Alexander Park
Address:	Harare
City:	Zimbabwe
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I u[redacted]nly import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signatu[redacted] (b) (6) Date: 3-2-21

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

Crane Safaris

Crane Safaris (Private) Limited
P. O. Box MP 852
Mount Pleasant
Harare
info@cranesafaris.co.zw
Landline: 0242 745460

2nd of March 2021

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This letter serves to confirm that **Mr. Matthew Gian Facchina** of United States of America, address 3410 Blandfordway, Davidsonville, MD 21035, USA with Passport number (b) (6) has booked a hunting safari with Crane Safaris Pvt Ltd based in the Save Valley Conservancy, Zimbabwe.

Mr. Facchina will be travelling to Zimbabwe between the following dates.

Arrival Date: 24 April 202
Departure Date: 13 May 2021

Bringing with him the following firearms:

Make	Calibre	Serial No.	# Rounds
Holland and Holland	.500	39040	40
Winchester	.375	332397	40

This letter serves as a formal invitation for the above hunter to hunt with us on our concessions.

Yours Faithfully,

Edwards

Natalie Edwards
Reservations and Administration

CRANE SAFARIS (PVT) LTD
P.O. BOX MP 852
MOUNT PLEASANT, HARARE
TEL: 0242- 745 460

CARNIVORE DENSITIES IN THE SAVÉ VALLEY CONSERVANCY

Results of the 2019 Spoor Survey & Wild Dog Monitoring Project

Jessica Watermeyer and Dr Rosemary Groom

(Spoor survey carried out by Jess Watermeyer, Rueben Boté and Talent Chinguwa)

Introduction

The African Wildlife Conservation Fund carries out an annual large carnivore spoor survey in order to assess population trends of carnivores within the Savé Valley Conservancy (SVC / the conservancy) to aid management decisions. A standardised methodology is used to ensure consistency through time and comparability with other studies. Since 2008, the spoor surveys have been done using the same roads and the same observer.

Spoor surveys have been shown to be an effective and efficient means to assess wildlife densities (Stander 1998; Funston et al. 2001; Davidson & Romañach 2007; Funston et al 2010) with strong correlations existing between spoor density and true density. The technique is considered to produce reliable estimates for lions, spotted hyenas, and leopards, when sample sizes (spoor encounter rates) are sufficient. Other carnivores are included in our counts simply to monitor trends over time.

This report presents the results of the October 2019 carnivore spoor survey for the SVC, together with results from the long-term wild dog monitoring project, and looks at trends in the main carnivore species over time.

Methodology

The 2019 carnivore spoor survey used the methods pioneered in SVC by Davidson and Romañach (2007), based on those used by Stander (1998) in Namibia. Exactly the same methodology has been used annually since 2008. Road transects were chosen throughout the SVC to represent a fair coverage of all (non-resettled) areas, and these transects were scanned for spoor. The number of kilometres of transects surveyed was chosen to maintain consistency with previous spoor surveys. Thus, for every 6-7km^2 of sample area, 1km of transect was surveyed, creating a penetration density (expressed as a ratio of kilometres of transect surveyed to total sample area) of between 1:6 and 1:7.

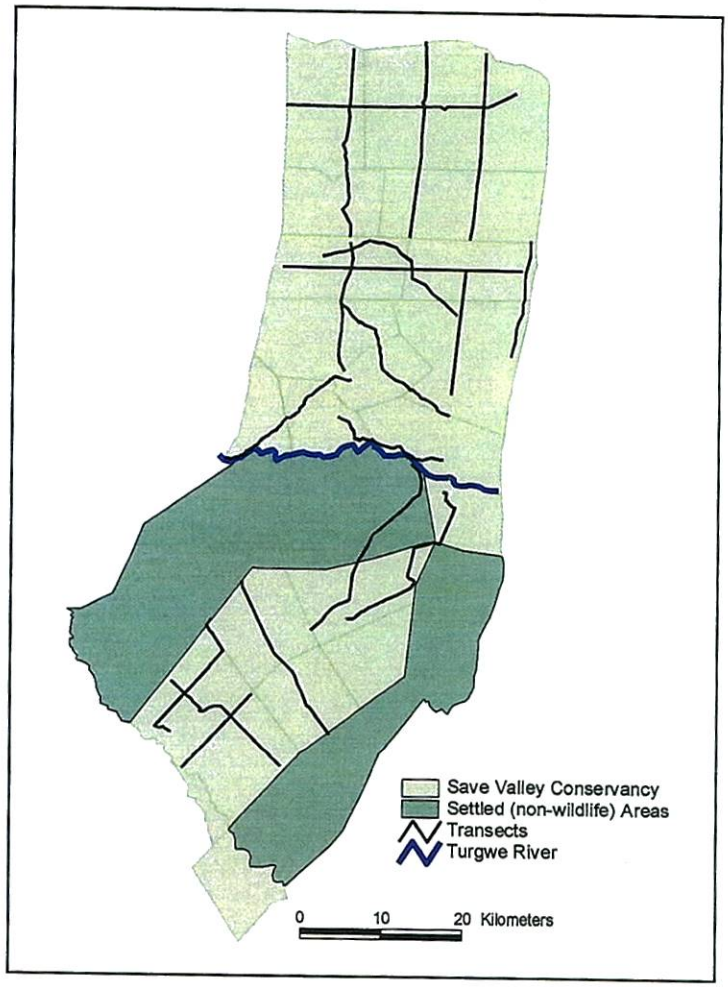
The total area of the Savé Valley Conservancy is 3,490km^2. However, the effective wildlife area (excluding the 1051km^2 of resettled land), comes to only 2,439km^2; 1,639km^2 north of the Turgwe river and 800km^2 south of the Turgwe (see Table 1).

In northern SVC, the total length of all transects combined was 262.4 km, giving a penetration ratio of 6.25. In southern SVC, the combined transect length was 129.4 km, giving a penetration ratio of 6.19. For the conservancy as a whole, 391.8 km were driven (penetration ratio 6.23).

Transects surveyed were the same as those used in 2007-2018 (Figure 1). Each transect was driven at a speed of between 10 and 20 km/hr with one tracker, AWCF head scout Rueben Boté, sitting on the front of the vehicle scanning for spoor. Transects ranged between 12.7 km and 29.7 km in length, with a mean transect length of 21.8 km.

Each transect survey started as close to sunrise as possible, and wherever feasible was driven from west to east to ensure the best possible tracking conditions. Only tracks less than 24 hours old were counted. Road conditions are generally sandy, such that spoor is relatively easy to see. Where possible, spoor of individual animals were followed to reduce the likelihood of that individual being counted twice on a given transect. Spoor was recorded for all mammalian carnivores bigger than a genet.

Figure 1. Map of the transects driven – October 2019



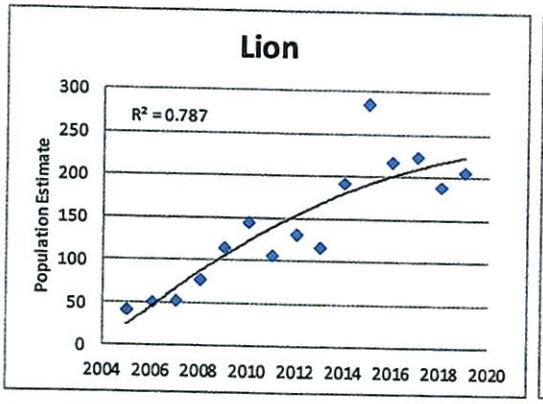
Results

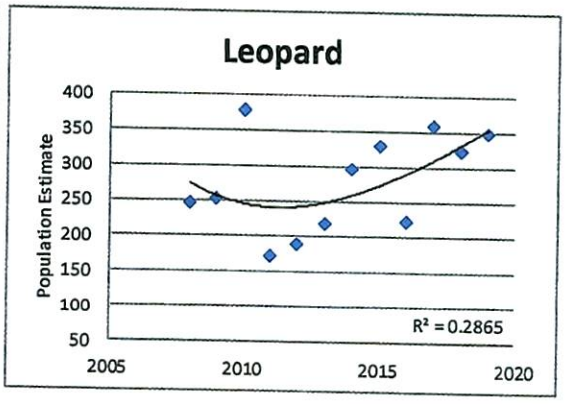
Table 1: Summary of survey parameters (2019)

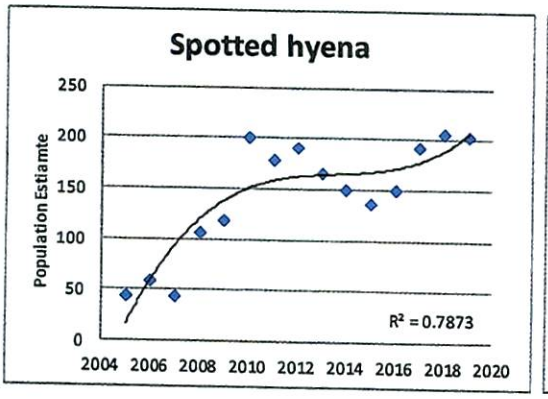
Parameter	Northern SVC	Southern SVC	Total SVC
Area (km²)	1639	800	2439
Total number of km driven	262.4	129.4	391.8
Penetration ratio	6.25	6.19	6.23

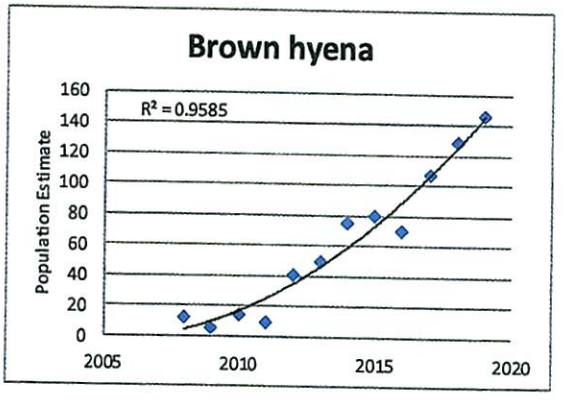
Table 2: Population estimates of the key carnivore species in the **whole of Savé Valley Conservancy** from 2008-2019 (from 2005-2019 for lion and spotted hyena).
Data for lion, leopard, spotted and brown hyenas and black backed jackal are from spoor surveys; **data for wild dogs is from the Lowveld Wild Dog Project's direct monitoring efforts** (counts are taken from April of each year and include adult and yearling wild dogs only).

Species	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Lion	40	50	52	76	114	143	105	130	115	190	284	217	223	187	205
Leopard				245	252	378	172	189	218	295	328	221	359	323	348
Spotted hyena	44	58	44	107	118	201	178	192	166	150	137	150	193	206	203
Brown hyena				12	6	14	10	41	50	75	80	70	107	128	146
African Wild dog				45	60	64	61	86	90	81	91	99	94	96	86
Black backed jackal				188	190	157	141	151	199	229	241	234	296	153	187









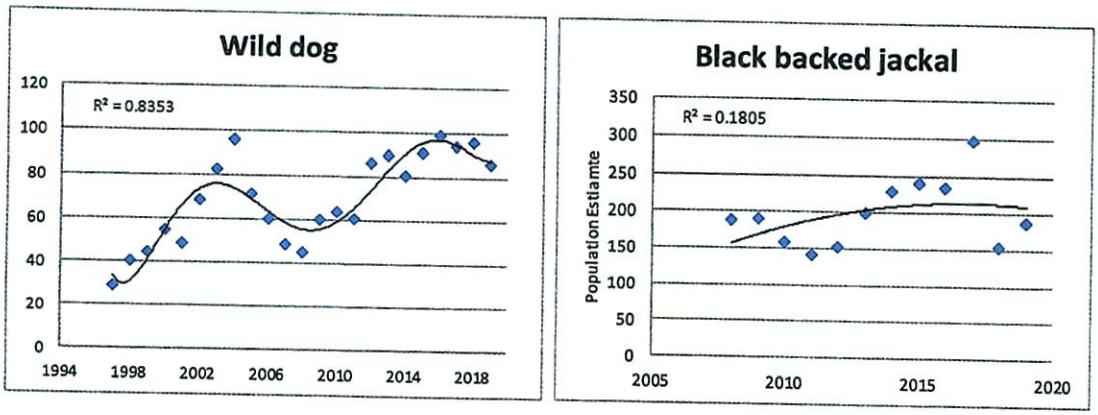


Figure 2: Trends in the populations of key carnivores in SVC for all years for which data is available. Data for lion, leopard and spotted and brown hyenas and black backed jackal are from spoor surveys; data for wild dogs is from the Lowveld Wild Dog Project's direct monitoring efforts (counts are taken from April of each year and include adult and yearling wild dogs). *A breakdown of all survey results for all species between the north and south of the conservancy is given in Appendix 1.*

Discussion

Lion population

Excluding the anomalous over count in 2015, the population appears to have stabilised over the last six years at c. 200 lions, with a few natural fluctuations. The 2019 survey estimates **205 lions** in the conservancy at a **density of 8.4 lions / 100km²**. This is in line with densities recorded elsewhere (9.6 lions / 100km² - average over Kruger, Hwange, Selous and Serengeti), although in areas notably larger than SVC. Finally, of the 104 lion tracks identified by sex, 31% were adult males and 64% identified as adult females. Otherwise, tracks for cubs (2) and yearling lions (2) were encountered once each.

Leopard population

In 2019 there were an estimated **348 leopard** in the conservancy. Considering the long-term trend data for the species, it is clear that the conservancy's leopard population (similarly to the lion population) has stabilised over the last six years (bar the undercount in 2016) at between 300-350 estimated individuals.

Leopards are at a **density of 14.3 leopards / 100km²** in the conservancy. This is considerably higher than densities recorded in other places, for example in Phinda and Mkhuze in South Africa (average 9.7 / 100km²; Balme et al. 2009) and in neighbouring Gonarezhou National Park (9.5 / 100km²; Watermeyer & Groom, 2019). Finally, of the 77 tracks identified as male or female, 42% were male and 58% were female.

Spotted hyena population

As reported in 2018, spotted hyenas appear to have stabilised over the last few years at between 150-200 individuals. Indeed, there were an estimated **203 spotted hyenas** in 2019. Spotted hyenas are at a density of **8.3 spotted hyenas / 100km²**. This is lower than other populations; 13.5 / 100km² in Kruger (Mills 1985), 17.0 / 100km² in Hwange (Bowler 1992), and 10.4 / 100km² in Gonarezhou National Park (Watermeyer & Groom, 2019). Given the relatively lower density of the species in the conservancy, there is suggested scope for the population to increase (especially if the lion numbers have stabilised).

Brown hyena population

There were an estimated **146 brown hyenas** in the conservancy in 2019. Overall, the brown hyena population is displaying a stable trend, with incremental, positive increases over the past six years. The estimated density of brown hyenas was **5.9 brown hyenas / 100km²** in 2019, which is comparable to that recorded in neighbouring Gonarezhou National Park at **4.8 brown hyenas / 100km²** (Watermeyer & Groom, 2019).

African wild dog population

As reported consistently for the past few years, the African wild dog population appears to have stabilised at between 90-100 individuals, with slight natural fluctuations. **From our comprehensive and direct monitoring of the species, there are 86 adult wild dogs in the conservancy (3.5 wild dogs / 100km²).** Average wild dog densities across their range are generally lower (average 2.5 wild dogs / 100km² across five populations; Pole 1999). The spoor survey results estimated 158 wild dogs in the conservancy, with a density of 6.6 wild dogs / 100km². This is clearly an overestimate of the wild dog population, and serves to demonstrate that spoor surveys, with current calibration methods, are not a reliable indicator of wild dog numbers.

Importantly, snaring has been a significant threat to resident wild dogs in 2019, and we have seen fewer packs denning and smaller litter sizes born on average than previous years. The latter may affect recruitment and the stability of some packs into 2020.

Black backed jackal population

There were an estimated **187 black backed jackals** in 2019, with a density of **7.7 jackals / 100km²**. We were cautious of the drop in numbers estimated in 2018, and whilst a count of 187 jackals is more in keeping with the trend, this species does need to be watched.

Cheetah population

The spoor encounter rate for cheetah in the conservancy is very low, and thus it is impossible to accurately estimate the number of resident cheetah, even with large confidence intervals. **We did not pick up a signal track for cheetah in the 2019 spoor survey.** However, spoor surveys are not an appropriate technique for monitoring cheetah, and cheetah naturally occur at low densities and are a wide-ranging species (Mills 1997; Durant 1998; Wilson & Delahay 2001).

At best, we can reliably say that cheetah are resident and breeding in the conservancy, but only present at low densities as is characteristic of the species.

Word of caution

When interpreting the results in the graphs and tables at the end, please do so with caution, especially to quote specific numbers. For lions and hyenas we are confident that these spoor surveys are relatively accurate in the numbers they predict, although occasional anomalous over and undercounts need to be treated carefully. Likewise, we can trust the numbers for wild dogs, as they are from AWCF's detailed population monitoring study. For leopards however, several different equations (all considered suitable for estimating leopard numbers from spoor) can give different population estimates from each other. The spoor survey technique has not been calibrated for species like jackals, civets, even brown hyenas, so while the data is useful for looking at trends, using population figures directly from the graphs for these species is unadvisable.

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Acknowledgements

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conservancy for allowing us to conduct this spoor survey on their properties. Rueben Boté deserves special mention for his excellent track identification.

Appendix 1: All Spoor Survey Results for All Species Counted (2019)

NORTH SVC	Survey Area	Est. population	Equation Used	Est. density	Distance covered	No. of spoor	Spoor frequency	Transect length	Penetration	Spoor density
	North SVC	(Total area)	Stander1998	(Animals/100km 2)	(km)	counted	(km/spoor)	(km)	(Area/lengt h)	(Spoor/100k m)
Species	(Km2)			Y=0.3049X	Sum of transects			Sum of routes		
				Y=0.6993X						
Black-backed jackal	1639	117.9349196	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	7.195541159	262.4	27	9.718518519	262.4	6.246189024	10.28963415
Brown hyaena	1639	102.8410038	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	6.274618902	262.4	54	4.859259259	262.4	6.246189024	20.57926829
Cheetah	1639	0	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	0	262.4	0	0	262.4	6.246189024	0
Civet	1639	572.202758	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	34.9116997	262.4	131	2.003053435	262.4	6.246189024	49.92378049
Honey Badger	1639	126.6708396	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	7.728544207	262.4	29	9.048275862	262.4	6.246189024	11.05182927
Leopard	1639	275.181479	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	16.78959604	262.4	63	4.165079365	262.4	6.246189024	24.00914634
Lion	1639	127.5990232	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	7.785175305	262.4	67	3.91641791	262.4	6.246189024	25.53353659
Spotted hyaena	1639	125.6945602	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	7.668978659	262.4	66	3.975757576	262.4	6.246189024	25.15243902
Wild dog	1639	129.5034863	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	7.901371951	262.4	68	3.858823529	262.4	6.246189024	25.91463415
African Wildcat	1639	21.83979992	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	1.332507622	262.4	5	52.48	262.4	6.246189024	1.905487805
SOUTH SVC	Survey Area	Est. population	Equation Used	Est. density	Distance covered	No. of spoor	Spoor frequency	Transect length	Penetration	Spoor density
	South SVC	(Total area)	Stander1998	(Animals/100km 2)	(km)	counted	(km/spoor)	(km)	(Area/lengt h)	(Spoor/100k m)
Species	(Km2)			Y=0.3049X	Sum of transects			Sum of routes		
				Y=0.6993X						

Black-backed jackal	800.57	69.22270182	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	8.646676971	129.4	16	8.0875	129.4	6.186785162	12.36476043
Brown hyaena	800.57	43.38606831	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	5.419397218	129.4	23	5.626086957	129.4	6.186785162	17.77434312
Cheetah	800.57	0	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	0	129.4	0	0	129.4	6.186785162	0
Civet	800.57	246.6058752	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	30.80378671	129.4	57	2.270175439	129.4	6.186785162	44.04945904
Honey Badger	800.57	38.93776978	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	4.863755796	129.4	9	14.37777778	129.4	6.186785162	6.955177743
Leopard	800.57	73.54912069	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	9.187094281	129.4	17	7.611764706	129.4	6.186785162	13.13755796
Lion	800.57	77.34038264	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	9.660664606	129.4	41	3.156097561	129.4	6.186785162	31.68469861
Spotted hyaena	800.57	77.34038264	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	9.660664606	129.4	41	3.156097561	129.4	6.186785162	31.68469861
Wild dog	800.57	28.29526194	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	3.53438949	129.4	15	8.626666667	129.4	6.186785162	11.59196291
African Wildcat	800.57	0	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	0	129.4	0	0	129.4	6.186785162	0
TOTAL SVC	Survey Area	Est. population	Equation Used	Est. density	Distance covered	No. of spoor	Spoor frequency	Transect length	Penetration	Spoor density
	Total SVC	(Total area)	Stander1998	(Animals/100km2)	(km)	counted	(km/spoor)	(km)	(Area/length)	(Spoor/100km)
Species	(Km2)			Y=0.3049X	Sum of transects			Sum of routes		
				Y=0.6993X						
Black-backed jackal	2439	187.1885812	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	7.674808576	391.8	43	9.111627907	391.8	6.225114855	10.97498724
Brown hyaena	2439	146.148889	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	5.99216437	391.8	77	5.088311688	391.8	6.225114855	19.65288412
Cheetah	2439	0	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	0	391.8	0	0	391.8	6.225114855	0
Civet	2439	818.4058897	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	33.55497703	391.8	188	2.084042553	391.8	6.225114855	47.98366514
Honey Badger	2439	165.422467	Leopard	6.782388974	391.8	38	10.31052632	391.8	6.22511485	9.698825932

		1	(Y=0.6993X)						5	
Leopard	2439	348.2578254	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	14.27871363	391.8	80	4.8975	391.8	6.225114855	20.41858091
Lion	2439	204.9880521	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	8.404594181	391.8	108	3.627777778	391.8	6.225114855	27.56508423
Spotted hyaena	2439	203.0900145	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	8.326773864	391.8	107	3.661682243	391.8	6.225114855	27.30985197
Wild dog	2439	157.5371141	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	6.459086269	391.8	83	4.720481928	391.8	6.225114855	21.18427769
African Wildcat	2439	21.766114 09	Leopard (Y=0.6993X)	0.892419602	391.8	5	78.36	391.8	6.225114855	1.276161307

SANGO
wildlife conservancy

Lion Information and Survey:

1. Sango is a 600 square kilometer property located within the Save Valley Conservancy (SVC) which is located in the South Eastern Lowveld of Zimbabwe. Sango has a lion population of +/- 80 at any one time, this information comes from annual surveys conducted by Sango's ecologist and independent monitoring by the African Wildlife Conservation Fund, who monitor all large carnivores within the SVC.

2. All daily rates and trophy fees are used to run the property, this includes a staff of 130 people, 44 of which are Game scouts, maintenance of roads and water infrastructure, fire breaks, aerial and sweep surveys, conservation levies to the SVC, ecological monitoring etc.

3. Previously Sango had a small lion population and brought in 10 lion females in 2005, this brought the population to 18-20 animals. The population has grown and spread to the entire SVC and presently stands at +/- 200 for the SVC. This remarkable growth is more easily understood when plains game animal populations that Sango holds are looked at. Presently Sango has 6000+ Impala,1000+ buffalo, 550+ giraffe, 400+ eland, 600+elephant, 500+ wildebeest and Zebra. In 2013 Sango relocated 1300+ plains game animals to Gonarezhou National Park and in 2018, relocated 100 elephant to RIFA located in the Zambezi National Park system. COVID Restrictions pending, 2021 will see the relocation of 400 elephant, 2000 impala as well as two prides of lion and one pack of wild dog, plus various plains game species to Zimbabwe National Parks Estates. Sango is presently over stocked and it's vegetation is degrading, these overstocked animals are being used to benefit conservation in other areas of Zimbabwe. Sango also supports 4 schools along it's boundary as well as community boreholes.

4. **Relevant Game Populations in the Concession 2020**

Species	Relative Abundance			Estimated Population	3-Year Trend			How is it Monitored?
	Dense	Avg.	Sparse		Up	Down	Stable	
Elephant	Dense			681			Stable	Aerial count
Lion	Dense			81			Stable	Spoor count
Prey Species (if applicable)	Dense			7 150			Stable	Aerial count
Other: _____								

5. Further information can be obtained from Mr. D. Goosen the Sango General Manager on sangohq@sango-wlidlife.com

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Sango is a 60 000 hectare property, situated within the Save Valley Conservancy in the South Eastern Lowveld of Zimbabwe.

The annual 2019 aerial survey, carried out in Sep/Oct each year, showed that there was a population of 738 elephant on Sango.

Aerial Survey numbers for elephant since 2009 are:

Year	Total Number of Animals Seen
2009	654
2010	462
2012	393
2013	648
2014	474
2015	497
2016	949
2017	684
2018	665
2019	738

This is a density of 0.8 elephant per square kilometre, the recommended density is 0,2-0,3 per square kilometres for the dry Savanna areas that Zimbabwe has.

The continued high density of elephant has and is having a negative effect on Sango's habitat.
Sango practices 'Sustainable Utilisation' and is proactive in the use of its excess animals to further conservation efforts.

To this end, Sango moved 100 live elephants to help restock the Zimbabwe National Parks area known as RIFA, situated in the Zambezi Valley in October of 2018.

The annual elephant hunting quota is three bulls, all funds generated from hunting goes to help running and maintaining the property.

This includes employment for 135 local people (44 of which are anti-poaching scouts) provision of water for wildlife, fire breaks, road and infrastructure maintenance.

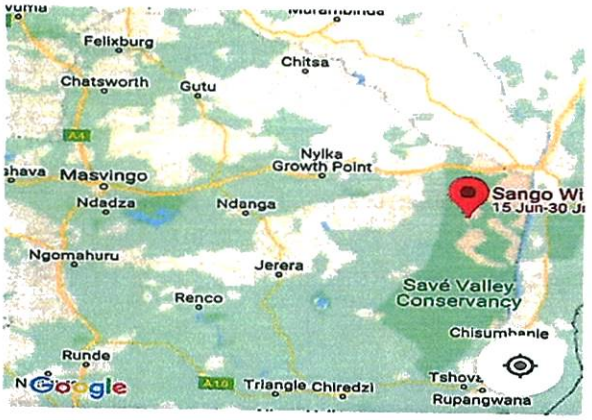
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire

Operator Information

a. Name of Area Operator: **Sango, Save Valley Conservancy**
b. Years in business: **2019 to present**
c. Name of company conducting hunt: **Crane Safaris**
d. Country: **Zimbabwe**

Concession

a. Name of Concession: **Sango**
b. Area in Km^2: **600 km2**
c. Land tenure:
____ Government Lease ____Community ____Private Ranch __x__ Private Conservancy
d. Length of concession agreement: **Privately owned - Title deed with, German Bilateral Investment Agreement (BIPPA)**
e. Can it be renewed? **N/A**
f. Length of renewal, if applicable: **N/A**
g. Estimated trophy fees: **USD $ 264 150.00**
h. Are there any special obligations under the Concession Agreement (e.g. annual reporting, poaching control, qualification requirements, community investment/employment? If so, please explain (attach extra documents if needed):
Sango is privately owned. And is professionally run ecologically and has community support programs. The revenue earned is used to run the property. 135 local people from the surrounding communities are employed by Sango, of which 44 are scouts trained in Anti-poaching.
i. Provide concession location and nearest city: **Masvingo, Zimbabwe**
j. Please attach a map or maps with marked boundaries and nearest city.



k. If the concession border a National Park, provide park name: N/A

l. Describe general and distinctive habitat/water features:
Savanna woodland with three main rivers, Msaize, Mokore and Save River. Granite hills in the western area. Sango has 24 kms Save River frontage.

Communities in the Concession

a. Are there any communities living in the concession? ____Yes __x__No
b. If so, estimated number of people/villages in the concession: N/a
c. Are there communities bordering this concession? __x__ Yes ____ No
d. If so, estimated number of people/villages around the concession: **400,000**

Relevant Game Populations in the Concession

Species	Relative Abundance			Estimated Population	3-Year Trend			How is it Monitored?
	Dense	Avg.	Sparse		Up	Down	Stable	
Elephant	Dense			681			Stable	Aerial count
Lion	Dense			81			Stable	Spoor count
Prey Species (if applicable)	Dense			7 150			Stable	Aerial count
Other: _____								

If there are any population studies or reports being done in or around the concession area, please provide a copy with your application.

Are there any actions being taken to conserve game community habitat? If so, please explain and attach any relevant project photos or reports.

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2020 Aerial Survey

	Counted
Black rhino	17
White rhino	15
Buffalo	957
Crocodile	35
Eland	311
Elephant	681
Elephant (herds)	531
Elephant (bulls)	150
Giraffe	667
Impala	4872
Kudu	148
Sable	10
Warthog	180
Waterbuck	87
Wildebeest	309
Zebra	616

Local Community Participation

a. Total employment number: **135 + 8 management**
b. Total employment in off-season: **135 + 8 management**
c. Identify the number and type of all employees:

Employee Type	Number of Employees	Number of Employees from Local Communities	Number of Employees in the Off-Season
Professional Hunters	3	All Zimbabwean	n/a
Trackers	10	All from the surrounding Villages	10
Anti-poaching Scouts/Rangers	44	All from the surrounding Villages	44
Other Anti-poaching		Sango hosts the Save Valley Special Species anti-poaching unit	
Cooks/Housekeepers	20	All from the surrounding Villages	20
Community Coordinators	N/A		N/A
Managers	8	All Zimbabwean	8
Biologists	1	English Ecologist	1
Others:	67		67

Anti-Poaching Efforts

a. Number of anti-poaching staff: **44**
b. Are patrols conducted during the hunting season, off season or both? **Both**
c. Months patrols are conducted: **All Year round**
d. Number of patrols per month: **20 two-man patrols per day x 365 days**
e. Estimate the percentage of trophy fees that go toward anti-poaching efforts: **1/3**
f. Description of anti-poaching equipment, vehicles, gear, etc. **1 full time Manager with Vehicle, 20 Radios, 30 Shotguns, uniforms and sleeping equipment.**
g. Do government-sponsored game scouts conduct patrols? **No**
h. If so, do they have the ability to arrest? **Yes**
i. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants leading to arrest? __x__ Yes ____ No

j. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants upon conviction? __x__ Yes

k. Please describe the operator's anti-poaching expenditures for the past 3 years below:

Type of Expense	Year 1 (2019) Spending	Year 2 (2018) Spending	Year 3 (2017) Spending	Remarks
Scout Salaries	$ 114 200	$ 114 000	$ 114 000	
Equipment	$ 17 700	$ 17 700	$ 17 000	
Vehicles	Landcruiser valued at $ 20 000	Landcruiser valued at $ 22 000	Landcruiser valued at $ 25 000	
Fuel	$ 9 700	$ 9 800	$ 9 500	
Rewards	$ 16 200	$ 16 000	$ 15 000	$20/poacher
Others:_____				
Totals	$ 177 800	$ 179 500	$ 180 500	

1. What currency are the expenditures given in? **US Dollars**

Anti-Poaching Results

Type	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2018)	Year 3 (2017)	Remarks
Poaching Incidents Discovered	131	135	120	
Elephant Carcasses Observed	0	0	0	
Lion Carcasses Observed	0	0	0	
Leopard Carcasses Observed	0	0	0	
Ivory Poachers Observed	0	0	0	
Bush Meat Poachers Observed	131	135	120	
Illegal Logging Observed	0	0	0	
Other Poachers Observed	0	0	0	
Poachers Convicted	84	73	65	
Snares/Traps Collected	437	400	421	
Firearms Confiscated	0	0	0	
Vehicles Confiscated	0	0	0	
Bicycles Confiscated	0	0	0	
Boats/Nets Confiscated	0	0	0	
Tusks Recovered	0	0	0	

Others: _____

Community Investment

a. Does the company contribute money or goods/services to local communities?

___x_____Yes _____No

b. If so, what percentage/amount is shared and how often, and how much is voluntary (i.e., more than required by law)?

Sango supports 4 schools, 9 community boreholes and Chief's functions with approx. 1 200kgs meat per year.

c. Does the company provide game meat to nearby communities?

_____x___ Yes _____No

d. If so, estimate the amount/value of meat contributed in the last year and describe the distribution program: **school and traditional meetings $2 300**

e. Are there any programs run by the company that address human-wildlife conflict (e.g. patrolling fields during harvest, PAC hunts, insurance programs); please describe.

N/A

f. Describe any consolation payments made to local residents that have incurred damage by game species:

Species	Damage Caused	Consolation Paid, Year 1 (____)	Consolation Paid, Year 2 (____)	Consolation Paid, Year 3 (____)	Remarks
Elephant	N/A				
Lion	N/A				
Leopard	N/A				
Other: _____					

g. What currency are the expenditures reported in? **US dollars**

h. Describe any community projects paid for by the company:

Product	Spending, Year 1 (2019)	Spending, Year 2 (2018)	Spending, Year 3 (2017)	Remarks
Education (classrooms, offices)	0	0	0	
Education (supplies, fees)	0	0	0	
Health (clinics, offices)	0	0	0	
Health (equipment, salaries)	0	0	0	
Community Scout Salaries	0	0	0	
Community Anti-Poaching	0	0	0	
Local Government Activities	0	0	0	
Infrastructure Improvements	0	0	0	
Sports Teams Funded	0	0	0	
Construction Materials Donated	0	0	0	
Other: **Donations to Schools**	**$ 1 500**	**$ 1 500**	**$ 1 500**	
Other: **Maintenance of Boreholes**	**$ 6 500**	**$ 6 500**	**$ 6 500**	
TOTALS	**$ 8 000**	**$ 8 000**	**$ 8 000**	

i. What currency are the expenditures reported in? **US Dollars**

j. Include receipts and photographs of projects, if available. – **N/A**

Company Clientele

a. How many U.S. clients did the company have in the past 3 years, what percentage of clients were from the U.S., and what fees did they pay?

	Elephant	Lion	All Species
Number of U.S. Clients	Year 1 (2019): 3	Year 1 (2019): 1	Year 1 (2019): 16
	Year 2 (2020): 1	Year 2 (2020): 1	Year 2 (2020): 1
	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (____):
Percentage of U.S. Clients	Year 1 (2019): 100%	Year 1 (2019): 100%	Year 1 (2019): 75%
	Year 2 (2020): 100%	Year 2 (2020): 100%	Year 2 (2020): 100%
	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (____):
Trophy Fees Paid by U.S. Clients	Year 1 (2019): $ 58 500	Year 1 (2019): $ 25 000	Year 1 (2019):$ 150 650
	Year 2 (2020): $ 20 000	Year 2 (2020): $ 30 000	Year 2 (2020): $ 28 200
	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (____):	Year 3 (____):

b. Approximate amount/percentage of company's revenue from U.S. clientele: **85%**

Hunting Policies

a. List the expertise required for the company's professional hunters (i.e. abilities and experience):

Licensed Zimbabwe Professional hunters

b. Are there age/sex requirements for take of trophies? If so, please describe how this is enforced for each species (attach methodology if available):

Trophy measurements and age data collected

c. Are there hunt return forms that must be reported to officials? If so, please include a copy of these forms or confirmation of their receipt for the past 3 years.

A Zimbabwe National Parks and Wildlife Management Authority Return Form of Lion, Leopard and Elephant must be submitted to Head Office in Harare, Stamped by the Regional Parks office after completion of each hunt. Signed by the Professional Hunter and accompanying National Parks Scout. Details displayed on the Form:

1. **Operator's Name and Registration Number with The Zimbabwe Tourist Authority.**
2. **Name and Physical address of Hunting Client.**
3. **Professional Hunter's name and License Number.**
4. **Type of Hunt**
5. **TRAS2 Number – Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Tracking of Hunt Funds**
6. **Duration of Hunt**
7. **Area where Hunt is being conducted, description of species, Zimbabwe National Parks permit number for species, date shot, SEX, was it killed or wounded and remaining quota for the Property post hunt.**

Other Information

Provide a narrative of other enhancement information about the operation, such as any additional hunting policies, maintenance of the concession, management activities, research, community involvement and outreach, etc.

I declare that the foregoing is true and correct:

Signature	Date
Natalie Edwards	Director
Print-Full Name	**Title**

Department of the Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

OMB No. 1018-0093
Expires 05/31/2017

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

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

Type of Activity:
Import of Sport-hunted Trophies of Southern African Leopard, African Elephant, and Namibian Southern White Rhinoceros

MAR 11 AM11:1
2021

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.
See attached instruction pages for information on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays.

A. Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last name	1.b. First name	1.c. Middle name or initial	1.d. Suffix
Olsen	Clifford	D.	

2. Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Social Security No.	4. Occupation	5. Affiliation/ Doing business as (see instructions)
(b) (6)			N/A

6.a.	6.b. Alternate telephone number	6.c. Fax number	6.d. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code:	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
St. George	Utah	84790	Washington	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

D. All applicants MUST complete

1. Attach check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of $100, nonrefundable processing fee. 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. Do you currently have or have you ever had any Federal Fish and Wildlife permits?
Yes ☐ If yes, list the number of the most current permit you have held or that you are applying to renew/re-issue: _____ No ☒

3. 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 k[illegible]ement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(b) (6)

Signature (I[illegible] No photocopied or stamped signatures) — Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy): 03/02/2021

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD, AFRICAN ELEPHANT, AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies 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; http://www.fws.gov/international/permits/by-form-number/index.html) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 2: The U.S. FWS has determined that a trophy consists of raw or tanned parts of a specimen taken by a hunter during a sport hunt for personal use. It may include the bones, claws, hair, head, hide, hooves, horns, meat, skull, teeth, tusks, or any taxidermied part, including, but not limited to, a rug or taxidermied head, shoulder, or full mount. It does not include articles made from a trophy, such as worked, manufactured, or handicraft items for use as clothing, curios, ornamentation, jewelry, or other utilitarian items. If you wish to import such products, please contact the Division of Management Authority for the proper application form.

Note 3: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard, elephant, and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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 applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy. 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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year)

African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) Quantity: N/A (Import permit is not required for trophies harvested in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, or Zimbabwe). **Note: once imported, ivory cannot be re-exported.**

Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: N/A (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use form 3-200-37).

2. **IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD**, please enter the following:
   a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:

      N/A

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

      N/A

   c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horns, tusks).

      N/A

3. **IF THE ANIMAL IS DEAD**, please enter the following:
   a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, and/or AND nearest city) where trophy was removed from the wild: Niassa Reserve, Mozambique
      Nearest city is Pemba, Mozambique
   b. Date wildlife was hunted: November 21, 2019

c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horn, tusks):

life-size mount

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 export/re-export document]:

Physical Location
Bull's Eye Taxidermy
open Season Farm
Corner of Melkrivier + Sterkstroom Roads
Vaalwater, South Africa 0530

mailing Address
P.O. Box 1124
Vaalwater, South Africa 0530

4. 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: Brett Pidduck
Business Name: African Legacy Logistics
Address: 40 Kokkewiet Street
Address: [redacted] Randpark Ridge
City: Johannesburg
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code: South Africa, 2169

5. Please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may need to make a finding that your activities will enhance or benefit wild populations of the species involved. If you have any information that could support this finding (e.g., how the funds from license/trophy fees will be spent, what portion of the hunting fee will support conservation), please submit such information on a separate page with your application.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 6 or 7 below)

6. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a 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**). I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year (if applicable). In addition, I have advised my client that raw ivory, once imported into the United States, cannot be re-exported.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: N/A Date: _____

7. **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**). I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year (if applicable). In addition, I understand that raw ivory, once imported into the United States, cannot be re-exported.

Applicant's signature: [redacted] Date: 3/2/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

8. All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available from http://www.fws.gov/le/designated-ports.html. 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).

Port will be Los Angeles

9. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page 1 (All permits will be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service, unless you identify an alternative means below):

Same as Item C. on Page 1

10. If you wish the permit to be delivered by means other than USPS regular mail, provide an air bill, pre-paid envelope, or billing information. If you do not have a pre-paid envelope or air bill and wish to pay for a courier service with your credit card, please check the box below. Please DO NOT include credit card number or other information; you will be contacted for this information.

☒ If a permit is issued, please send it via a courier service to the address on page 1 or question 9. I understand that you will contact me for my credit card information once the application has been processed.

11. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application? (Include name, phone number, and email):

Clifford Olsen (b) (6) [redacted]

12. **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?

☐ Yes ☒ No If you answered "Yes" 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.

Department of the Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

OMB No. 1018-0093
Expires 05/31/2017

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

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

Type of Activity:
Import of Sport-hunted Trophies of Southern African Leopard, African Elephant, and Namibian Southern White Rhinoceros

MAR 11 AM11:1
2021

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.
See attached instruction pages for information on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays.

A. Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last name	1.b. First name	1.c. Middle name or initial	1.d. Suffix
Olsen	Clifford	D.	

2. Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Social Security No.	4. Occupation	5. Affiliation/ Doing business as (see instructions)
(b) (6)			N/A

6.a.	6.b. Alternate telephone number	6.c. Fax number	6.d. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code:	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
St. George	Utah	84790	Washington	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

D. All applicants MUST complete

1. Attach check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of $100, nonrefundable processing fee. 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. Do you currently have or have you ever had any Federal Fish and Wildlife permits?
Yes ☐ If yes, list the number of the most current permit you have held or that you are applying to renew/re-issue: _____ No ☒

3. 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 k[illegible]ment herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(b) (6)

Signature ([illegible] No photocopied or stamped signatures) — Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy): 03/02/2021

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD, AFRICAN ELEPHANT, AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies 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; http://www.fws.gov/international/permits/by-form-number/index.html) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 2: The U.S. FWS has determined that a trophy consists of raw or tanned parts of a specimen taken by a hunter during a sport hunt for personal use. It may include the bones, claws, hair, head, hide, hooves, horns, meat, skull, teeth, tusks, or any taxidermied part, including, but not limited to, a rug or taxidermied head, shoulder, or full mount. It does not include articles made from a trophy, such as worked, manufactured, or handicraft items for use as clothing, curios, ornamentation, jewelry, or other utilitarian items. If you wish to import such products, please contact the Division of Management Authority for the proper application form.

Note 3: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard, elephant, and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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 applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy. 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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year)

African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) Quantity: N/A (Import permit is not required for trophies harvested in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, or Zimbabwe). **Note: once imported, ivory cannot be re-exported.**

Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: N/A (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use form 3-200-37).

2. **IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD**, please enter the following:
   a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:

      N/A

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

      N/A

   c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horns, tusks).

      N/A

3. **IF THE ANIMAL IS DEAD**, please enter the following:
   a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, and/or AND nearest city) where trophy was removed from the wild: Niassa Reserve, Mozambique
      Nearest city is Pemba, Mozambique
   b. Date wildlife was hunted: November 21, 2019

c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horn, tusks):

life-size mount

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 export/re-export document]:

Physical Location
Bull's Eye Taxidermy
open season Farm
Corner of Melkrivier + Sterkstroom Roads
Vaalwater, South Africa 0530

mailing Address
P.O. Box 1124
Vaalwater, South Africa 0530

4. 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: Brett Pidduck
Business Name: African Legacy Logistics
Address: 40 Kokkewiet Street
Address: [redacted] Randpark Ridge
City: Johannesburg
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code: South Africa, 2169

5. Please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may need to make a finding that your activities will enhance or benefit wild populations of the species involved. If you have any information that could support this finding (e.g., how the funds from license/trophy fees will be spent, what portion of the hunting fee will support conservation), please submit such information on a separate page with your application.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 6 or 7 below)

6. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a 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**). I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year (if applicable). In addition, I have advised my client that raw ivory, once imported into the United States, cannot be re-exported.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: N/A Date: _____

7. **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**). I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year (if applicable). In addition, I understand that raw ivory, once imported into the United States, cannot be re-exported.

Applicant's signature: [redacted] Date: 3/2/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

8. All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available from http://www.fws.gov/le/designated-ports.html. 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).

Port will be Los Angeles

9. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page 1 (All permits will be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service, unless you identify an alternative means below):

Same as Item C. on Page 1

10. If you wish the permit to be delivered by means other than USPS regular mail, provide an air bill, pre-paid envelope, or billing information. If you do not have a pre-paid envelope or air bill and wish to pay for a courier service with your credit card, please check the box below. Please DO NOT include credit card number or other information; you will be contacted for this information.

☒ If a permit is issued, please send it via a courier service to the address on page 1 or question 9. I understand that you will contact me for my credit card information once the application has been processed.

11. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application? (Include name, phone number, and email):

Clifford Olsen (b) (6)

12. **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?

☐ Yes ☒ No If you answered "Yes" 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.

FWS Form 3-200-19 (Rev. 01/2020)
U.S. Department of Interior

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

■New ☐Reissue/Renew ☐Amendment

Complete Sections **A or B**, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C.**

A. Complete if applying as an individual			
1.a. Last name Schumer	1.b. First name James	1.c. Middle name or initial F	1.d. Suffix
2 Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	5.a. Telephone number	5.b. Alternate telephone number	6. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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.a. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		3.b. Website URL (if applicable)
4.a. Principal officer (P.O.) last name	4.b. P.O. first name	4.c. P.O. middle initial	4.b. P.O. Title
5. Primary contact name		6. Primary e-mail address	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate phone no.	8.a. Primary contact telephone no.	

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 Galveston	1.c. State TX	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 77550	1.e. County/Province Galveston	1.f. Country U.S.A.
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

D. All applicants MUST complete

1. Include a check or money order, payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, **a nonrefundable processing fee [**50 CFR 13.11(d)(4)**]**. 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. If you are requesting a reissue/renew/amendment, what is your permit/file number?

3. 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.

The individual/principal officer of the business must print and sign the application. (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

** Further instructions for the above application may be found on our ePermits website. See the last page for information on the Privacy Act, Paperwork Reduction Act, Estimated Burden, and Freedom of Information Act aspects of this application form.

Mail your application(s) to Division of Management Authority, Branch of Permits, MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   James Schumer - (b) (6) alveston, TX 77550

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

   John Jackson or Aimee Korver of Conservation Force (504) 837-1233

   permits@conservationforce.org

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): male (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:____ Sex (if known):_____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Okanjati Wildlife Area, Namibia

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: May 9th, 2021 - May 18th, 2021

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

P.H. Japsie Blaauw

Safari Company - Jan Oelofse Hunting Safaris

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

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

N/A

b. Date wildlife was hunted: N/A

c. Approximate age of animal: N/A

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

N/A

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

Have not hunted yet

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: Titus Schmidt
Business Name: Yellow Shark Logistics
Address:
Address: P.O. Box 81413, Olympia 64 Socrates Street
City:
State/Province: Academia Windhoek
Country, Postal Code: Namibia

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature:__(b) (6)_____Date: _____

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

CONSERVATION FORCE A FORCE FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

† 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.
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SHANE MAHONEY
RENEE SNIDER

Department of the Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Attn: Amy Brisendine
Division of Management Authority (DMA)
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, Virginia 22041-3803
VIA E-Mail: Amy_Brisendine@fws.gov

RE: **Import Application for a Lion and Leopard trophy from Namibia**
Applicant: **James Schumer**
Dates of Hunt: **May 9th – May 18th, 2021**

Ms. Brisendine,

Enclosed, please find the permit applications for Mr. James Schumer. Mr. Schumer will be hunting in the Okanjati Wildlife Area, also known as Mt. Etjo Private Game Reserve with Safari operation, Jan Oelofse hunting safaris and professional hunter Japsie Blaauw in May of this year. Mr. Schumer plans to take a lion and leopard on his safari.

Jan Oelofse was known as a world-renowned wildlife conservationist who started out as a game rancher growing up in Namibia. Okanjati Wildlife Area is quite a special place where Mr. Oelofse turned a large area of unoccupied farmland back into a native wildlife sanctuary that now expands to over 86,487 acres. Over the years he strived to create a reserve that held game numbers in a healthy balance for all species, which today total over 6,000 animals. According to the operator enhancement report provided it states, "that Lions are not bred for the sake of trophies. Lions are part of the eco-system that must be managed like all other species. Lions are only hunted when 15 years or older. Managing a controlled game area involves all facets, such as tourism, hunting, game breeding, live game sales, and meat sales to generate capital for not only the sustainability of the complete eco-system, but also to achieve progress i.e., enlarging the area, introducing new species, and enhancing the carrying capacity of numbers of game." This operator is proving the notion that well-managed and regulated science-based hunting is a successful tool for wildlife conservation.

Jan Oelofse hunting safaris employs about 100 local people from the surrounding communities, including a biologist that remains on staff year-round. They provide free education for all local children from Kindergarten up to grade 7, give free medical care for all community members and their families, and disperse game meat to them, up to 4 tons worth a year. The Oelofse's believe in working with the community to keep the human-wildlife conflict at bay, giving regular anti-poaching courses in tandem with anti-poaching patrolling that have kept poaching out of the area almost completely.

We have included the document, "Keep Namibia's wildlife on the Land". This article, published by NACSO (a community conservation in Namibia) asks the question "How can we ensure healthy wildlife populations despite increasing human pressure?" It states that over the last century lions were actively eradicated in Namibia due to the threats to human safety and livestock. Yet today, Namibia's lion population is healthy and increasing, and is at the highest since its independence in 1990. Lion ranges have expanded significantly, especially in North-western Namibia. Namibia also reported increases in their leopard and rhino populations at their Namibia Professional Hunting Association meeting in 2019. This article echoes the

previous information we have provided in this letter, that the model for working with wildlife and finding a balance of tourism, farming, safari-hunting, and meat sales all help natives to see dangerous wildlife as a commodity that they can respect and use to better their lives. The article further enhances the fact that Namibia only encourages conservation hunting and that the locals are growing increasingly intolerant of emotional anti-hunting campaigns that undermine the conservation. "A hunting ban dispossesses and disempowers local decision making and enforces a foreign moral view upon Africans". We ask that you specifically reference the page regarding "African wildlife: use it- or lose it" where it outlines what would be lost if wildlife could not be used to generate income for local communities outside parks, specifically if hunting bans were to go into effect. The ramifications of abolishing safari hunting or the importation of trophies would have "detrimental effects for wildlife and for people currently benefitting from that wildlife".

We would like to bring awareness to the fact that we are filing this import permit application before the hunt. The ever-growing backlog of application permits that have not been issued at the USFWS seems to be growing and the current sentiment of hunters is that they do not want to purchase expensive safari hunts when there is no guaranty that a permit will be issued for their trophy. It is imperative that pre-hunt applications begin to be processed and permits issued before a hunter travels abroad to give them some peace of mind and security regarding this process. Safari operators are struggling due to the restrictions that the COVID pandemic has brought about and many organizations are having to close because they can not survive without tourists. Issuing pre-hunt permits would give a boost of confidence to the entire industry that Safari tourism is still lucrative and important to the conservation of wildlife and will prevent vast landscapes from becoming abandoned and preyed on by poachers.

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 submitted by the government authorities of Namibia in making a positive enhancement determination for this import.

If you have any questions about this import application, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Aimee Korver

Aimee Korver
Permits Paralegal Conservation Force

Cc: Mr. James Schumer W/ attachments

Enclosures for leopard:

a. FWS Permit Application Form for Import of Southern African leopard
b. Notice of Representation
c. "Keep Namibia's wildlife on the land"
d. Benefits of Regulated Hunting for leopard (panthera pardus)

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 LEOPARD Trophy from NAMIBIA.

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. This authority also may include execution of electronic signatures on my behalf, that may be required for the filing of my import permit application.

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: cf@conservationforce.org

(b) (6)

SIGNATURE

James F Schumer

PRINT FULL NAME

3/22/21

DATE

BENEFITS OF REGULATED HUNTING FOR LEOPARD (*PANTHERA PARDUS*)

Legal, regulated tourist hunting of African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) benefits the species through mitigation of the primary threats: habitat loss and fragmentation; increased human populations leading to higher incidence of human-wildlife conflict; poaching and illegal wildlife trade; and prey base declines.[i]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is mitigated in part by fully-protected national parks, which provide over 400,000 km^2 of relatively secure habitat for leopard across the six Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries that rely on regulated hunting to sustain their leopard and leopard prey populations.[ii] The national parks are > 30,000 km^2 larger than in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted to "threatened" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and leopard are estimated to be present in most of the parks in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[iii] Regulated hunting revenues help cover the costs of policing these parks, which in most cases do not generate sufficient revenue to cover all enforcement expenses.[iv]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is further mitigated by areas dedicated to regulated hunting. In Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, hunting areas include government reserves, communal wildlife management areas, and private ranches. They are substantially larger than the national parks and represent over 700,000 km^2.[v] Leopard are estimated to be present across almost all hunting areas.[vi]

- **Habitat:** According to the 2016 IUCN *Red List* assessment of leopard, the species' total extant range exceeds 8.5 million km^2, with between 4.3 million and 6.3 million km^2 of range available in Southern and East Africa. Most decline in the leopard's range has occurred in areas where the species is already listed as endangered. It is no accident that the countries where the leopard has no value have declining leopard populations and habitat, while the leopard is "healthiest" in the SADC countries where it is threatened-listed and valued as a tourist-hunted game animal.[vii]

- **Habitat:** Communal wildlife areas are particularly important additional habitat. Community-based natural resource management was in the nascent stages in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted. It is now an important component of wildlife management policies in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and of growing importance in Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, and South Africa. Communal wildlife management areas provide almost 400,000 km^2 in habitat across Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[viii]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Revenue-sharing and infrastructure projects in communal areas funded by hunting revenues also help increase rural communities' tolerance for dangerous game like leopard.[ix] Leopard and similar game are otherwise retaliated against for damage to rural community livelihoods through predation on livestock (and sometimes, community members).[x]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Sustainable use of leopard improves rural community livelihoods, and greatly reduced problem animal control (PAC) in communal areas. In Zimbabwe, from 2011 to 2015, leopard hunts in CAMPFIRE Areas generated almost $500,000 for communities, and there were zero reported PAC offtakes.[xi]

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- **Illegal Trade:** Illegal commercial trade in leopard parts occurs primarily in the North and West African countries in which the species is listed as endangered. Reports from SADC countries indicate that illegal commercial trade in leopard parts is low, suggesting the species appears to be valued more as regulated trophy trade than for illegal products in those countries.[xii]

- **Prey Base:** The 2016 IUCN *Red List* noted a 24% increase in ungulate species (leopard prey) in Southern Africa. This healthy prey base helps to sustain the healthy leopard population in the SADC. The West and Central African countries facing the highest levels of bushmeat poaching and prey base depletion do not rely on regulated hunting as a basis for their national conservation policies.[xiii]



Photo Credit: Duncan Watson

- **Regulated Hunting:** In the SADC countries, leopard hunting is regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Resolution Conf. 10.14, which sets a maximum annual export quota for each country requesting trade in sport-hunted leopard trophies.[xiv] Compliance with these quotas is overseen by the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee, Standing Committee, and Parties.[xv]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting is further regulated by national laws and policies that have been "beefed up" in the past few years in response to expressed concerns. For example, over the past several years, the SADC countries have invested in greater leopard management, which had not been a prior area of focus because the species was considered so numerous. Among other things, Namibia has been conducting a national leopard survey funded by the government and hunting operators. Zimbabwe held its first workshop on leopard (2012), which led to reduced quotas and increased size limits.[xvi] Tanzania imposed a limit on the length of lawful leopard trophies (2015).[xvii] South Africa imposed a zero quota in 2015 due to the inability to find that leopard hunting offtakes were supported by sufficient data given the country's small population.[xviii] The Southern African range states held their first regional Large Carnivores Workshop in February 2018 to share data and establish common practices and data collection points.

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting offtakes are typically low. In Mozambique, 60 leopard were hunted in 2015, fulfilling half the national CITES export quota. In South Africa, 36 leopard were hunted in in 2015. In Tanzania, 139 leopard were hunted in 2015/2016 from a quota of 500.[xix]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard are on quota in far more countries and on far more blocks than any other species in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[xx] Income from leopard safaris is crucial to both national wildlife authorities, which rely in large part on income from regulated hunting to fund enforcement and management activities,[xxi] and to hunting operators, as leopard hunting generates the second-most income of any species in Tanzania and Zambia, the third-most income in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the fourth-most income in Mozambique.[xxii] Leopard hunts are also required to be fairly long—an average of 14 days (12 in Mozambique, 16 in Tanzania), which generates daily fees that operators reinvest in anti-poaching and management activities. On average, hunting operators invest approximately $80,000 in anti-poaching each year, which reduces the burden on the government wildlife authority and increases protected habitat for leopard and prey species.[xxiii]

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[i] A.B. Stein et al., *Panthera pardus*, IUCN Red List (2016), unpaginated.

[ii] Mozambique: ~88,000 km^2, National Administration for Conservation Areas, *Comment on U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard* (Jan. 2017), p. 3; South African: ~40,000 km^2, South African National Parks, https://www.sanparks.org/about/; Tanzania: ~58,000 km^2, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, *Comment on ESA Status Review of the Africa Leopard (Panthera pardus) in Tanzania* (2017), p. 3; Zambia: ~64,000 km^2, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015); Zimbabwe: ~28,000 km^2, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for Panthera leo in Zimbabwe* (Oct. 2016).

[iii] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[iv] P.A. Lindsey et al., *The Performance of African Protected Areas for Lions and Their Prey*, 209 Biological Conservation (2017), p. 138.

[v] Note the figures are not available for Namibia and South Africa. In South Africa, note that private ranches are almost five times larger than the national parks. Mozambique: ~135,000 km^2 (~1.5 times larger than the national parks), National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Tanzania: ~304,000 km^2 (~5 times larger than the national parks), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia: ~180,000 km^2 (2.8 times larger than the national parks), Country Presentation (2015); Zimbabwe: over 88,000 km^2 (3.1 times larger than the national parks, and without including all conservancies or communal land), Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

[vi] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[vii] Stein (2016).

[viii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Namibian Association of Conservancy Support Organizations, *The State of Community Conservation in Namibia* (2015); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia Country Presentation (2015); CAMPFIRE Association, *Press Statement on Lifting of the Suspension of Elephant Trophy Imports into America* (Nov. 21, 2017), https://www.campfirezimbabwe.org/index.php/news-spotlight/26-press-statement-21-november-2017.

[ix] For example, in Namibia, safari hunting revenues are essential to keeping at least 52 communal conservancies operating and providing over 50,000 km^2 in habitat, over 250 jobs, and over N$ 45 million. NACSO (2015); R. Naidoo et al., *Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia*, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016). In Tanzania, from 2013 to 2015, a sample of 27 hunting operators contributed over $3.1 million in community investment and created over 1,200 permanent jobs. Conservation Force, *Tanzania Operators Summary Report* (2016). In Zimbabwe, CAMPFIRE operates on the basic principle that people are more tolerant of the negative effects of living with wildlife if wildlife has value for them. CAMPFIRE revenues accrue from regulated hunting in communal areas, including leopard hunting, and "are used to support a variety of social services that benefit a large proportion of the local community." CAMPFIRE Association, *The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program* (Dec. 2016).

[x] Lindsey (2016), p. 138; A. Loveridge, C. Packer, A. Dutton, *Science and Recreational Hunting of Lions*, in B. Dickson et al. (eds.), *Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice* (2009).

[xi] Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority & Zimbabwe Professional Hunters and Guides Association, *Proceedings of a Collaborative Workshop on Leopard Management in Zimbabwe* (Mar. 7-8, 2016), p. 28.

[xii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 8; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 6; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Preliminary Non-Detriment Finding Assessment for Leopards in Zimbabwe* (Dec. 2012), p. 9. There is some illegal trade in leopard skins for ceremonial use among members of the Nazareth Baptist Church, but the extent of the trade is difficult to quantify and is being controlled through collaboration of South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs and the non-profit Panthera. C. Torchia, *In South Africa, Conservationists Offer Fake Leopard Hides*, Associated Press (Jan. 28, 2017), http://www.sfgate.com/news/crime/article/In-South-Africa-conservationists-offer-fake-10890867.php.

[xiii] Stein (2016).

[xiv] Res. Conf. 10.14, https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-10-14-R16.pdf.

[xv] Decisions taken at the last Conference of the Parties in October 2016 have prompted range nations to review their current leopard quotas, evidencing the effective oversight of the CITES trade. CITES Conference of the Parties 17, Decisions 17.114-17.117, *Quota for Leopard Hunting Trophies* (2017).

[xvi] Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2012), p. 11.

[xvii] Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations (2015).

[xviii] Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, *Non-Detriment Finding for Leopard (Panthera pardus), South Africa* (Sept. 10, 2015).

[xix] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 5; South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs, pers. comm. (2017); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 8.

[xx] P.A. Lindsey et al., *Lions and the Viability of Trophy Hunting*, 7 PLoS ONE 1 (Jan. 2012), p. 6.

[xxi] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 10-11; Namibian Game Products Trust Fund, *Report on the Activities of the GPTF: 2012-2016* (Sept. 2016), p. 4-7; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 10; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods* (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 10.

[xxii] Lindsey (2012), p. 6.

[xxiii] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017); Conservation Force, *Zambia Operators Summary Report* (2016) Conservation Force (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

Keep Namibia's wildlife on the land!



What is really happening to our wildlife?

WILDLIFE IS RAPIDLY DECLINING ACROSS MUCH OF AFRICA AND OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD

Over the last century, **lions** *were actively eradicated as a threat to human safety and to livestock from most land used by people; lions from the remaining populations continue to be killed over livestock losses and safety concerns in communal areas and along the periphery of parks today.*

Southern African **rhinos** *were driven to the brink of extinction a century ago, but populations were rebuilt through effective conservation activities; rhinos are now being decimated again by ruthless commercial poaching for their horns.*

A century ago, **elephants** *were drastically reduced by the uncontrolled ivory trade, and displaced as a threat to crops and safety; today most of the remaining southern African populations are healthy and growing, but ruthless commercial poaching for ivory is again having an impact.*

Many other species *are experiencing similar declines, mostly due to land conversion to agriculture and incompatible land uses.*

- ***Widespread concern over wildlife declines is motivating ongoing global calls for action*** *– yet interventions often do not differentiate between countries with an excellent conservation track record, and those with declining wildlife populations.*

- ***Attempts by foreign organisations to stop declines through field interventions often do not address the actual problems*** *– interventions often ignore the needs of local people and conservation priorities on the ground.*
- ***The public is unfortunately not informed accurately about the main causes for large-scale wildlife declines*** *– media reports, social media hype and calls for donations tend to focus on the gruesome death of individual animals as indicators of decline, rather than actual causes.*
- ***People are confusing the wellbeing of individual animals with the health of entire populations of the same species*** *– through passionate but misguided social media outcries, many people want to prevent all animal deaths in order to stop perceived cruelty to animals and wildlife declines.*

PREVENTING ALL WILDLIFE DEATHS FORCES PEOPLE TO REPLACE WILDLIFE HARVESTING WITH OTHER LAND USES

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Effective broad-scale conservation must give wildlife a real local value

WILDLIFE WILL ONLY REMAIN ON THE LAND IF LAND STEWARDS BENEFIT FROM IT

Namibia's **lion** *population is healthy and increasing, and is today at its highest since independence in 1990; lion range has expanded significantly, especially in north-western Namibia.*
Namibia's populations of both black and white **rhinos** *were partly rebuilt over the last three decades and former ranges were reestablished by providing economic incentives as a basis for their conservation.*
Namibia's **elephant** *population has tripled since independence and elephants have re-colonised former ranges, largely facilitated by community conservation and benefits to local communities.*
Most other large wildlife species *in Namibia have healthier populations today than at any time over the last 150 years.*

- ***Differentiating between countries with successful conservation approaches and those without is essential*** *– conservation is a science- based management activity and successful approaches should not be undermined by generalised emotional responses and inappropriate actions.*
- ***Conservation by the people for the people is extremely successful in Namibia*** *– by conferring rights to own and manage wildlife to local communities, the Namibian government has empowered land holders to conserve wildlife in a healthy balance with other land uses.*
- ***Namibians embrace wildlife management as a land use, thereby safeguarding wildlife habitat throughout the country*** *– Namibia has documented significant wildlife recoveries in parks and on communal and freehold land throughout the country for several decades.*
- ***By harvesting small percentages of surplus animals, Namibia is keeping overall wildlife populations healthy,*** *just as farmers anywhere in the world keep their overall livestock herds, gardens and fields healthy while harvesting an annual crop to generate income and enable development.*

PROMOTING WILDLIFE USE CREATES INCENTIVES TO KEEP WILDLIFE ON THE LAND AS AN ECONOMIC ASSET

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The main causes of large scale wildlife declines:

HABITAT LOSS THROUGH HUMAN LAND USES THAT ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH WILDLIFE is the largest single cause of wildlife declines around the world.

Displacement of wildlife by agriculture *– wildlife is not tolerated in crop fields and competes with or threatens livestock.*
Degradation of habitat by unsuitable land uses *– overgrazing, indiscriminate burning, logging, mining etc. may all severely degrade habitats.*
Destruction of habitat through infrastructure development *– urban spread, roads, power lines, dams etc. may all destroy habitats.*
Disturbance by human activity *- excessive presence and movement of people, stray dogs, traffic, noise etc. may all displace wildlife.*

UNCONTROLLED EXPLOITATION AND COMMERCIAL POACHING are causing rapid declines amongst already isolated wildlife populations in many African countries.

Poaching of animals for trade in animal parts – *trade in ivory, rhino horn, skins, bones etc. is fuelling ruthless commercial poaching.*

Ruthless exploitation for personal gain – *uncontrolled over-harvesting veiled as 'legal use' is rampant in countries with poor governance.*

habitat loss

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Proven ways to stop wildlife declines and rebuild populations:

HABITAT PROTECTION AND EXPANSION THROUGH COMMUNITY CONSERVATION BASED ON WILDLIFE USE enables large- scale wildlife recoveries, mitigates human impacts and facilitates the health of ecosystems.

Tourism *motivates conservation in scenic areas, especially along major tourism routes, by generating most jobs and some conservation funds.*

Conservation hunting *motivates conservation in vast areas of low tourism potential by generating most conservation funds and providing food.*

Meat harvesting *motivates increasing wildlife populations by providing food and generating additional income.*

Live capture and sale *enables restocking in areas with low populations and provides further income from wildlife.*

All of these uses can and should be combined where possible to maximise returns and provide a variety of benefits to different people in each community.

ACTIVE AND COLLABORATIVE WILDLIFE CRIME PREVENTION limits impacts from commercial poaching by teaming up relevant stakeholders including local communities, tourism and hunting operators, NGOs and government agencies.

STRINGENT CONTROL MECHANISM FOR ALL WILDLIFE USE prevents uncontrolled exploitation and over-harvesting.

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If wildlife provides income to local communities, land holders will strive for a balance between conservation

Namibia is a conservation success story:

Background information:

1. *Namibia's economy is largely reliant on natural resources; about two-thirds of the human population live in rural areas and are directly dependent upon natural resources for their livelihoods.*
2. *Wildlife populations have shown dramatic recoveries on both freehold and communal farmland after drastic declines prior to independence due to drought, poaching and detrimental policies.*
3. *Healthy populations of nearly all historically occurring species now roam suitable habitat; species of particular conservation concern are receiving special attention.*
4. *Agricultural policies and approaches, rather than conservation practices, have limited the population health of some species such as buffalo and wild dog.*
5. *Wildlife is managed and protected in national parks, in community conservation areas and on freehold land across more than half of Namibia.*
6. *The success is based on giving wildlife a real value for the local people who manage and protect it – and bear the cost of living with it.*
7. *Community conservation generated over N$ 147 million in returns for rural communities and facilitated around 4,936 jobs during 2018.*
8. *Community conservation contributed about N$ 884 million in net national income to Namibia's economy in 2018.*
9. *The sustainable use of wildlife and other natural resources is enshrined in Namibia's constitution; natural resources are a part of our national heritage, to be used sustainably for the benefit of present and future generations of Namibians.*

Conservation highlights:

1. *Namibia has healthy populations of black and white rhinos, including the largest free-roaming black rhino population outside parks in the world.*
2. *Namibia's elephant population has grown from an estimated 7,500 animals in 1995 to around 22,000 today – a large percentage occurs outside parks.*

3. *Namibia has healthy lion populations in several national parks, and an expanding lion population outside parks, which has grown in north-western Namibia from an estimated 25 animals in 1995 to around 130 today.*
4. *Namibia has the largest population of free-roaming cheetahs in the world – the vast majority of which live outside parks.*
5. *Namibia has healthy giraffe populations in several national parks and an expanding giraffe population outside parks.*
6. *Namibia has healthy leopard populations in several national parks and leopards occur across much of Namibia's freehold and communal farmland.*
7. *Namibia has a healthy crocodile population with a large percentage occurring outside parks.*
8. *Namibia has translocated more than 10,000 animals of 15 different game species – including rare and valuable species such as black rhino, sable and giraffe – out of parks into communal and freehold areas to boost populations there.*
9. *Namibia has reinstated several species that had become locally extinct in communal and freehold areas.*

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Namibia offers real solutions for wildlife inside and outside parks:

Namibia balances conservation priorities and the needs of rural communities:

In Namibia, most communal land (around 37% of the country) and privately-owned or freehold land (around 43% of the country) is used to generate a living for the land holders. Livestock herding, crop production and game management are the main land uses.

Conservation outside national parks therefore depends on giving wildlife a tangible value so that people keep it on the land – rather than eradicating it in favour of livestock, crops or other land uses.

Keeping wildlife on the land also means living with wildlife – wildlife that can be dangerous and destructive. Disney is not reality – in real life...

*... **lions**, crocodiles and other predators eat livestock and sometimes kill people*
*... **elephants** raid crops and destroy water installations and also sometimes kill people*
... many other wild animals such as hippos, buffaloes and rhinos can also be difficult and dangerous to live with.

- ***Wildlife use is a traditional and integral part of life in rural Africa** – hunting is a part of African culture. This was the same in Europe and America – when people still lived from the land and the wildlife was still there.*
- ***Namibia protects around 17% of its land in national parks** – that's more than most countries.*
- ***Community conservation areas cover about 21% of Namibia** and embrace around 230,000 people.*
- ***Tourism concessions in parks provide important income for neighbouring communities** , promoting conservation.*
- ***Wildlife conservation outside parks must be seen as wildlife management for the benefit of the people** – not wildlife preservation for the benefit of an urban ideal.*
- ***Rural people need the land to survive** – for livestock herding, for crop production and for wildlife management.*
- ***Wildlife management outside parks is an economic activity** – just like farming – otherwise wildlife will be pushed out by land uses that generate better returns from the same land at lower costs.*
- ***Photographic tourism is an ideal use of intact ecosystems with healthy wildlife populations** , but can only be practiced in accessible areas with enough scenic interest and/or high wildlife densities – this leaves large areas without tourism value or income.*
- ***Together, conservation hunting and tourism fund community conservation structures** – including most of the 86 communal conservancies, a community conservation association in a national park (managed like a conservancy) and around 684 community game guards and resource monitors.*
- ***Conservation hunting funds anti-poaching activities** by government agencies, community conservation organisations and private sector initiatives.*

Namibia integrates wildlife management outside parks with other land uses such as livestock herding and crop production

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Namibia's conservation success is based on science and proof!

Namibia has one of the most intensive wildlife monitoring and utilisation control systems in Africa and the world:

Namibia uses a variety of systems to monitor and manage wildlife populations. The systems differ between national parks, community conservation areas and private farmland and are tailored to meet local needs. Management is by no means perfect in all areas or at all times. Yet the general approach of actively using wildlife outside parks for the benefit of rural communities has proven to be very successful, enabling healthy wildlife populations and strengthening local livelihoods. Namibia's dynamic conservation community ensures that environmental concerns are publicly recognised. While a balance between economic development and conservation in rural Africa is often problematic, most stakeholders strive to address issues. Collaboration between government, local communities, support NGOs and the private sector is a key to Namibia's conservation success.

No single approach or system is perfect. The flexibility to adapt to changing needs and circumstances is more important than any one system or approach.

- ***Namibia has excellent knowledge of its wildlife populations*** *through ongoing research and regular, rigorous monitoring activities and systems, including aerial surveys, road counts, foot patrols and remote wildlife tracking using cutting-edge technology.*
- ***The Ministry of Environment and Tourism has clear compliance requirements for wildlife management.***
- ***Stringent monitoring and control systems for all wildlife harvesting*** *facilitate effective management and minimise misuse.*
- ***Offtakes are carried out according to annual quotas based on sustainable harvest rates*** *and are controlled through permits and reporting requirements.*
- ***The effects of offtakes over time are monitored and harvest rates are adapted to keep populations healthy*** *if population changes occur.*
- ***Regular quota revisions for wildlife harvesting*** *are based on monitoring data and scientific guidelines.*
- ***Land use objectives differ between national parks, community conservation areas and private farmland,*** *resulting in varying wildlife densities in different areas.*
- ***Challenges are a part of wildlife management,*** *especially when attempting to balance the needs of large, dangerous wildlife with the needs of poor rural communities.*
- ***Increasing human-wildlife conflict is a result of increasing game numbers and a sign of successful conservation;*** *it is also one of the biggest challenges for wildlife management outside parks.*
- ***Wildlife in open, unfenced systems is free to roam and is susceptible to drought and disease,*** *resulting in natural population fluctuations.*
- ***Continually adapting activities to changing circumstances facilitates sustainability.***
- ***Namibia conforms to CITES and IUCN guidelines for wildlife use,*** *as well as those of the International Convention of Biological Conservation.*
- ***Namibia has several decades of positive experience with sustainable wildlife use*** *– which has led to significant wildlife increases.*

Namibia uses scientific principles and cutting-edge technology to monitor and manage wildlife populations

© Helga Denker

Sustainable wildlife harvesting promotes conservation!

What exactly is sustainable wildlife harvesting?

Sustainable wildlife harvesting means harvesting a limited percentage of wildlife stocks without compromising the health of the overall population, *in order to generate income for local communities and enable wildlife management as a viable land use. When this is legally-entrenched, well-controlled and based on scientific principles and sound knowledge, it is fully sustainable.*
Wildlife harvesting has been a natural factor controlling game populations throughout human evolution, just like the impact of lions and other predators.

Sustainable wildlife harvesting...

- *Is carried out by local land holders.*
- *Creates incentives to keep wildlife on the land.*
- *Keeps natural habitats intact.*
- *Provides alternative income and strengthens rural livelihoods, especially in remote, arid environments.*
- *Enables a mix of land uses including livestock and cropping.*

- *Strengthens resilience against impacts from climate change.*
- *Strengthens resilience against external economic or political influences and reduces dependency on agriculture.*
- *Pays for conservation structures and anti-poaching activities.*
- *Provides meat for rural communities.*
- *Ensures stakeholders have a real interest in conserving wildlife.*
- *Reinforces traditional cultural values related to wildlife.*
- *Safeguards indigenous knowledge about wildlife.*

Sustainable wildlife harvesting includes these activities:

- *Conservation hunting* **(hunting with clear conservation outcomes targeting a very small percentage of the total population).**
- *Meat harvesting* **(using minimum-impact methods and offtake rates well below natural population growth rates).**
- *Live capture and sale* **(moving surplus animals from high density areas to low density areas within their natural range).**

What exactly is conservation hunting?

Conservation hunting consists of harvesting small numbers of indigenous wildlife as part of a personal wilderness experience based on traditional human survival skills. Conservation fishing harvests indigenous fish according to the same principles. These activities have verifiable prerequisites and outcomes (see opposite page) while focussing on wilderness experiences and participation in natural dynamics through regenerative pursuits. They can be combined under the term wildernessing and promote the protection of free-roaming indigenous species in their natural habitat.

The Namibian conservation hunting fraternity adheres to guidelines for ethical hunting, including:

- *Stalking game in natural habitat to ensure a wilderness experience and fair chase.*
- *Ensuring minimum suffering for hunted animals.*
- *Targeting only those animals that can be harvested without negative impacts on the overall population.*
- *Ensuring that all meat and other products of all hunted animals are used.*
- *Hunting predators in an ethical manner only as part of predator management.*

Ethics may be considered a personal value statement and can differ between individuals and cultures. Hunting ethics should be directly linked to conservation outcomes, primarily to promote the protection of free-roaming indigenous wildlife in its natural habitat.

Conservation hunting promotes the protection of free-roaming, indigenous wildlife and its natural habitat

© Helga Denker

CONSERVATION HUNTING HAS THE FOLLOWING VERIFIABLE PREREQUISITES AND OUTCOMES:

1. It is governed by a national legal framework with clear systems of controls and reporting requirements.
2. It meets all CITES and IUCN species conservation criteria.
3. It targets only free-roaming, indigenous species in natural habitats large enough to ensure healthy population dynamics.
4. Wildlife population trends in the greater landscape are closely monitored and offtakes are adapted as needed to ensure the population health of all targeted species.
5. Offtakes are sustainable, based on species-specific, scientifically-accepted annual quotas for the hunted population.
6. It promotes the natural diversity of all indigenous fauna and flora in the hunting area.
7. It safeguards wildlife habitat (the hunting area) against destructive land uses.
8. A major portion of generated income goes back to the land holders and is spent on the conservation and human development needs of the hunting area.
9. It employs local people to carry out conservation activities in the hunting area, including wildlife monitoring and anti-poaching activities.
10. It mitigates human-wildlife conflict amongst local communities if these occur in, or adjacent to, the hunting area.

Through these criteria, conservation hunting creates clear incentives to adopt wildlife management as a land use.

Habitat loss and crime are the biggest killers of wildlife!

WILDLIFE PRESERVATION WITHOUT HABITAT CONSERVATION IS MEANINGLESS!

Land conversion and resultant habitat loss is mostly overlooked by the public, but is the biggest killer of wildlife!

Wildlife needs large areas of intact habitat to ensure healthy populations:

- *Most game needs undisturbed access to water, which it does not have if pressure by people, their livestock or their dogs is too high.*
- *Many species need to be able to roam widely in search of food, especially in areas with highly variable rainfall; fences, roads, settlements and other infrastructure all fragment habitat and inhibit the ability of wildlife to respond to seasonal food availability.*
- *Wild animals need shelter to which they can retreat when chased by natural predators or disturbed by people.*
- *Game needs large enough areas to engage in natural interactions, especially breeding and rearing of young.*
- *Wildlife can coexist with livestock, but is often eradicated by farmers who see it as grazing competition or a threat to infrastructure or safety.*
- *Wildlife is not tolerated in crop fields or gardens; effective zoning of crops into land use mosaics can leave adjacent wildlife habitats intact.*

PEOPLE ONLY MAKE THE EFFORT TO KEEP WILDLIFE HABITATS INTACT IF THEY HAVE A TANGIBLE INCENTIVE TO DO THIS.

POACHING AND UNCONTROLLED EXPLOITATION DECIMATE WILDLIFE!

Poaching and uncontrolled exploitation should never be confused with legal, sustainable wildlife harvesting!

Poaching...

- *Is an economic crime that bypasses the legal economy and provides no local income or benefits.*
- *Is stealing from the rightful owners – the local communities.*
- *Steals valuable wildlife products for purely personal gain – just like cattle theft, shoplifting or film piracy steal from legal industries.*
- *Introduces organised crime into local communities, disrupting social structures and values, and undermining legal livelihoods.*
- *Undermines conservation activities and harms the resource base.*
- *Undermines tourism and other legal wildlife uses.*
- *Has a severe impact on high-value species.*

Uncontrolled exploitation...

- *Places immediate financial gain over sustainability.*
- *Abuses legal loopholes to exploit resources.*
- *Takes advantage of weak control mechanisms.*
- *Relies on weak governance and corruption.*
- *Benefits only a small number of individuals.*
- *Undermines legal livelihoods and sustainable activities.*
- *Undermines conservation activities and harms the resource base.*
- *Undermines tourism and other legal wildlife uses.*
- *Is not sustainable.*

COMMERCIAL POACHING, ESPECIALLY OF RHINOS AND ELEPHANTS, IS A HUGE THREAT TO NAMIBIA'S VALUABLE WILDLIFE AND TO A VARIETY OF INDUSTRIES BASED ON IT.

Greed and misguided emotions undermine effective conservation!

TROPHY BREEDING AND SHOOTING DISCREDITS ALL SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE HARVESTING!

Trophy shooting activities motivated only by financial gain should not be confused with conservation hunting!

These and similar practices make no conservation contributions and are not part of conservation hunting:

- *Canned shooting (shooting animals in small enclosures).*
- *Put-and-take shooting (releasing captured trophy animals for the sole purpose of shooting them).*
- *Breeding lions and other predators for trophy shooting.*
- *Breeding rarities such as black springbok, golden oryx etc. for the trophy trade.*

- *Introducing exotic species such as blesbok, nyala etc. for trophy shooting.*
- *Unethical shooting of animals based only on their trophies (rather than fair chase hunting based on a wilderness experience).*
- *Genetic manipulation of species gene pools to enhance trophy quality.*

GAME USE MUST BE ABLE TO PROVE CONSERVATION OUTCOMES TO BE ACCEPTED AS A VIABLE CONSERVATION ACTIVITY

EMOTIONAL ANTI-HUNTING CAMPAIGNS UNDERMINE CONSERVATION!

Anti-hunting campaigns based on emotional opinions should not derail proven conservation approaches!

In a modern world of inter-connectivity, social media and concerned global citizens, well-meaning but at times misguided international opinion and pressure don't always bring positive change – they also have the ability to influence and change legitimate local activities for the worse. Local communities and environments are often the worst affected.

- ***Calls for a hunting ban in Namibia are based on urban values and opinions, not on rural conditions and needs,** and are often orchestrated by animal-rights organisations and misguided followers.*
- ***A small, economically secure urban elite is challenging legal and highly beneficial activities** in Africa from an idealistic moral standpoint.*
- ***A hunting ban dispossesses and disempowers local decision making** and enforces a foreign moral view upon Africans.*
- ***A hunting ban would have the most negative impacts on the elements that the international public is attempting to support** – wildlife populations and local people outside national parks.*
- ***In-depth understanding of wildlife dynamics, based on scientific principles, should not be dismissed** by emotional, misguided external public opinions.*

NAMIBIA'S WELL-DOCUMENTED, SUCCESSFUL APPROACH TO CONSERVATION SHOULD NOT BE JEOPARDISED BY OUTSIDERS

African wildlife: use it – or lose it!

What would be lost, if wildlife could not be used to generate income for local communities outside parks?

Hunting bans, which could consist either of Namibia stopping the activity of hunting, or of other countries stopping the import of hunting trophies – thereby closing the market – would have detrimental effects for wildlife outside parks, and for people currently benefitting from that wildlife.

- *The loss of income to the national economy is currently not quantified, but is likely to be over a billion Namibia Dollars.*
- *A hunting ban would result in at least N$ 39.6 million of lost annual returns for conservancies if all wildlife harvesting were banned, and would have a direct impact on at least 48 of the 56 conservancies currently generating returns from natural resources.*
- *Loss of conservation hunting income would result in at least 30 conservancies becoming financially unsustainable.*
- *If no immediate alternative income streams could be secured, a large percentage of the currently 684 community game guards and resource monitors employed in conservancies across Namibia would stand to lose their jobs.*
- *The loss of natural resource management structures would have immediate negative effects on wildlife populations and the health of other natural resource stocks.*
- *The loss of community game guards would significantly reduce Namibia's ability to combat poaching, especially of free-roaming rhino and elephant.*
- *Discontinuing regular wildlife monitoring and annual game counts would seriously undermine effective wildlife management.*
- *The loss of natural resource returns for local communities would result in an immediate reduction in people's tolerance of problematic wildlife such as elephants, lions and other predators.*
- *Reduced tolerance of wildlife would lead to an increase in retaliatory killing of problematic animals.*
- *A reduced sense of ownership over wildlife would lead to increased bush-meat poaching as well as poaching of high-value species.*
- *Across much of the currently 169,756 square kilometres of community conservation area, wildlife would no longer be considered a land-use priority and would be displaced by other uses such as livestock.*

- *On a large percentage of freehold farms with limited or no tourism potential, wildlife would also be displaced.*

MOST LARGER WILDLIFE SPECIES WOULD BE DISPLACED FROM MUCH OF NAMIBIA IF THEY COULD NOT BE USED TO GENERATE INCOME

Using wildlife ensures its value for land holders and KEEPS IT ON THE LAND!

The economic value of wildlife creates the incentive for land holders to include wildlife as a land use. If wildlife is not used, but preserved only for its own sake, it has little place outside parks, because land outside parks is used to generate rural livelihoods and contribute to the national economy.

- *Eat game meat to keep wildlife on the land – eat beef, and put more cattle on the land.*
- *Harvesting sustainable numbers of wildlife keeps overall populations healthy and avoids over-stocking.*
- *Conservation hunting promotes wildlife conservation and habitat protection.*
- *Go wildernessing to truly experience Africa's natural splendour and traditional human survival skills.*

THE LEGAL USE OF WILDLIFE ENABLES LAND HOLDERS TO SEE IT AS PART OF THEIR LIVELIHOOD, ENSURING HEALTHY POPULATIONS

The Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations (NACSO)
embraces a variety of NGOs and individual members, who provide a range of technical and funding support to community conservation. Three NACSO working groups, namely the **Natural Resources Working Group** (NRWG), the **Business, Enterprises and Livelihoods Working Group** (BELWG) and the **Institutional Development Working Group** (IDWG), facilitate coordinated service provision to rural communities.

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A publication of
NACSO Natural Resources Working Group
www.nacso.org.na

Don't confuse wildlife use with wildlife loss!

If predators merely [illegible] property without generating benefits, they will be eradicated.

Further Information Resources:
Community conservation in Namibia: **www.nacso.org.na**
(especially the annual Community Conservation Report)
State protected areas in Namibia: **www.met.gov.na**
International wildlife trade regulations: **www.cites.org**
International biodiversity conservation: **www.iucn.org**

Form 3-200-20

MAR 23 PM 3:09

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

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

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
White	Phillip	Troy	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
West Yellowstone	Montana	59758	Gallatin	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)
(b) (6)

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f.Country
West Yellowstone	Montana	59758	Gallatin	USA

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.

(b) (6)

Signature of app[illegible] amped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 03/11/2021

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.

Phillip Troy White (b) (6) West Yellowstone, MT 59758

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

Phillip Troy White (b) (6)

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 Pardus, Leopard

b. Sex (if known). male

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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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:

Zambia, S115218.9. E0324602.7, Chifunda Game Management Area, Lusaka

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

19 November 2020

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

Muchinga Adventures Ltd

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]:

Zambia

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). Zambian certificate follows

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:	Muchinga Adventures Ltd
Address:	Po Box 390003 Lumumba Road
City:	Lusaka
State/Province:	Zambia
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?

Leopard population status is healthy and growing.

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?

The funds paid for the leopard that was hunted is used for community development of a school and educate community members on reducing wildlife human conflict to help show real benefits to the community so they don't poach. It is also used to help fund the anti poaching scheme running in the area

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?

Muchinga Adventures Ltd use hunting revenue to fund village sweeps, intelligence gathering and an anti poaching incentives program for both the area hunted and surrounding region and national park. This has been successful in removing illegal firearms and snares from circulation. Funds have also been spen

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 two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) _____ Date: 03/11/2021

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).

NPW FORM 12

ORIGINAL

S/No. 0002389

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

The Zambia Wildlife Act

(No. 14 of 2015)

(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007

(Regulation 7(5))

RECORD OF GAME AND/OR PROTECTED ANIMALS KILLED OR WOUNDED

e of Professional Hunter: John du Plooy NRC/Passport No. 281692/74/1

ential Address: Makeni Lusaka

: of Safari Company on behalf of which the Professional Hunter is submitting this return: Muchinga Adventures

AILS OF CLIENT

ne of client: Troy Phillip White NRC/Passport No: (b) (6)

/Mobile No. Nationality: U.S.A

Address Residential Address U.S.A

e of Licence: G.M.A Licence No.: 0007145

Date of Issue: 29/10/2020 Place of Issue Chilanga

Na. of Hunting Block where hunting was conducted: Chifunda

Hunting period From 06/11/2020 To 27/11/2020

Date Killed or wounded	Species	Sex	Number killed	Number Wounded	GPS Location	Trophy for export Yes	Trophy for export No	Foreign currency value charged to client
16/11/2020	Harlebeest	M	01	—	S115741.5E0321447.0			
19/11/2020	Leopard	M	01	—	S115218.9E0324602.7			
21/11/2020	Warthog	M	01	—	S120530.7E0322610.1			

DETAILS OF TROPHY MEASUREMENTS

Species	Length of Skin	Length of Tusk	Average length of horn	Length of Skull
Harlebeest			17"	
Leopard	114 cm			
Warthog		10"		

Certification by -

(a) Client

I certify that the animals listed on this return were hunted or wounded by me during the period stated and that the total amount of foreign currency stated and paid by me to the safari company is the full amount I was charged.

(b) Professional Hunter

I certify that the animals listed in this return were actually hunted by the client in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Safari Hunting Licence a[illegible]ncy stated above is the full amount paid by the client for the hunt.

Date 23/11/2020 Signature of Clien (b) (6)

Date 23/11/2020 Signature of Professional Hunter

Date 23/11/2020 Name of Wildlife Police Officer [illegible]

Employment No. of W.P.O. 2400428

Signature of W.P.O.

Notes: Original copy to Committee ** Duplicate to Safari Company ** Triplicate to Commercial ** Quadruplicate to be retained in the book

Original

NPW FORM 2

0006485

S/No.....

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
Zambia Wildlife Act, 2015
(No. 14 of 2015)

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE
(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007
(Regulations 3 (2))

HUNTING LICENCE - NON RESIDENT

Station of Issue..... Chilanga Date of Issue..... 22/10/2020

DETAILS OF LICENSEE

Full Name..... Troy Phillip White NRC No./Passport No..... (b) (6)

Nationality..... U.S.A Age.....

Tel/Mobile No..... E-mail.....

Full Name of Safari Company: Muchinga Adv

Certificate of Incorporation No..... Date of Incorporation.....

Postal Address..... Box 390003 Lot Residential Address..... U.S.A

Firearm Licence/Tourist Firearm Import No..... 4688 Calibre of Firearm..... .375

Type of Hunt..... Classical

Any other relevant information, which may be considered in support of this application (e.g. previous hunting licences held or previous hunting experience.

The above named Safari Hunting Outfitter and its bona fide Clients are authorised by this licence under the guidance of the Professional Hunter to hunt the following Game and/or protected animals within the Game Management Area or hunting block specified hereunder and for the specified period and upon payment of the fees specified below:

Species of Animals	Number	Sex	Hunting Area	Hunting Period	*Fees - The Kwacha equivalent of US$*
leopard	1ST	M	Chifunda	2020	2650

Total Animals fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of US$ 2650

Concession Fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of US$ -

Grand Total the kwacha equivalent of US$ 2650

Official Stamp

Chairperson of the Committee

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE
22 OCT 2020
COMMERCIAL OFFICE
PRIVATE BAG 1, CHILANGA

*Note: Original copy to Licensee ***Duplicate to Accounts***Triplicate to Commercial*** Quadruplicate to be retained in the book*

Serial No. 555555

NPW FORM 5B

S/No.: .....

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE ACT
(ACT NO. 14 OF 2015)

0007145

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE
(LICENCES AND FEES) REGULATION, 2007

Appendix 2 Second Schedule(3)
PERMIT TO HUNT IN A GAME MANAGEMENT AREA 29/10/2020

Station of issue..... Chilanga ..... Date of Issue (b) (6)

DETAILS OF PERMIT HOLDER

Full name: Troy Phillip White ..... NRC/Passport (b) (6)

Tel/Mobile No.:..... E-mail address.....

Postal Address: Box 390003 Lsk ..... Residential Address: USA

DETAILS OF FIREARMS

Firearm Licence No(s) 1.: 4688 ..... 2. ..... 3.....

Calibre(s) ..... 375 ..... 3.....

DETAILS OF LICENCES, HUNTING AREA & HUNTING TYPE

Resident/Non Resident Hunting Licence No. .....

Bird Hunting Licence No. 00054464 00054464

Hunting Type.....

is hereby authorised to hunt in Musalangu ..... Game Management Area,

Chifunda ..... Hunting block for ..... days from 6/11/2020

to 27/11/2020 ..... (Dates inclusive)

Amount Paid $150 ..... GRZ Receipt No.....

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE
29 OCT 2020
COMMERCIAL OFFICE
PRIVATE BAG 1, CHILANGA, ZAMBIA

Official Stamp

Chairperson of the Committee

Note: Original copy to ... copy to Accounts - Triplicate to Commercial - Quadruplicate to be retained in the Book

LEOPARD AND LION SIGHTING FORM

GMA/Open Area: EAST MSATANGA Hunting Block: SITHUNDA Name of recorder: SAKALA FRACKSON

Sighting #	Date (dd/mm/yy)	Time	Pride Size and Structure						Pride Identity	GPS Location (in decimal degrees)		Activity	Photos (Y/N)
			# Cubs	# AM	# AF	# SAM	# SAF	Total #		Latitude	Longitude		
Lion	7/11/20	11:30			1		1	2		1200 24.0	32 2433.3	Sleep	Ok
Lion	8/11/20	11:10			1			1		115600.8	323732.1	Sleep	"
Leopard	9/11/20	18:00		1	1			2		120135.5	323312.6	bite	"
Leopard	10/11/20	17:15		1				1		110846.2	321709.1	bite	"
Leopard	10/11/20	6:25		1				1		114651.0	323139.5	bite	"
Leopard	11/11/20	5:45		1	1			2		115734.7	324007.1	bite	"
Leopard	11/11/20	9:00			1			1		114750.6	323031.7	tracks	"
Leopard	11/11/20	7:20		1				1		115600.2	323736.1	bite	"
Leopard	13/11/20	6:15			1			1		113233.3	322557.6	bite	"
Leopard	13/11/20	6:00		1				1		120846.2	321709.1	bite	"
Leopard	15/11/20	5:30			1			1		114651.0	323129.7	bite	"

Clear pictures of lions indicating whisker spot patterns would help in identifying individual lions. Leopards are identified from spot patterns, full body photos of both sides would suffice

AM = Male; AF = Female; SAM = Sub Adult Male; SAF = Sub Adult Female

A sub adult lion is aged between 2 and 3 years. A lion below 2 years old is classed as a cub

Notes

Age estimate in the field: Mane characteristics, nose pigmentation, skin coloration, leg markings, whiskers, colour and wear of teeth (in the lab).

Activities: These may include; resting, feeding/on a kill, walking, hunting/chasing etc. You also indicate bait under activity if it was captured on a camera trap

Pride Identity: Identity code can be any name given to a particular pride or coalition of males.

LEOPARD AND LION SIGHTING FORM

GMA/Open Area: EAST MSALA 2014 Hunting Block: CHIPUNDA Name of recorder: SAKALA FRACKSON

Sighting #	Date (dd/mm/yy)	Time	Pride Size and Structure						Pride Identity	GPS Location (in decimal degrees)		Activity	Photos (Y/N)
			# Cubs	# AM	# AF	# SAM	# SAF	Total #		Latitude	Longitude		
Leopard	18/11/20	17:20		1				1		1152189	3246027	bite	no
Leopard	18/11/20	17:18	1	1				2		114717.5	3241495	Tracks	NIL
Lion	20/11/20	08:05	1	4				5		120342.1	3220513	Tracks	NIL
Leopard	20/11/20	5:58		1				1		120340.1	3220503	Tracks	no
Lion	20/11/20	15:10		1				1		115712.1	3224503	Sleep	NIL

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PO Box 390003
Lumumba Rd
Lusaka
Zambia

Tel: +260 977 774815
jcrserviceszambia@gmail.com

14 December 2020

Director
Department of National Parks and Wildlife
P/Bag 1
Chilanga
Zambia

Dear Sir

RE: T.P. WHITE - CHIFUNDA GMA 2020 LEOPARD DATA AND SAMPLE SUBMISSION TO D.N.P.W. RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

The leopard hunt return forms for the above named client regarding his trophy leopard taken in Chifunda GMA on 19th November 2020, and the leopard sighting forms during the safari are being submitted to the Research Department of National Parks and Wildlife. This includes all photographs of the trophy as per requirements and trail camera photographs. The leopard skin and skull has also been presented for inspection and for samples to be taken by DNPW.

If there are any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly

Laura du Plooy
Director

Documents, samples and data for T.P. White leopard Chifunda GMA 2020 received by the Research Department of National Parks and Wildlife by:

Mathews Mvula (b) (6) 16/12/20

Name **Signature** **Date**

LEOPARD AND LION HUNT RETURN FORM

(Each animal hunted should be accompanied by a separate data sheet and all measurements should be in metric units)

Name of Professional Hunter: John du Plooy | Monitoring Scout: Sakala Jackson Rank: C/Scout

DETAILS OF CLIENT

Name of client: Troy Phillip White | Nationality: U.S.A

Country of Residence: U.S.A

Address:

GMA permit No: 0007145 | Non Resident Hunting Licence No: 0006485

DETAILS OF HUNT AND TROPHY MEASUREMENTS

Name of GMA: | Hunting period

Name of Hunting Block: Chifunda | From (Date): 06/11/2020 | To (Date): 27/11/2020

Date Killed or wounded	Species	Killed or Wounded	Sex (Tick)		GPS Location (in decimal degrees - hddd.ddddd°)	
					Latitude	Longitude
19/11/2020	Leopard	Killed	Female	Male ✓	S.115218.9	E0324602.7

Date measured (DD/MM/YY)	Total length (Nose to tip of tail - cm)	Tail length (cm)	Shoulder height (Shoulder to base of paw in cm)	Skull length (cm)	Skull width (cm)
19/11/2020	214 cm	80 cm	75 cm	24.2cm	14.6cm

PHOTOS & SAMPLES (tick in space provided for photos & samples taken)

1. Whole body from the side*	✓	7. Teeth before cleaning (front & side)*	✓✓	12. Ridges on back of Lower canines	✓
2. Mane from the top*		8. Teeth after cleaning (front & side)	✓✓	13. Tissue samples taken	✓
3. Face & head from the top*	✓	9. Lower Jaw from side	✓	14. Premolar extracted	
4. Face & Chest*	✓	10. Ridges on back of Upper Canines	✓		
5. Nose*	✓	11. Whisker spots (Right & Left)	✓✓		

*These photos should be taken at kill site before skinning and in as good of light as possible. Teeth and nose should be blood and dirt free to provide.

DATA RECEIVED BY: Mathews Mwila DATE: 16/12/20 SIGNATURE: (b) (6)

Form 3-200-20

MAR 23 PM 3:09

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

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

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
White	Phillip	Troy	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
West Yellowstone	Montana	59758	Gallatin	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)
(b) (6)

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f.Country
West Yellowstone	Montana	59758	Gallatin	USA

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.

(b) (6)

Signature of app[illegible] amped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 03/11/2021

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.

   Phillip Troy White (b) (6) West Yellowstone, MT 59758

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

   Phillip Troy White (b) (6)

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 Pardus, Leopard

b. Sex (if known). male

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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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:

Zambia, S115218.9. E0324602.7, Chifunda Game Management Area, Lusaka

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

19 November 2020

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

Muchinga Adventures Ltd

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]:

Zambia

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). Zambian certificate follows

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:	Muchinga Adventures Ltd
Address:	Po Box 390003 Lumumba Road
City:	Lusaka
State/Province:	Zambia
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?

Leopard population status is healthy and growing.

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?

The funds paid for the leopard that was hunted is used for community development of a school and educate community members on reducing wildlife human conflict to help show real benefits to the community so they don't poach. It is also used to help fund the anti poaching scheme running in the area

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?

Muchinga Adventures Ltd use hunting revenue to fund village sweeps, intelligence gathering and an anti poaching incentives program for both the area hunted and surrounding region and national park. This has been successful in removing illegal firearms and snares from circulation. Funds have also been spen

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 two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) _____ Date: 03/11/2021

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).

NPW FORM 12

ORIGINAL

S/No. 0002389

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

The Zambia Wildlife Act

(No. 14 of 2015)

(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007

(Regulation 7(5))

RECORD OF GAME AND/OR PROTECTED ANIMALS KILLED OR WOUNDED

e of Professional Hunter: John du Plooy NRC/Passport No. 281692/74/1

ential Address: Makeni Lusaka

: of Safari Company on behalf of which the Professional Hunter is submitting this return: Muchinga Adventures

AILS OF CLIENT

ae of client: Troy Phillip White NRC/Passport No: (b) (6)

/Mobile No. Nationality: U.S.A

Address Residential Address U.S.A

e of Licence: G.M.A Licence No.: 0007145

ate of Issue: 29/10/2020 Place of Issue Chilanga

Na. of Hunting Block where hunting was conducted: Chifunda

Hunting period From 06/11/2020 To 27/11/2020

Date Killed or wounded	Species	Sex	Number killed	Number Wounded	GPS Location	Trophy for export Yes	Trophy for export No	Foreign currency value charged to client
16/11/2020	Harlebeest	M	01	—	5117741.56 0321447.0			
19/11/2020	Leopard	M	01	—	5115218.96 0324602.7			
21/11/2020	Warthog	M	01	—	5120530.76 0322610.1			

DETAILS OF TROPHY MEASUREMENTS

Species	Length of Skin	Length of Tusk	Average length of horn	Length of Skull
Harlebeest			17"	
Leopard	114 cm			
Warthog		10"		

Certification by -

(a) Client

I certify that the animals listed on this return were hunted or wounded by me during the period stated and that the total amount of foreign currency stated and paid by me to the safari company is the full amount I was charged.

(b) Professional Hunter

I certify that the animals listed in this return were actually hunted by the client in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Safari Hunting Licence a[redacted]ncy stated above is the full amount paid by the client for the hunt.

Date 23/11/2020 Signature of Clien[redacted]

Date 23/11/2020 Signature of Professional Hunter

Date 23/11/2020 Name of Wildlife Police Officer

Employment No. of W.P.O. 2400428

Signature of W.P.O.

Notes: Original copy to Committee ** Duplicate to Safari Company ** Triplicate to Commercial ** Quadruplicate to be retained in the book

Original

NPW FORM 2

0006485

S/No.....

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
Zambia Wildlife Act, 2015
(No. 14 of 2015)

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE
(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007
(Regulations 3 (2))

HUNTING LICENCE - NON RESIDENT

Station of Issue..... Chilanga Date of Issue..... 22/10/2020

DETAILS OF LICENSEE

Full Name..... Troy Phillip White NRC No./Passport No..... (b) (6)

Nationality..... U.S.A Age.....

Tel/Mobile No..... E-mail.....

Full Name of Safari Company: Muchinga Adv

Certificate of Incorporation No..... Date of Incorporation.....

Postal Address..... Box 390003 Lot Residential Address..... U.S.A

Firearm Licence/Tourist Firearm Import No..... 4688 Calibre of Firearm..... .375

Type of Hunt..... Classical

Any other relevant information, which may be considered in support of this application (e.g. previous hunting licences held or previous hunting experience.

The above named Safari Hunting Outfitter and its bona fide Clients are authorised by this licence under the guidance of the Professional Hunter to hunt the following Game and/or protected animals within the Game Management Area or hunting block specified hereunder and for the specified period and upon payment of the fees specified below:

Species of Animals	Number	Sex	Hunting Area	Hunting Period	*Fees - The Kwacha equivalent of US$*
leopard	1ST	M	Chifunte	2020	2650

Total Animals fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of US$ 2650

Concession Fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of US$ -

Grand Total the kwacha equivalent of US$ 2650

Official Stamp

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE
22 OCT 2020
COMMERCIAL OFFICE
PRIVATE BAG 1, CHILANGA

Chairperson of the Committee

*Note: Original copy to Licensee ***Duplicate to Accounts***Triplicate to Commercial*** Quadruplicate to be retained in the book*

Serial No. 555555

NPW FORM 5B

S/No.: .....

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE ACT
(ACT NO. 14 OF 2015)

0007145

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE
(LICENCES AND FEES) REGULATION, 2007

Appendix 2 Second Schedule(3)

PERMIT TO HUNT IN A GAME MANAGEMENT AREA 29/10/2020

Station of issue..... Chilanga ..... Date of Issue (b) (6)

DETAILS OF PERMIT HOLDER

Full name: Troy Phillip White ..... NRC/Passport (b) (6)

Tel/Mobile No.:..... E-mail address.....

Postal Address: Box 390003 Lsk ..... Residential Address: USA

DETAILS OF FIREARMS

Firearm Licence No(s) 1.: 4688 ..... 2. ..... 3.....

Calibre(s) ..... 375 ..... 3.....

DETAILS OF LICENCES, HUNTING AREA & HUNTING TYPE

Resident/Non Resident Hunting Licence No.....

Bird Hunting Licence No. 00054621 00054644

Hunting Type.....

is hereby authorised to hunt in Musalangu ..... Game Management Area,

Chifunda ..... Hunting block for ..... days from 6/11/2020

to 27/11/2020 ..... (Dates inclusive)

Amount Paid #150 ..... GRZ Receipt No.....

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
29 OCT 2020
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Leopard	18/11/20	17:20		1				1		1152189	3246027	bite	no
Leopard	18/11/20	17:18	1	1				2		114717.5	3241495	Tracks	NIL
Lion	20/11/20	08:05	1	4				5		120342.1	3220513	Tracks	NIL
Leopard	20/11/20	5:58		1				1		120340.1	3220503	Tracks	no
Lion	20/11/20	15:10		1				1		115712.1	3224503	Sleep	NIL

Clear pictures of lions indicating whisker spot patterns would help in identifying individual lions. Leopards are identified from spot patterns, full body photos of both sides would suffice

AM = Male; AF = Female; SAM = Sub Adult Male; SAF = Sub Adult Female

A sub adult lion is aged between 2 and 3 years. A lion below 2 years old is classed as a cub

Notes

Age estimate in the field : Mane characteristics, nose pigmentation, skin coloration, leg markings, whiskers, colour and wear of teeth (in the lab).

Activities : These may include; resting, feeding/on a kill, walking, hunting/chasing etc. You also indicate bait under activity if it was captured on a camera trap

Pride Identity : Identity code can be any name given to a particular pride or coalition of males.

PO Box 390003
Lumumba Rd
Lusaka
Zambia

Tel: +260 977 774815
jcrserviceszambia@gmail.com

14 December 2020

Director
Department of National Parks and Wildlife
P/Bag 1
Chilanga
Zambia

Dear Sir

RE: T.P. WHITE - CHIFUNDA GMA 2020 LEOPARD DATA AND SAMPLE SUBMISSION TO D.N.P.W. RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

The leopard hunt return forms for the above named client regarding his trophy leopard taken in Chifunda GMA on 19th November 2020, and the leopard sighting forms during the safari are being submitted to the Research Department of National Parks and Wildlife. This includes all photographs of the trophy as per requirements and trail camera photographs. The leopard skin and skull has also been presented for inspection and for samples to be taken by DNPW.

If there are any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly

Laura du Plooy
Director

Documents, samples and data for T.P. White leopard Chifunda GMA 2020 received by the Research Department of National Parks and Wildlife by:

Mathews Mvula (b) (6) 16/12/20

Name **Signature** **Date**

LEOPARD AND LION HUNT RETURN FORM

(Each animal hunted should be accompanied by a separate data sheet and all measurements should be in metric units)

Name of Professional Hunter: John du Ploog		Monitoring Scout: Sakala Jackson	Rank: CIS Scout

DETAILS OF CLIENT

Name of client: Troy Phillip White	Nationality: U.S.A
Country of Residence: U.S.A	
Address:	
GMA permit No: 0007145	Non Resident Hunting Licence No: 0006485

DETAILS OF HUNT AND TROPHY MEASUREMENTS

Name of GMA:		Hunting period	
Name of Hunting Block: Chifunda		From (Date): 06/11/2020	To (Date): 27/11/2020

Date Killed or wounded	Species	Killed or Wounded	Sex (Tick)		GPS Location (in decimal degrees - hddd.ddddd°)	
					Latitude	Longitude
19/11/2020	Leopard	Killed	Female	Male ✓	S.115218.9	E0324602.7

Date measured (DD/MM/YY)	Total length (Nose to tip of tail - cm)	Tail length (cm)	Shoulder height (Shoulder to base of paw in cm)	Skull length (cm)	Skull width (cm)
19/11/2020	214 cm	80 cm	75 cm	24.2 cm	14.6 cm

PHOTOS & SAMPLES (tick in space provided for photos & samples taken)

1. Whole body from the side*	✓	7. Teeth before cleaning (front & side)*	✓✓	12. Ridges on back of Lower canines	✓
2. Mane from the top*		8. Teeth after cleaning (front & side)	✓✓	13. Tissue samples taken	✓
3. Face & head from the top*	✓	9. Lower Jaw from side	✓	14. Premolar extracted	
4. Face & Chest*	✓	10. Ridges on back of Upper Canines	✓		
5. Nose*	✓	11. Whisker spots (Right & Left)	✓✓		

*These photos should be taken at kill site before skinning and in as good of light as possible. Teeth and nose should be blood and dirt free to provide.

DATA RECEIVED BY: Mathews Mwala DATE: 16/12/20 SIGNATURE: [redacted] (g) (a)

MAR 23 PM 3:08

3/16/2021

To Whom it May Concern,

My Leopard was shipped from Namibia to The Republic of South Africa and then to San Francisco. When the shipment arrived in San Francisco one of the documents at the Namibia/RSA boarder did not get stamped. Because of the incorrect stamping the USFWLS has decided that the Leopard is to be reexported to the country of origin. The Leopard is now being shipped back to Namibia, and I am required to get a new CITIES permit to import the Leopard again. Enclosed you will find a copy of the original CITIES permit, a new application, the Namibian Leopard tag and hunt information, and a check for $100.

Thank you,

Kevin Chestnut

(b) (6)

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
20US48342D/9

2. Valid
05/13/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
KEVIN J. CHESTNUT
(b) (6)
MOSES LAKE, WA 98837
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
WC BOSHOFF JR.
ONDURI SAFARIS
P.O. BOX 270
OUTJO
NAMIBIA

WC BOSHOFF JR

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 2019 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

U.S. CITES Management Authority

05/14/2020
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 jewerly, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin NAMIBIA
B. Common Name [redacted] Scientific Name [redacted]	9. [redacted]	10. [redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [redacted] 12. Country of Origin [redacted]
C. Common Name [redacted] Scientific Name [redacted]	9. [redacted]	10. [redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [redacted] 12. Country of Origin [redacted]
D. Common Name [redacted] Scientific Name [redacted]	9. [redacted]	10. [redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [redacted] 12. Country of Origin [redacted]
E. Common Name [redacted] Scientific Name [redacted]	9. [redacted]	10. [redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [redacted] 12. Country of Origin [redacted]

Form 3-200-19

MAR 23 PM 3:08

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
CHESTNUT	KEVIN	J.	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
MOSES LAKE	WASHINGTON	98837	GRANT	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)
NA

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6)

continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

N/A

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

KEVIN CHESTNUT

(b) (6)

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.

NA

4. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: NA (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

NA

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

NA

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

NA

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

   d. 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:

ONDURI
PO BOX 270
OUTJO NAMIBIA

FARM# ONDURI #233

COORDINATES S19.622661 E015.608831

   e. Date wildlife was hunted:

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

ONDURI SAFARIS
WC Boshoff JR.

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

ONDURI
PO BOX 270
OUTJO NAMIBIA

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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: WC Boshoff JR
Business Name: ONDURI SAFARIS
Address: PO BOX 270
Address:
City: OUTJO
State/Province: NAMIBIA
Country, Postal Code: +264 67312125

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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.

NO

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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar ye

Taxidermist/Broker's sig (b) (6) Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signatur [redacted] Date: 3/16/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

I hereby acknowledge that I have read and understand the predator trophy hunting permit conditions:

Signatures:

Trophy Hunter: (b) (6) Date: 14 6 2019

Trophy Hunting Guide: Date: 14 6 2019

Trophy Hunting Operator: Date: 14 6 2019

Permit Number: 127282

For official use: MET date stamp.



(Regulation 114C (6))

DEADLINE

This Record Sheet must be completed in full and sent by electronic means to the permit office's dedicated e-mail (predator.hunted@met.gov.na) within 1 week after the hunting permit expired.

Please save the document using the following format: Species_ HUNTING QUOTA TAG Number_ Hunting Permit Number_ Date of record sheet submission (DD/MM/YYYY).

SPECIES HUNTED	Leopard.	TAG NUMBER	NAPP 03/250 2019
HUNT PERMIT NUMBER	187282.	CLIENT NAME	K J. Chestnut
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER	WC Bothoff Jnr	HUNTING OUTFITTER	Orchuri H/S
PLACE OF HUNT	Orchuri	CONCESSION HOLDER/LANDOWNER	S.B. Bothoff
HUNT START DATE (DD/MM/YYYY)	2.6.2019.	HUNT FINISH DATE (DD/MM/YYYY)	16.6.2019.

1. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL? (tick appropriate box): YES ✓ | NO

IF NO, WHY NOT?

---

2. HUNTING METHOD (tick appropriate box): I) BAIT AND BLIND ✓ II) ON FOOT

3. PRE-BAITING: YES ✓ | NO

4. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED DURING HUNT (including pre-baiting if applicable): 4.

5. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED ON BY PREDATOR (including pre-baiting if applicable): 4

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS (including pre-baiting if applicable):
The total number of nights that all bait sites were open (if 6 bait sites were open for 1 night = 6 bait nights) 10.

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USED (including pre-baiting if applicable):
The total number of times that bait sites were 'freshened' with new bait 12.

8.

SEX & AGE OF PREDATOR FEEDING ON BAITS DURING HUNT:	NUMBER:	EVIDENCE (SIGHTING, TRACKS, TRAIL CAMERA):
Adult male	2	Camera & tracks.
Adult female	2	camera & track.
Subadult male	2	tracks.
Subadult female	2	camera.
Juvenile		
Unknown		

9. NUMBER OF PREDATOR SEEN MORE THAN 1 KM AWAY FROM BAITS:

10. DATE TROPHY TAKEN (DD/MM/YYYY): 14.6.2019

11. GPS LOCATION OF HUNT (In decimal degrees for example; 15.21478 and -19.9591, one number per box):

S19.62641° E015.60831°

12. CONDITION OF PREDATOR (tick all appropriate boxes):

i) HEALTHY ☑ ii) UNHEALTHY ☐ iii) FULL STOMACH ☑ iv) MEDIUM STOMACH ☐ v) EMPTY STOMACH ☐

MEASUREMENTS:

13. BODY LENGTH (CM): 216

14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM): 67

15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM): 60

16. SKULL LENGTH (CM): 25.5

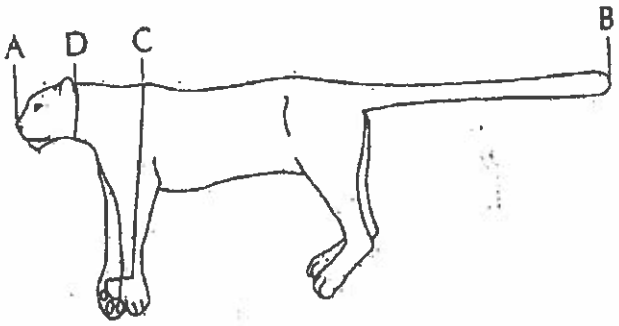
17. SKULL WIDTH (CM): ~~15~~ 15.8

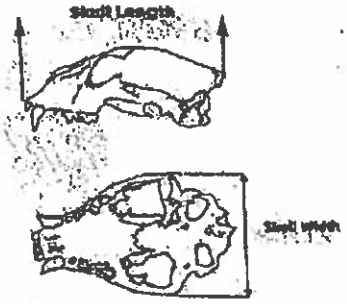
18. WEIGHT (KG) 70.50

MEASUREMENTS & PHOTOGRAPHS

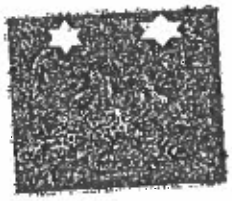
Measurements to be taken:

1. Body length (cm, tip of nose to tip of tail; Measurement A–B)
2. Shoulder height (cm, tip of scapula to back of plantar pad; Measurement C)
3. Neck circumference (cm, immediately behind the ear; Measurement D)
4. Skull length (mm, greatest length of skull, measured as a straight line between pegs)
5. Skull width (mm, greatest width of skull, measured across zygomatic arches)

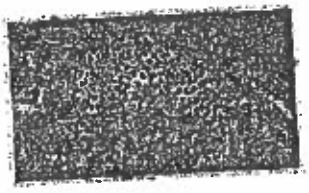




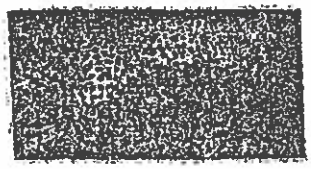
Photographs required before the trophy is skinned:



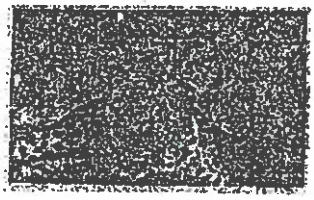
1. Side view showing the entire body with the hunter positioned directly behind for scale, and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



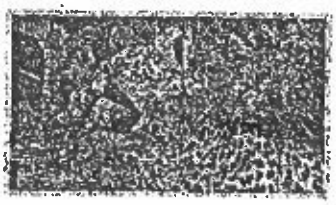
2. The predator lying on its right showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



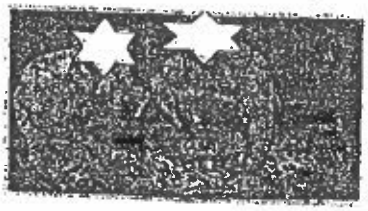
3. The predator lying on its left showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



4. Close up of the nose clearly showing the nose, eyes, and mount and a visible predator hunting quota tag number.



5. Frontal view of the teeth showing coloration and wear on the canines and incisors and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

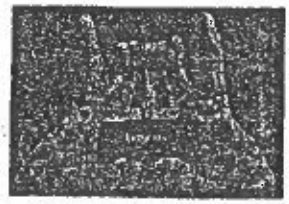


6. Hindquarters clearly showing the scrotum and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

Photographs required from the cleaned skull:



7. Lower jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.



8. Upper jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.

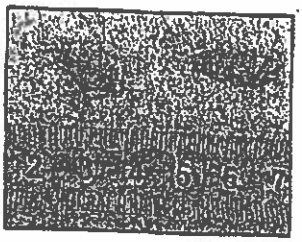


9: Side view of the lower jaw (either side) showing the canine and wear on the cusps of molars and premolars.



10. Wide shot of all the teeth showing wear, broken teeth, and teeth coloration.

Skin and Fur Sample - Collection Guidelines;



1. Cut off a 3 by 3 cm^3 square piece of fur with skin from the underneath (belly) of the leopard, as shown in the photograph, to avoid any damage to the trophy skin.
2. Write the following information onto an envelope:
    a. Species e.g. leopard
    b. Professional Hunter Full Name
    c. Farm Name
    d. MET TAG Number
    e. GPS Coordinates of hunt (in decimal degrees for example; 15.21478 and -19.9591)
3. Place the sample into the envelope.
4. Put a handful of rice or salt into the envelope with the sample.
5. Seal the envelope.
6. Store the envelope in a cool and dry place.
7. The envelope must be submitted to MET PERMIT OFFICE within a period of 2 months from the hunt date.
8. Tick the box below to confirm that a skin and fur sample has been collected from the leopard for submission:

YES ✓	NO

SIGNATURE OF (Type in full name into the box):

Trophy hunte(b) (6) [redacted] Date: 14.6.2019

Trophy hunting Guide: [redacted] Date: 14.6.2019

Trophy hunting Operator: [redacted] Date: 14.6.2019

The following certificate must be completed immediately after each animal that has been hunted (please print)

Date	Species	LH*	RH*	LB*	RB*	Total	RW*	Age	Male/ Female	Farm		Signatures		
										Name	No	Farm owner	Hunter	Professional hunter / Master hunting guide / Hunting guide
14/2	Leopard	25.5		15.8					M	Orchurn	233	[redacted] (b) (6)	[redacted]	[redacted]
	We hereby individually and collectively declare that the predator recorded and photographed was hunted, shot and killed by us in full accordance with all the predator trophy hunting permit conditions. [redacted] (b) (6)													

*L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward

No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.

This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting.

Only guide(s) as specified on the permit may conduct the hunt.

MAR 23 PM 3:08

3/16/2021

To Whom it May Concern,

My Leopard was shipped from Namibia to The Republic of South Africa and then to San Francisco. When the shipment arrived in San Francisco one of the documents at the Namibia/RSA boarder did not get stamped. Because of the incorrect stamping the USFWLS has decided that the Leopard is to be reexported to the country of origin. The Leopard is now being shipped back to Namibia, and I am required to get a new CITIES permit to import the Leopard again. Enclosed you will find a copy of the original CITIES permit, a new application, the Namibian Leopard tag and hunt information, and a check for $100.

Thank you,

Kevin Chestnut

(b) (6)

FORM 3-200-A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
20US48342D/9

2. Valid
05/13/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
KEVIN J. CHESTNUT
(b) (6)
MOSES LAKE, WA 98837
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
WC BOSHOFF JR.
ONDURI SAFARIS
P.O. BOX 270
OUTJO
NAMIBIA

WP 4

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 2019 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

U.S. CITES Management Authority

05/14/2020
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 jewerly, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin NAMIBIA
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

Form 3-200-19

MAR 23 PM 3:08

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
CHESTNUT	KEVIN	J.	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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		ode	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
MOSES LAKE	WASHINGTON	98837	GRANT	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)
NA

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f Country
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6)

continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

N/A

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

KEVIN CHESTNUT

(b) (6)

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.

NA

4. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: NA (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

NA

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

NA

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

NA

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

   d. 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:

ONDURI
PO BOX 270
OUTJO NAMIBIA

FARM# ONDURI #233

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: COORDINATES S19.622661 E015.608831

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

ONDURI SAFARIS
WC Boshoff JR.

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

ONDURI
PO BOX 270
OUTJO NAMIBIA

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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: WC Boshoff JR
Business Name: ONDURI SAFARIS
Address: PO BOX 270
Address:
City: OUTJO
State/Province: NAMIBIA
Country, Postal Code: +264 67312125

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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.

NO

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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar ye

(b) (6)

Taxidermist/Broker's sig _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signatu [redacted] Date: 3/16/2021

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

I hereby acknowledge that I have read and understand the predator trophy hunting permit conditions:

Signatures:

Trophy Hunter: (b) (6) Date: 14 6 2019

Trophy Hunting Guide: Date: 14 6 2019

Trophy Hunting Operator: Date: 14 6 2019

Permit Number: 127282

For official use: MET date stamp.



(Regulation 114C (6))

DEADLINE

This Record Sheet must be completed in full and sent by electronic means to the permit office's dedicated e-mail (predator.hunted@met.gov.na) within 1 week after the hunting permit expired.

Please save the document using the following format: Species_ HUNTING QUOTA TAG Number_ Hunting Permit Number_ Date of record sheet submission (DD/MM/YYYY).

SPECIES HUNTED	Leopard.	TAG NUMBER	NAPP 03/250 2019
HUNT PERMIT NUMBER	187282.	CLIENT NAME	K J. Chestnut
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER	WC Bothoff Jnr	HUNTING OUTFITTER	Orchuri H/S
PLACE OF HUNT	Orchuri	CONCESSION HOLDER/LANDOWNER	S.B. Bothoff
HUNT START DATE (DD/MM/YYYY)	2.6.2019.	HUNT FINISH DATE (DD/MM/YYYY)	16.6.2019.

1. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL? (tick appropriate box): YES ✓ | NO

IF NO, WHY NOT?

---

2. HUNTING METHOD (tick appropriate box): I) BAIT AND BLIND ✓ II) ON FOOT

3. PRE-BAITING: YES ✓ | NO

4. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED DURING HUNT (including pre-baiting if applicable): 4.

5. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED ON BY PREDATOR (including pre-baiting if applicable): 4

6. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS (including pre-baiting if applicable):
The total number of nights that all bait sites were open (if 6 bait sites were open for 1 night = 6 bait nights) 10.

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USED (including pre-baiting if applicable):
The total number of times that bait sites were 'freshened' with new bait 12.

8.

SEX & AGE OF PREDATOR FEEDING ON BAITS DURING HUNT:	NUMBER:	EVIDENCE (SIGHTING, TRACKS, TRAIL CAMERA):
Adult male	2	Camera & tracks.
Adult female	2	camera & track.
Subadult male	2	tracks.
Subadult female	2	camera.
Juvenile		
Unknown		

9. NUMBER OF PREDATOR SEEN MORE THAN 1 KM AWAY FROM BAITS:

10. DATE TROPHY TAKEN (DD/MM/YYYY): 14.6.2019

11. GPS LOCATION OF HUNT (In decimal degrees for example; 15.21478 and -19.9591, one number per box):

S19.62641° E015.60831°

12. CONDITION OF PREDATOR (tick all appropriate boxes):

i) HEALTHY ☑ ii) UNHEALTHY ☐ iii) FULL STOMACH ☑ iv) MEDIUM STOMACH ☐ v) EMPTY STOMACH ☐

MEASUREMENTS:

13. BODY LENGTH (CM): 216

14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM): 67

15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM): 60

16. SKULL LENGTH (CM): 25.5

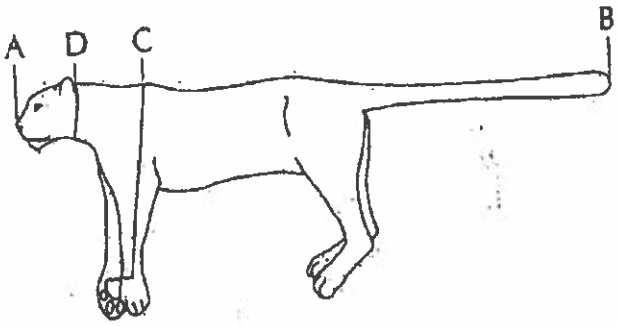
17. SKULL WIDTH (CM): ~~15~~ 15.8

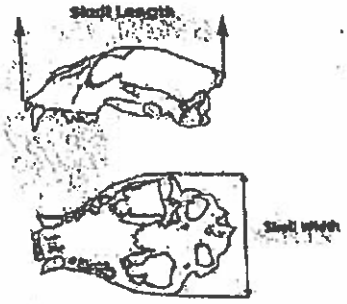
18. WEIGHT (KG) 70.50

MEASUREMENTS & PHOTOGRAPHS

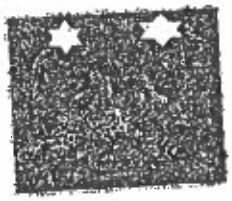
Measurements to be taken:

1. Body length (cm, tip of nose to tip of tail; Measurement A–B)
2. Shoulder height (cm, tip of scapula to back of plantar pad; Measurement C)
3. Neck circumference (cm, immediately behind the ear; Measurement D)
4. Skull length (mm, greatest length of skull, measured as a straight line between pegs)
5. Skull width (mm, greatest width of skull, measured across zygomatic arches)

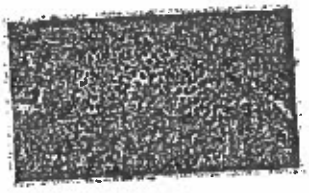




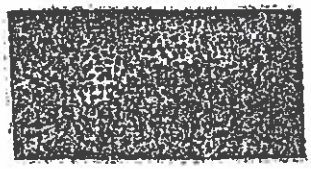
Photographs required before the trophy is skinned:



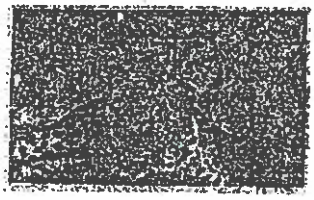
1. Side view showing the entire body with the hunter positioned directly behind for scale, and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



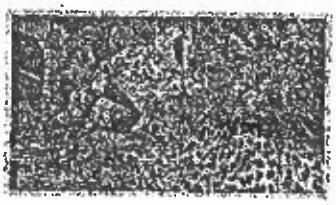
2. The predator lying on its right showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



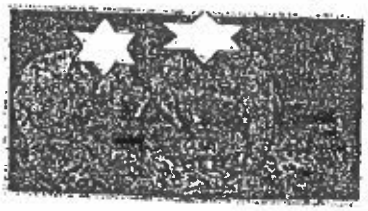
3. The predator lying on its left showing the feet and visible predator hunting quota tag number.



4. Close up of the nose clearly showing the nose, eyes, and mount and a visible predator hunting quota tag number.



5. Frontal view of the teeth showing coloration and wear on the canines and incisors and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

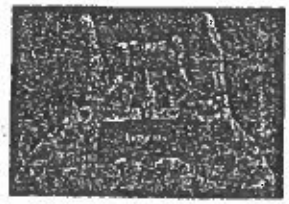


6. Hindquarters clearly showing the scrotum and visible predator hunting quota tag number.

Photographs required from the cleaned skull:



7. Lower jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.



8. Upper jaw showing all the teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.

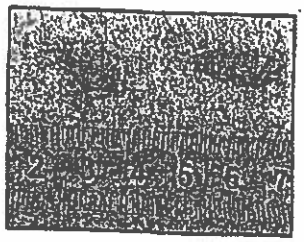


9: Side view of the lower jaw (either side) showing the canine and wear on the cusps of molars and premolars.



10. Wide shot of all the teeth showing wear, broken teeth, and teeth coloration.

Skin and Fur Sample - Collection Guidelines;



1. Cut off a 3 by 3 cm^3 square piece of fur with skin from the underneath (belly) of the leopard, as shown in the photograph, to avoid any damage to the trophy skin.
2. Write the following information onto an envelope:
    a. Species e.g. leopard
    b. Professional Hunter Full Name
    c. Farm Name
    d. MET TAG Number
    e. GPS Coordinates of hunt (in decimal degrees for example; 15.21478 and -19.9591)
3. Place the sample into the envelope.
4. Put a handful of rice or salt into the envelope with the sample.
5. Seal the envelope.
6. Store the envelope in a cool and dry place.
7. The envelope must be submitted to MET PERMIT OFFICE within a period of 2 months from the hunt date.
8. Tick the box below to confirm that a skin and fur sample has been collected from the leopard for submission:

YES ✓	NO

SIGNATURE OF (Type in full name into the box):

Trophy hunte(b) (6) .....Date: 14.6.2019

Trophy hunting Guide: .....Date: 14.6.2019

Trophy hunting Operator: .....Date: 14.6.2019

The following certificate must be completed immediately after each animal that has been hunted (please print)

Date	Species	LH*	RH*	LB*	RB*	Total	RW*	Age	Male/ Female	Farm		Signatures		
										Name	No	Farm owner	Hunter	Professional hunter Master hunting guide Hunting guide
14/3	Leopard	25.5		15.8					M	Orchurn	233	[redacted]	(b) (6) [redacted]	[redacted]
	We hereby individually and collectively declare that the predator recorded and photographed was hunted, shot and killed by us in full accordance with all the predator trophy hunting permit conditions. (b) (6) [redacted]													

*L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward

No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.

This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting.

Only guide(s) as specified on the permit may conduct the hunt.

Form 3-200-19

MAR 22 AM10:31

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
YOES	CHAD	C	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Bentonville	AR	72712	Benton	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)
N/A

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.

Signa[redacted] notocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 3/11/2021

lease continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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 page 1

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

Greg Brownlee (b) (6)

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.

N/A

4. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

ZAMBIA - Kasonso Busanga Game Management Area - Nearest Town: Lushimba, Zambia

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

July 19 - August 8, 2021

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

Ntengu Safaris - Professional Hunter Fico Vidale

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

   d. 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:

N/A

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: N/A

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

N/A

   g. 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 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). Have not hunted yet, permit provided prior to hunt

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Michael Borman
Business Name:	Bangweulu Taxidermy
Address:	Plot 4142/K Chifwema Road
Address:	New Kasama
City:	Lusaka
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	ZAMBIA

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signatur [redacted] Date: 3/11/21

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

Form 3-200-19

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OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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Signa (b) (6) notocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

3/11/2021

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Greg Brownlee (b) (6) [redacted]

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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:

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July 19 - August 8, 2021

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

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N/A

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N/A

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

N/A

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Name:	Michael Borman
Business Name:	Bangweulu Taxidermy
Address:	Plot 4142/K Chifwema Road
Address:	New Kasama
City:	Lusaka
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	ZAMBIA

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

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Form 3-200-19

MAR 26 PM 12:06

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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(b) (6) [redacted]

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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	
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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

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1.a. Physical address (Street address, Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes)
(b) (6) [redacted]

1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Boerne	Texas	78006	Kendall County	U.S.A

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

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Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) [redacted]

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Todd Fry
(b) (6) Boerne, Texas, 78006

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

Todd Fry (b) (6)

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?

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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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:

Maswa Game Reserve North, Simuyu Region, Tanzania, Size: 751 square kilometers.

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: 02/19/2021

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

Robin Hurt Safaris (T) Ltd, Plot No 21, Enduarance Estate, P.o Box 8325, Arusha, Tanzania.

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

Robin Hurt Safaris (T) Ltd, Plot No 21, Enduarance Estate, P.o Box 8325, Arusha, Tanzania.

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Robin Hurt Safaris (T) Ltd, Plot No 21, Enduarance Estate, P.o Box 8325, Arusha, Tanzania.
Business Name:	
Address:	
Address:	
City:	
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: [redacted] Date: 3-21-21

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

ADDITIONAL INTER-COMPANY HUNTING PERMIT

ORIGINAL
CN.# 998411875131
APP: 0000161

MAIN PERMIT: MP-0000260
RETURN DATE: Monday, March 29, 2021
PERMIT NO. IC-0000126

Station: ARUSHA OFFICE **Start Date:** Sunday, February 7, 2021 **End Date:** Saturday, February 27, 2021 **Package Type:** PREMIUM **Extra Days:** 0 **This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to** TODD (b) (6) **of Address** USA **Passport No** (b) (6) **Who holds Weapon (Type)** WINCHESTER **Calibre** .375 **Maker's No:** (b) (6) **C.A.R No:** 0 **Licence No:** (b) (6) **Dated** 2020-08-21 **Issued At** DAR ES SALAAM **Weapon owner & Address** AS ABOVE , **Weapon (Type)** HERMAN **Calibre** .470 **Maker's No:** (b) (6) **C.A.R No:** 0 **Licence No:** (b) (6) **Dated** 2020-08-21 **Issued At** DAR ES SALAAM **Weapon owner & Address** AS ABOVE , **Weapon (Type)** SMITH **Calibre** .505 GIBBS **Maker's No:** [redacted] **C.A.R No:** 0 **Licence No:** [redacted] **Dated** 2020-08-21 **Issued At** DAR ES SALAAM **Weapon owner & Address** AS ABOVE

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks) MASWA GR N **owned by** BUSHMAN HUNTING SAFARIS (T) LTD **parent company** ROBIN HURT SAFARIS (T) LTD **PH** KEITH CHARTERS **LICENCE No.** [redacted]DAR

SN	SPECIE NAME	QTY PER SPECIES
1	BABOON OLIVE	3
2	BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE	4
3	BUSHPIG	1
4	NILE CROCODILE	1
5	DIKDIK KIRK'S	1
6	DUIKER COMMON	1
7	ELAND PATERSON'S	1
8	GAZELLE ROBERT'S	1
9	GAZELLE THOMSON'S	1
10	GENET BLOTCHED	1
11	HARTEBEEST COKE'S	1
12	HYAENA SPOTTED	1
13	IMPALA EAST AFRICAN	2
14	JACKAL SLIVER BACKED	1
15	LEOPARD	1
16	OSTRICH	1
17	PORCUPINE CRESTED	1
18	RATEL (HONEY BADGER)	1
19	REEDBUCK BOHOR	1
20	SERVAL CAT	1
21	TOPI	1
22	WARTHOG	1
23	WATERBUCK DEFASSA	2
24	WILD CAT	1
25	WILDEBEEST EASTERN WHITE BEARDED	2
26	ZEBRA BURCHELL'S	4

(b) (6)

Signature of Holder

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
03 FEB 2021
SUSTAINABLE ... OFFICE ARUSHA
P.O. BOX 1541 ARUSHA, TEL: 027 254 8750

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer.
3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife.
4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep , transfer.
5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his /her PH Licence during the entire safari.
6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone.
7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shotgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or weight and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and its carcass.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INTER COMPANY) (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

PERMIT NO. IC-0000126
CLIENT NAME: TODD DARYLE
PARENT COMPANY: ROBIN HURT SAFARIS (T) LTD

998411875131
PH NAME: KEITH CHARTERS
PH LICENSE NO: NT2019159DAR

TANZ... ...EMENT AUTHORITY
03 FEB 2021
...OFFICE ARUSHA
SUSTAIN...
P.O. BO... ...TEL: 027 254 8750

CHILD COMPANY: BUSHMAN HUNTING SAFARIS (T) LTD

BLOCK: Maswa GR N

SPECIES	No. KILLED	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES		LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
BUFFALO	1	MASWA GR(N)	375 H&H	9/2/21	15:30	M	36M0655981	UTM 9693792	—	WOUNDED/LOST
BUFFALO	1			10/2/21	10:46	M	36M0655478	UTM9693672	38" INCH	
TOPI	1			12/2/21	15:30	M	36M0657411	UTM9698003	16"	
BUFFALO	1			13/2/21	13:30	M	36M0647422	UTM9716457	39" INCH	
ZEBRA	1			13/2/21	15:35	M	36M0644404	UTM9717357	—	
ZEBRA	1			15/2/21	17:59	M	36M0644804	UTM9717354	—	
LEOPARD	1			19/2/21	17:30	M	36M0666999	UTM9690916	16"	

DECLARATION

I (name of client) TODD DARYLE FRY hereby declare that the register of game killed is a true record of all animals killed or wounded by me during the validity of this permit.

(b) (6)

HUNTING CLIENT SIGNATURE
Date 21/2/21

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER SIGNATURE
Date 21/2/21

ERICK D. SILAYO
WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE SIGNATURE
Date 21/2/21

...MENEJA MHIFADHI... ...SIMIYU
...NYAMAPORI MASWA-TAWA

GAME OFFICER I/C : ERICK A. SILAYO

TANZANIA

GAME DIVISION

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED AND TROPHY LIST

A№ 0028219

Client's Name and Address : TODD DARYLE FRY
(b) (6)
BORGER, TEXAS

PERMIT : MP-0000260 (ROBIN HURT SAFARIS)
IC-0000126 (BUSHMEN HUNTING)

Hunter's Name and Address : KEITH CHARLES

P. H. Licence and Date : NT2019159 DAR

Safari company and address : BUSHMEN HUNTING SAFARIS

Safari Dates : 7/2/21 – 21/2/21

Shipping Instructions : WILDLIFE GALLERY
(b) (6)
BLANCHARD, MI 49310

SN	Species/Trophy	Quant.	Fee T. SH.	Fee US $	Sex	Locality	Date	Tag. No.	Length of horn or Animal, or weight	Circ. of Base of horn	Width of horn	Reg. No.	C. of O. No.	Date	Place of issue	Remarks
2	BUFFALO	1			M	MASUDA	9/2									WOUNDED/LOST
2	BUFFALO	1			M	MASUDA	10/2	(1)	SKULL		(2) CAPE					
2	BUFFALO	1			M	MASUDA	12/2	(5)	SKULL		(6) BELLY SKIN					
21	TOPI	1			M	MASUDA	13/2	(3)	SKULL		(4) CAPE					
26	ZEBRA	1			M	MASUDA	13/2	(7)	FULL SKIN							
26	ZEBRA	1			M	MASUDA	15/2	(8)	FULL SKIN							
15	LEOPARD	1			M	MASUDA	19/2	(9)	SKULL		(10) FULL SKIN					

(b) (6)

Signature of Hunter

Signature of Client

ERICK A. SILAYO
Signature of Guide

Certified Booking and Trophy fee Shs. ..... received on E.R.V. No. ..... Dated .....

Certificate can be issued. Currency Details :- .....

NOTE : 1. All columns must be filled in block letters accurately.
2. Original and Duplicate to Game, Duplicate to be returned to Hunter with Certificate details.
3. Original and Hunting permit(s) to be attached to duplicate Certificate of Ownership.
4. Triplicate to Regional Game Officer in charge of area.

Form 3-200-19

MAR 26 PM 12:06

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Fry	Todd	Daryle	

(b) (6)

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Boerne	Texas	78006	Kendall County	U.S.A

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6)

TODD D. FRY 3-21-21

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

Todd Fry
(b) (6) Boerne, Texas, 78006

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

Todd Fry (b) (6)

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:

Maswa Game Reserve North, Simuyu Region, Tanzania, Size: 751 square kilometers.

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: 02/19/2021

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

Robin Hurt Safaris (T) Ltd, Plot No 21, Enduarance Estate, P.o Box 8325, Arusha, Tanzania.

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

Robin Hurt Safaris (T) Ltd, Plot No 21, Enduarance Estate, P.o Box 8325, Arusha, Tanzania.

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Robin Hurt Safaris (T) Ltd, Plot No 21, Enduarance Estate, P.o Box 8325, Arusha, Tanzania.
Business Name:	
Address:	
Address:	
City:	
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: [redacted] Date: 3-21-21

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

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THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

ADDITIONAL INTER-COMPANY HUNTING PERMIT

ORIGINAL
CN.# 998411875131
APP: 0000161

MAIN PERMIT: MP-0000260
RETURN DATE: Monday, March 29, 2021
PERMIT NO. IC-0000126

Station: ARUSHA OFFICE **Start Date:** Sunday, February 7, 2021 **End Date:** Saturday, February 27, 2021 **Package Type:** PREMIUM
Extra Days: 0 **This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to** TODD [redacted] **of Address** USA **Passport No.** (b) (6) [redacted]
Who holds Weapon (Type) WINCHESTER **Calibre** .375 **Maker's No:** (b) (6) [redacted] **C.A.R No:** 0 **Licence No:** (b) (6) [redacted] **Dated** 2020-08-21 **Issued At** DAR ES SALAAM **Weapon owner & Address** AS ABOVE , **Weapon (Type)** HERMAN **Calibre** .470 **Maker's No:** (b) (6) [redacted] **C.A.R No:** 0 **Licence No:** (b) (6) [redacted] **Dated** 2020-08-21 **Issued At** DAR ES SALAAM **Weapon owner & Address** AS ABOVE , **Weapon (Type)** SMITH **Calibre** .505 GIBBS **Maker's No:** (b) (6) [redacted] **C.A.R No:** 0 **Licence No:** (b) (6) [redacted] **Dated** 2020-08-21 **Issued At** DAR ES SALAAM **Weapon owner & Address** AS ABOVE
and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks) MASWA GR N **owned by** BUSHMAN HUNTING SAFARIS (T) LTD **parent company** ROBIN HURT SAFARIS (T) LTD **PH** KEITH CHARTERS **LICENCE No.** [redacted]DAR

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13	IMPALA EAST AFRICAN	2
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15	LEOPARD	1
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26	ZEBRA BURCHELL'S	4

(b) (6) [redacted]
Signature of Holder

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
03 FEB 2021
SUSTAINABLE ... OFFICE ARUSHA
P.O. BOX 1541 ARUSHA, TEL: 027 254 8750

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari
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THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INTER COMPANY) (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

PERMIT NO. IC-0000126
CLIENT NAME: TODD DARYLE
PARENT COMPANY: ROBIN HURT SAFARIS (T) LTD

998411875131
PH NAME: KEITH CHARTERS
PH LICENSE NO: NT2019159DAR

TANZ... ...EMENT AUTHORITY
03 FEB 2021
...OFFICE ARUSHA
SUSTAIN... TEL: 027 254 8750
P.O. BO...

CHILD COMPANY: BUSHMAN HUNTING SAFARIS (T) LTD

BLOCK: Maswa GR N

SPECIES	No. KILLED	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES		LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
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ZEBRA	1			13/2/21	15:35	M	36M0644404	UTM9717557	—	
ZEBRA	1			15/2/21	17:59	M	36M0644804	UTM9717354	—	
LEOPARD	1			19/2/21	17:30	M	36M0666999	UTM9690916	16"	

DECLARATION

I (name of client) TODD DARYLE FRY hereby declare that the register of game killed is a true record of all animals killed or wounded by me during the validity of this permit.

[redacted]
HUNTING CLIENT SIGNATURE
Date 21/2/21

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER SIGNATURE
Date 21/2/21

ERICK D. SILAYO
WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE SIGNATURE
Date 21/2/21

...MENEJA MHIFADHI... -SIMIYU
...NYAMAPORI MASWA-TAWA

GAME OFFICER I/C : ERICK A. SILAYO

TANZANIA

GAME DIVISION

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED AND TROPHY LIST

A№ 0028219

Client's Name and Address : TODD DARYLE FRY
[redacted]
BORGNE, TEXAS

PERMIT : MP-0000260 (ROBIN HURT SAFARIS)
IC-0000126 (BUSHMEN HUNTING)

Hunter's Name and Address : KEITH CHARTERS

P. H. Licence and Date : NT2019159 DAR

Safari company and address : BUSHMEN HUNTING SAFARIS

Safari Dates : 7/2/21 – 21/2/21

Shipping Instructions : WILDLIFE GALLERY
(b) (6) [redacted] BLANCHARD, MI 49310

SN	Species/Trophy	Quant.	Fee T. SH.	Fee US $	Sex	Locality	Date	Tag. No.	Length of horn or Animal, or weight	Circ. of Base of horn	Width of horn	Reg. No.	C. of O. No.	Date	Place of issue	Remarks
2	BUFFALO	1			M	MASUD	9/2									WOUNDED/LOST
2	BUFFALO	1			M	MASUD	10/2	(1)	SKULL		(2) CAPE					
2	BUFFALO	1			M	P	12/2	(5)	SKULL		(6) BELLY SKIN					
21	TOPI	1			M	O	13/2	(3)	SKULL		(4) CAPE					
26	ZEBRA	1			M	P	13/2	(7)	FULL SKIN							
26	ZEBRA	1			M	G	15/2	(8)	FULL SKIN							
15	LEOPARD	1			M	G	14/2	(9)	SKULL		(10) FULL SKIN					

(b) (6) [redacted]

Signature of Hunter

Signature of Client

ERICK A. SILAYO
Signature of Guide

Certified Booking and Trophy fee Shs. ..... received on E.R.V. No. ..... Dated .....

Certificate can be issued. Currency Details :- .....

NOTE : 1. All columns must be filled in block letters accurately.
2. Original and Duplicate to Game, Duplicate to be returned to Hunter with Certificate details.
3. Original and Hunting permit(s) to be attached to duplicate Certificate of Ownership.
4. Triplicate to Regional Game Officer in charge of area.

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD MAR 30 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Tucker	Troy	W	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Victoria	TX	77904		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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 3/15/21

Attorney in Fact

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

Troy Tucker
(b) (6) [redacted]
Victoria, TX 77904

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

BEVERLY NICHOLS
281-367-2745
BEVERLY@CONROETAXIDERMY.COM

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

N/A

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

N/A

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

   d. 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:

LAKE RUKWA GAMER RESERVE, NEAREST CITY MLELE DISTRICT - TANZANIA

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: AUGUST 4TH 2020

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

TANZANIA BIG GAME SAFARIS LTD
BLOCK DD,PLOT NO.191
SAKINA AREA,NAIROBI ROAD,ARUSHA-TANZANI

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

TANZANIA WILDLIFE COMPANY(2000)
BLOCK DD, PLOT # 191
SAKINA AREA, NAIROBI RD ARUSHA-TANZANIA

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	TANZANIA WILDLIFE COMPANY(2000)
Business Name:	BLOCK DD, PLOT # 191
Address:	SAKINA AREA, NAIROBI RD ARUSHA-TANZANIA
Address:	
City:	
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: 3/15/2021

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signatur [redacted] Date: 3/19/24

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

PLEASE ✔ APPROPRIATE BOX

☑ Individual	☐ Partnership	☐ Corporation	☐ Sole Proprietorship	☐ Limited Liability Company

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, Troy Tucher doing
(Full name of individual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship, or limited liability company [identify])

business as Troy Tucher under the laws of the State of Texas,
(Full name of individual, partnership [identify])

residing or having a primary place of business at (b) (6) Victoria 77904, hereby constitutes and appoints CONROE TAXIDERMY, its officials, employees and/or specifically authorized agents, to act for and on its behalf as true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named for and in the name, place, and stead of said grantor from this date, in the United States ("territory"), either in writing electronically or by other authorized means, to;

Make, approve, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or any other documents required by law or regulation in correlation with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise in or through the Customs territory shipped or consigned by or to said grantor;

Execute any act or condition, which may be required by law or regulation in correlation with such merchandise deliverable to said grantor, to receive any merchandise;

Make approvals on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with Customs;

Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in correlation with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in any correlation with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in correlation with the entry of merchandise;

Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in correlation with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

Authorize other Customs brokers duly licensed within the territory to act as grantor's agent; to receive, approve and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

Generally transact Customs business, including filing claims or protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney;

Providing to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything necessary to be done in the premises as completely as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents;

This power of attorney to remain full force and effect until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by grantee (if the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force of effect in the United States after the expiration 2 years from the dates of its execution);

Appointment as Forwarding Agent: Grantor authorizes the above grantee to act within the territory as lawful agent and sign or approve export documents (i.e., commercial invoices, bills of lading, insurance certificates, drafts and any other document) necessary for the completion of an export on grantors behalf as may be required under law and regulation in the territory and to appoint forwarding agents on grantor's behalf;

Grantor acknowledges receipt of CONROE TAXIDERMY Terms and Conditions governing all transactions between the persons concerned. If the Grantor is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of the Grantor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Troy Tucher

Caused these presents to be sealed and signed: Signature (b) (6)

Capacity: self Date: 3/22/21

Witness (if required): _____

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD MAR 30 2021

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Tucker	Troy	W	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Victoria	TX	77904		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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 3/15/21

Please continue to next page

Rev. 8/2017

Page 1 of 7

Samuel Simpson
Attorney in Fact

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

Troy Tucker
(b) (6) [redacted]
Victoria, TX 77904

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

BEVERLY NICHOLS
281-367-2745
BEVERLY@CONROETAXIDERMY.COM

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

N/A

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

N/A

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

   d. 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:

LAKE RUKWA GAMER RESERVE, NEAREST CITY MLELE DISTRICT - TANZANIA

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: AUGUST 4TH 2020

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

TANZANIA BIG GAME SAFARIS LTD
BLOCK DD,PLOT NO.191
SAKINA AREA,NAIROBI ROAD,ARUSHA-TANZANI

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

TANZANIA WILDLIFE COMPANY(2000)
BLOCK DD, PLOT # 191
SAKINA AREA, NAIROBI RD ARUSHA-TANZANIA

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).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	TANZANIA WILDLIFE COMPANY(2000)
Business Name:	BLOCK DD, PLOT # 191
Address:	SAKINA AREA, NAIROBI RD ARUSHA-TANZANIA
Address:	
City:	
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: 3/15/2021

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signatur [redacted] Date: 3/19/24

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

PLEASE ✔ APPROPRIATE BOX

☑ Individual	☐ Partnership	☐ Corporation	☐ Sole Proprietorship	☐ Limited Liability Company

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, Troy Tucker (Full name of individual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship, or limited liability company [identify]) doing business as Troy Tucker (Full name of individual, partnership [redacted] under the laws of the State of Texas, residing or having a primary place of business at [redacted] Victoria 77904, hereby constitutes and appoints CONROE TAXIDERMY, its officials, employees and/or specifically authorized agents, to act for and on its behalf as true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named for and in the name, place, and stead of said grantor from this date, in the United States ("territory"), either in writing electronically or by other authorized means, to;

Make, approve, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, carnet or any other documents required by law or regulation in correlation with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise in or through the Customs territory shipped or consigned by or to said grantor;

Execute any act or condition, which may be required by law or regulation in correlation with such merchandise deliverable to said grantor, to receive any merchandise;

Make approvals on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with Customs;

Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in correlation with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in any correlation with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in correlation with the entry of merchandise;

Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in correlation with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

Authorize other Customs brokers duly licensed within the territory to act as grantor's agent; to receive, approve and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

Generally transact Customs business, including filing claims or protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney;

Providing to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything necessary to be done in the premises as completely as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents;

This power of attorney to remain full force and effect until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by grantee (if the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force of effect in the United States after the expiration 2 years from the dates of its execution);

Appointment as Forwarding Agent: Grantor authorizes the above grantee to act within the territory as lawful agent and sign or approve export documents (i.e., commercial invoices, bills of lading, insurance certificates, drafts and any other document) necessary for the completion of an export on grantors behalf as may be required under law and regulation in the territory and to appoint forwarding agents on grantor's behalf;

Grantor acknowledges receipt of CONROE TAXIDERMY Terms and Conditions governing all transactions between the persons concerned. If the Grantor is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of the Grantor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Troy Tucker [redacted]

Caused these presents to be sealed and signed: Signature [redacted]

Capacity: self Date: 3/22/21

Witness (if required): _____

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

marty griffith (b) (6) Houston, Tx 77043

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

Marty Griffith, (b) (6) OR
Rachel Hout,

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): _____(Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Zimbabwe, Lot 2 Devuil Ranch, District Bikita,(Harare is closest Big city)

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: June 16-29, 2021

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

Leon duPlessis
Save Safaris

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

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

   b. Date wildlife was hunted:

   c. Approximate age of animal:

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

Leon duPlessis
Save Safaris

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

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).

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:	Leon duPlessis
Business Name:	Save Safaris
Address:	Lot 2 Devuli Ranch
Address:	District Bikita
City:	Save Valley Conservancy
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	Zimbabwe

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature: [redacted] Date: 4/7/2021

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

FWS Form 3-200-19 (Rev. 01/2020)
U.S. Department of Interior

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

■New ☐Reissue/Renew ☐Amendment

Complete Sections **A or B**, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C.**

A. Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last name	1.b. First name	1.c. Middle name or initial	1.d. Suffix
Mahoney	Thomas	Robert	

2 Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	5.a. Telephone number	5.b. Alternate telephone number	6. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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.a. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		3.b. Website URL (if applicable)
4.a. Principal officer (P.O.) last name	4.b. P.O. first name	4.c. P.O. middle initial	4.b. P.O. Title
5. Primary contact name		6. Primary e-mail address	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate phone no.	8.a. Primary contact telephone no.	

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Hanover	MD	21076	Anne Arundel	United States

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

D. All applicants MUST complete

1. Include a check or money order, payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, **a nonrefundable processing fee [50 CFR 13.11(d)(4)]**. 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. If you are requesting a reissue/renew/amendment, what is your permit/file number?

3. 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.

The individual/principal officer of the business must print and sign the application. (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

** Further instructions for the above application may be found on our ePermits website. See the last page for information on the Privacy Act, Paperwork Reduction Act, Estimated Burden, and Freedom of Information Act aspects of this application form.

Mail your application(s) to Division of Management Authority, Branch of Permits, MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   Thomas Mahoney (b) (6) [redacted], Hanover, MD 21076

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

   John Jackson or Aimee Korver of Conservation Force (504) 837-1233

   permits@conservationforce.org

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): male (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:____ Sex (if known):_____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Zimbabwe, Omay North CAMPFIRE CONSERVANCY, Kariba

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: 26 June 2021-11 July 2021

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

Dalton and York Safaris

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

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

N/A

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

c. Approximate age of animal:

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

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

Have not hunted yet

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).

   Have not hunted yet

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: Collett's Wildlife Artistry
   Address:
   Address: 16 Josiah Chinamono Rd.
   City:
   State/Province: Belmont/ Bulawayo
   Country, Postal Code:
   Zimbabwe

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I under[redacted] leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: 4/8/21

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

CONSERVATION FORCE A FORCE FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

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

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CHRISSIE JACKSON
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RENEE SNIDER
DANENE VAN DER WESTHUYZEN

April 12th, 2021

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

Applicant: **Thomas Mahoney**
RE: **Import Permit Application for a leopard from Zimbabwe**
Dates of Hunt: **June 26th – July 11th, 2021**

To USFWS:

Enclosed you will find an import permit application for a sport-hunted leopard trophy for Mr. Thomas Mahoney, who will be hunting in Zimbabwe in the Omay North CAMPFIRE Conservancy in June and July of this year.

No enhancement needs to be shown for leopard import permits. Please, let us know if you have any questions regarding this application. We have included the document, "Benefits of Regulated Hunting for Leopard" to show what advantages this hunting can have on an area.

Sincerely,

Aimee Korver

Aimee F. Korver
Permits Paralegal – Conservation Force

Enclosed:

a. Import permit application for leopard trophy
b. Notice of Representation
c. Benefits of Regulated Hunting for Leopard
d. Community Benefits from Tourist Safari Hunting

CC: Thomas Mahoney w/ enclosures

3240 S I-10 Service Road W, Suite 200 • Metairie, Louisiana 70001 • USA
Telephone: (504) 837-1233 • Fax (504) 837-1145 • Email: cf@conservationforce.org
www.conservationforce.org

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 Leopard Trophy from Zimbabwe.

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. This authority also may include execution of electronic signatures on my behalf, that may be required for the filing of my import permit application.

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: cf@conservationforce.org

(b) (6) [redacted]

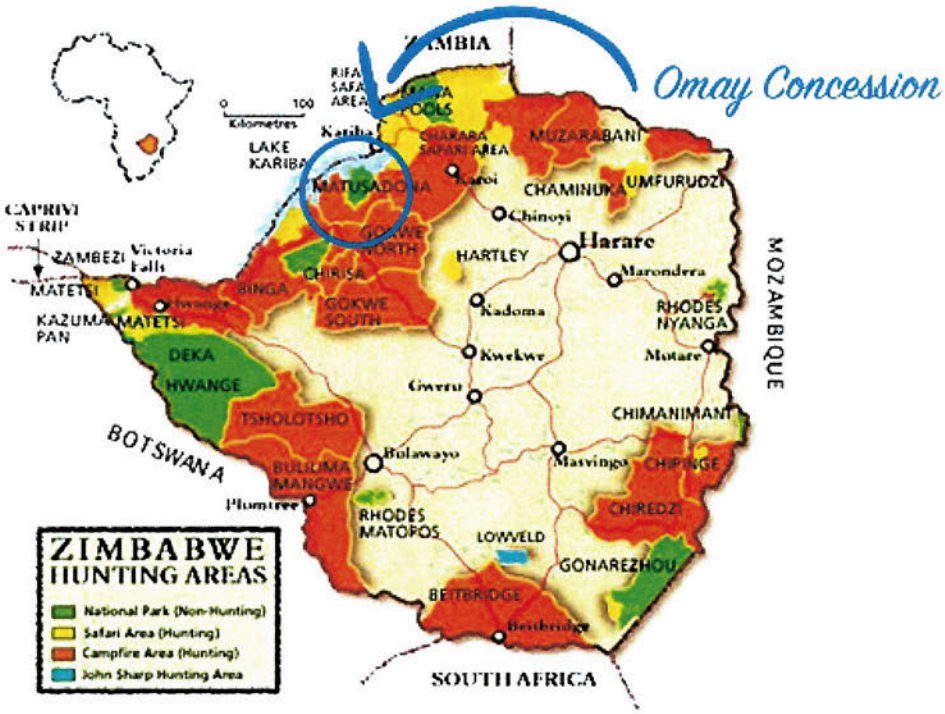
SIGNATURE

Thomas R. Mahoney

PRINT FULL NAME

April 8, 2021

DATE


Omay Concession
ZAMBIA
Kariba
LAKE KARIBA
MATUSADONA
CHARARA SAFARI AREA
Karoi
MUZARABANI
CHAMINUKA
UMFURUDZI
Chinoyi
Harare
HARTLEY
Marondera
MOZAMBIQUE
CAPRIVI STRIP
ZAMBEZI
Victoria Falls
MATETSI
BINGA
CHIRUA
GOKWE NORTH
GOKWE SOUTH
Kadoma
RHODES NYANGA
Mutare
KAZUMA PAN
DEKA
HWANGE
Kwekwe
Gweru
CHIMANIMANI
TSHOLOTSHO
BOTSWANA
Bulawayo
Masvingo
CHIPINGE
BULILIMA MANGWE
Plumtree
RHODES MATOPOS
CHIREDZI
LOWVELD
GONAREZHOU
BEITBRIDGE
Beitbridge
SOUTH AFRICA
ZIMBABWE
HUNTING AREAS
National Park (Non-Hunting)
Safari Area (Hunting)
Campfire Area (Hunting)
John Sharp Hunting Area

Community Benefits from Tourist Safari Hunting (July 13, 2018)

	Mozambique[1]	Namibia[2]	Tanzania[3]	Zambia[4]	Zimbabwe[5]
Title of Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Program	Thcuma Tchato, Chepenje Chetu, and Niassa CBRNM	Communal Conservancies and Community Forests	Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) District Councils (DCs)	Game Management Areas (GMAs)	Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE)
CBNRM Area Size	36,418 km^2 (4.5% of Mozambique)	165,182 km^2 (19.7% of Namibia)	27,924 km^2 (3.0% of Tanzania)	177,404 km^2 (23.6% of Zambia)	56,135 km^2 (14.4% of Zimbabwe)
No. of Inhabitants/ Beneficiaries of CBNRM		195,000 people	148 villages inhabited by 480,000 people		200,000 households are direct beneficiaries plus 600,000 households benefit from related social services: seven people per household
No. of CBNRM Units (e.g., Districts, WMAs, Conservancies)	Two programs	83 registered Communal Conservancies	21 registered WMAs	36 GMAs; 75 registered Community Resource Boards	33 Rural District Councils
No. of CBNRM Units Benefiting from Hunting	45 registered communities	55 conservation hunting concessions	16 of 17 original WMAs	22 GMAs lease 36 hunting concessions	13 Rural District Councils (>1,000 villages)
Community Share of Fees	Trophy and Concession Fees countrywide	100%	Block Fees: 75% to WMA; Game Fees: 45% to WMA, 15% to	Game Fees: 50% Concession Fees: 20%	100%, distributed with 55% to Wards, 41% to Rural District Council,

Conservation Force
3240 S. I-10 Service Road W., Suite 200, Metairie, Louisiana 70001 USA
Tel: +1 504-837-1233 Email: cf@conservationforce.org
www.conservationforce.org

Community Benefits from Tourist Safari Hunting (July 13, 2018)

	Mozambique[1]	Namibia[2]	Tanzania[3]	Zambia[4]	Zimbabwe[5]
	minimum: 20% Trophy Fees in Tchuma Tchato: 33% to communities Some communities are also allocated community quotas of which they receive 100% plus payment from hunting operators		District Council; Conservation Fees: 45% to WMA; Observers Fees: 45% to WMA; Permit Fees: 15% to WMA Outside WMAs, DCs in the area where a hunt occurred received 18.75% of game fees		4% to CAMPFIRE Association
Sample Hunting Revenues Shared under CBNRM Program	In MTM: 2013: 44,915,000 2014: 37,585,000 2015: 44,081,000	In N$: 2016: 31,152,666	2010: $100,811 2011: $197,582 2012: $114,377 2013: $429,887 2014: $494,560	In ZMW: 2010: 5,192,444 2011: 10,660,206 2012: 4,658,671 2013: 5,246,777 2014: 5,203,554 2015: 3,368,391 2017: 7,275,717	Fees from key species: 2013: $2.2 million 2014: $1.8 million 2015: $1.6 million All hunting income (trophy, concession, etc.), period 2010-2015: $16.8 million
Sample Additional Contributions from Hunting Operators	2013-2015: Reported to ANAC: $830,300 (13 operators)	Wages for over 600 community game guards N$6,805,220 cash value of game meat from hunting	2013-2015: Reported to WD: $1,176,700 Reported in Conservation Force audit (27 companies): $3,125,830	Wages for 750 Community Scouts ($466,236/year) Game meat est. at 129,771 kg/year (>$600,000 in value) distributed	2015: $525,378 (15 operators)

Community Benefits from Tourist Safari Hunting (July 13, 2018)

	Mozambique[3]	Namibia[4]	Tanzania[5]	Zambia[6]	Zimbabwe[7]
Governing Legislation/ Regulations for CBNRM	Conservation Law 16/2014 as amended by Conservation Law 5/2017	Nature Conservation Amendment Act No. 5 of 1996 Communal Land Reform Act No. 5 of 2002 Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 National Policy on Human-Wildlife Management of 2009 National Policy on CBNRM of 2013	Wildlife Policy of 1998 (rev. 2007) Forest Policy of 1998 Forest Act of 2002 Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009 WMA Regulations of 2012	Zambia Wildlife Policy of 1998 Statutory Instrument No. 89 of 2004 Zambia Wildlife Act No. 14 of 2015	Policy for Wildlife 1992 Rural District Councils Act of 1988 as amended 2002 Wildlife Policy of 1992 Parks and Wildlife Act of 1996 as amended 2001 Zimbabwe Policy for Wildlife of 2000

Hunters have a relationship with rural communities as well as wildlife, and they highly value both. The habitat and wildlife are a common bond that benefits the hunter, and the rural people that need each other.

Regulated hunting benefits the people living in CBNRM areas by generating revenues, and by job creation, game meat distributions, voluntary contributions from hunting operators and clients, and development of "multiplier" industries (e.g., taxidermy, transport). Voluntary contributions from hunting operators and clients include, among other things, construction of schools, donation of school supplies, and payment of school fees; construction and electrification of clinics and funding for mobile clinic units; construction or rehabilitation of water infrastructure; provision of or funding for drought-relief food supplies; funding and transport for sports teams; support for local governments; and much more. For these reasons, a recent study of communal conservancy residents in Namibia found that "an overwhelming majority (91%) of respondents stated they would not be in favor of a ban on trophy hunting, and only 11% of respondents believe their community would continue to support or strongly support wildlife on communal lands if a ban were in fact enacted."[6] In other words, 89% of respondents would not support wildlife on their land

without the incentives generated from regulated hunting. According to the survey results, "[m]ost respondents strongly agreed that trophy hunting provides benefits to communities and were happy with it taking place on communal lands." The authors noted: "Results from elsewhere in Africa also suggest that where tangible benefits are received ... from hunting, local communities have more favorable attitudes towards wildlife."[7] As demonstrated in the above table, local communities benefit significantly from hunting revenues and other incentives.

CBNRM programs benefit wildlife by increasing the amount of habitat for wildlife; reducing poaching through community game scouts, resource monitors, and incentives; and incentivizing greater tolerance among rural communities. As the U.S. Agency for International Development has recognized, Namibia's communal conservancies "have contributed to the widespread and well-documented recovery of wildlife in Namibia's communal lands, particularly in the semi-arid northwest, including rare or endangered species such as elephants, rhinos, and lions." In Tanzania, "WMAs represent the best hope for conserving wildlife outside of Tanzanian protected areas while enhancing rural economic development ... Safari hunting provides a valuable source of revenue for WMAs, especially in areas that are less attractive for photographic tourism. Having an abundance of animals to hunt is a direct benefit of conserving wildlife resources. The more wild animals the WMA manages and conserves, the more revenue it can generate. These are very tangible benefits and linkages that can be easily understood at the community level and are good incentives to reduce poaching and retaliatory killings of animals such as lions."[8]

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has acknowledged the importance of CBNRM in enhancement findings and other documents. For example: "Conservation programs that generate direct benefits to the local people are often regarded as the only truly effective means to implement lasting conservation measures."[9]

Similarly, Russell Train, the chair and founder of WWF-US, emphasized the importance of CBNRM and the benefits generated by regulated hunting in stating "elephant hunting provides 'the most efficient and cost-effective form of producing economic benefits for local people that you can find."[10]

For these reasons, the International Union for Conservation has concluded: "[L]egal, well-regulated trophy hunting programmes can – and do – play an important role in delivering benefits for both wildlife conservation and for the livelihoods and wellbeing of indigenous and local communities living with wildlife ... [W]ell-managed trophy hunting ... can and does generate critically needed incentives and revenue for government, private and community landowners to maintain and restore wildlife as a land use and to carry out conservation actions (including anti-poaching interventions). It can return much needed income, jobs, and other important economic and social benefits to indigenous and local communities in places where these benefits are often scarce. In many parts of the world indigenous and local communities have chosen to use trophy hunting as a strategy for conservation of their wildlife and to improve sustainable livelihoods ... Communities benefit from trophy hunting through hunting concession payments or other hunter investments, which typically support improved community services like water infrastructure,

schools and health clinics; gaining jobs as guides, game guards, wildlife managers and other hunting-related employment; and gaining access to meat. These are typically poor rural communities with very few alternative sources of income and sometimes no other legal source of meat."[11]

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[1] National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC), Republic of Mozambique, Comment on the U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard (Jan. 2017); Non-Detriment Findings for Panthera leo (Africa Lion) Sport Hunting in Mozambique (Oct. 2016).

[2] Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations, Website & The State of Community Conservation in Namibia: Annual Report (2016); R. Naidoo et al., Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016).

[3] Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), United Republic of Tanzania, Non-Detriment Findings on African Lion (Panthera leo) in Tanzania, including Enhancement Findings (Updated June 2017); Community Wildlife Management Areas Consortium, The Role of Local Communities in Enhancing Wildlife Conservation in Tanzania (2016); Conservation Force, Tanzania Operators Summary Report (2016).

[4] Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Republic of Zambia, Non-Detrimental Findings Report for African Leopard Sport Hunting in Zambia (May 2018); Enhancement and Non-Detriment Findings for African Lion Sport Hunting in Zambia (May 2016).

[5] Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, Republic of Zimbabwe, Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for Panthera leo in Zimbabwe (Oct. 2016); CAMPFIRE Association, The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program (Dec. 2016).

[6] H. Angula et al., Local Perceptions of Trophy Hunting on Communal Land in Namibia, 218 Biological Conservation 26-31 (2018).

[7] H. Angula et al., Local Perceptions of Trophy Hunting on Communal Land in Namibia, 218 Biological Conservation 26-31 (2018).

[8] U.S. Agency for International Development Tanzania, Tanzania Wildlife Management Areas Final Evaluation Report (July 2013).

[9] M. Phillips, African Elephant Conservation Act, 23 Endangered Species Bulletin No. 2-3 (Mar./June 1998);

[10] R. Bonner, At the Hand of Man: Peril and Hope for Africa's Wildlife (1993), p. 241.

[11] IUCN, Informing Decisions on Trophy Hunting (Apr. 2016).

BENEFITS OF REGULATED HUNTING FOR LEOPARD (*PANTHERA PARDUS*)

Legal, regulated tourist hunting of African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) benefits the species through mitigation of the primary threats: habitat loss and fragmentation; increased human populations leading to higher incidence of human-wildlife conflict; poaching and illegal wildlife trade; and prey base declines.[i]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is mitigated in part by fully-protected national parks, which provide over 400,000 km^2 of relatively secure habitat for leopard across the six Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries that rely on regulated hunting to sustain their leopard and leopard prey populations.[ii] The national parks are > 30,000 km^2 larger than in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted to "threatened" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and leopard are estimated to be present in most of the parks in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[iii] Regulated hunting revenues help cover the costs of policing these parks, which in most cases do not generate sufficient revenue to cover all enforcement expenses.[iv]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is further mitigated by areas dedicated to regulated hunting. In Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, hunting areas include government reserves, communal wildlife management areas, and private ranches. They are substantially larger than the national parks and represent over 700,000 km^2.[v] Leopard are estimated to be present across almost all hunting areas.[vi]

- **Habitat:** According to the 2016 IUCN *Red List* assessment of leopard, the species' total extant range exceeds 8.5 million km^2, with between 4.3 million and 6.3 million km^2 of range available in Southern and East Africa. Most decline in the leopard's range has occurred in areas where the species is already listed as endangered. It is no accident that the countries where the leopard has no value have declining leopard populations and habitat, while the leopard is "healthiest" in the SADC countries where it is threatened-listed and valued as a tourist-hunted game animal.[vii]

- **Habitat:** Communal wildlife areas are particularly important additional habitat. Community-based natural resource management was in the nascent stages in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted. It is now an important component of wildlife management policies in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and of growing importance in Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, and South Africa. Communal wildlife management areas provide almost 400,000 km^2 in habitat across Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[viii]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Revenue-sharing and infrastructure projects in communal areas funded by hunting revenues also help increase rural communities' tolerance for dangerous game like leopard.[ix] Leopard and similar game are otherwise retaliated against for damage to rural community livelihoods through predation on livestock (and sometimes, community members).[x]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Sustainable use of leopard improves rural community livelihoods, and greatly reduced problem animal control (PAC) in communal areas. In Zimbabwe, from 2011 to 2015, leopard hunts in CAMPFIRE Areas generated almost $500,000 for communities, and there were zero reported PAC offtakes.[xi]

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Telephone: (504) 837-1233 • Fax (504) 837-1145 • E-mail: jjj@conservationforce.org
www.conservationforce.org

- **Illegal Trade:** Illegal commercial trade in leopard parts occurs primarily in the North and West African countries in which the species is listed as endangered. Reports from SADC countries indicate that illegal commercial trade in leopard parts is low, suggesting the species appears to be valued more as regulated trophy trade than for illegal products in those countries.[xii]

- **Prey Base:** The 2016 IUCN *Red List* noted a 24% increase in ungulate species (leopard prey) in Southern Africa. This healthy prey base helps to sustain the healthy leopard population in the SADC. The West and Central African countries facing the highest levels of bushmeat poaching and prey base depletion do not rely on regulated hunting as a basis for their national conservation policies.[xiii]



Photo Credit: Duncan Watson

- **Regulated Hunting:** In the SADC countries, leopard hunting is regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Resolution Conf. 10.14, which sets a maximum annual export quota for each country requesting trade in sport-hunted leopard trophies.[xiv] Compliance with these quotas is overseen by the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee, Standing Committee, and Parties.[xv]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting is further regulated by national laws and policies that have been "beefed up" in the past few years in response to expressed concerns. For example, over the past several years, the SADC countries have invested in greater leopard management, which had not been a prior area of focus because the species was considered so numerous. Among other things, Namibia has been conducting a national leopard survey funded by the government and hunting operators. Zimbabwe held its first workshop on leopard (2012), which led to reduced quotas and increased size limits.[xvi] Tanzania imposed a limit on the length of lawful leopard trophies (2015).[xvii] South Africa imposed a zero quota in 2015 due to the inability to find that leopard hunting offtakes were supported by sufficient data given the country's small population.[xviii] The Southern African range states held their first regional Large Carnivores Workshop in February 2018 to share data and establish common practices and data collection points.

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting offtakes are typically low. In Mozambique, 60 leopard were hunted in 2015, fulfilling half the national CITES export quota. In South Africa, 36 leopard were hunted in in 2015. In Tanzania, 139 leopard were hunted in 2015/2016 from a quota of 500.[xix]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard are on quota in far more countries and on far more blocks than any other species in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[xx] Income from leopard safaris is crucial to both national wildlife authorities, which rely in large part on income from regulated hunting to fund enforcement and management activities,[xxi] and to hunting operators, as leopard hunting generates the second-most income of any species in Tanzania and Zambia, the third-most income in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the fourth-most income in Mozambique.[xxii] Leopard hunts are also required to be fairly long—an average of 14 days (12 in Mozambique, 16 in Tanzania), which generates daily fees that operators reinvest in anti-poaching and management activities. On average, hunting operators invest approximately $80,000 in anti-poaching each year, which reduces the burden on the government wildlife authority and increases protected habitat for leopard and prey species.[xxiii]

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[i] A.B. Stein et al., *Panthera pardus*, IUCN Red List (2016), unpaginated.

[ii] Mozambique: ~88,000 km^2, National Administration for Conservation Areas, *Comment on U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard* (Jan. 2017), p. 3; South African: ~40,000 km^2, South African National Parks, https://www.sanparks.org/about/; Tanzania: ~58,000 km^2, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, *Comment on ESA Status Review of the Africa Leopard (Panthera pardus) in Tanzania* (2017), p. 3; Zambia: ~64,000 km^2, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015); Zimbabwe: ~28,000 km^2, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for Panthera leo in Zimbabwe* (Oct. 2016).

[iii] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[iv] P.A. Lindsey et al., *The Performance of African Protected Areas for Lions and Their Prey*, 209 Biological Conservation (2017), p. 138.

[v] Note the figures are not available for Namibia and South Africa. In South Africa, note that private ranches are almost five times larger than the national parks. Mozambique: ~135,000 km^2 (~1.5 times larger than the national parks), National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Tanzania: ~304,000 km^2 (~5 times larger than the national parks), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia: ~180,000 km^2 (2.8 times larger than the national parks), Country Presentation (2015); Zimbabwe: over 88,000 km^2 (3.1 times larger than the national parks, and without including all conservancies or communal land), Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

[vi] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[vii] Stein (2016).

[viii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Namibian Association of Conservancy Support Organizations, *The State of Community Conservation in Namibia* (2015); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia Country Presentation (2015); CAMPFIRE Association, *Press Statement on Lifting of the Suspension of Elephant Trophy Imports into America* (Nov. 21, 2017), https://www.campfirezimbabwe.org/index.php/news-spotlight/26-press-statement-21-november-2017.

[ix] For example, in Namibia, safari hunting revenues are essential to keeping at least 52 communal conservancies operating and providing over 50,000 km^2 in habitat, over 250 jobs, and over N$ 45 million. NACSO (2015); R. Naidoo et al., *Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia*, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016). In Tanzania, from 2013 to 2015, a sample of 27 hunting operators contributed over $3.1 million in community investment and created over 1,200 permanent jobs. Conservation Force, *Tanzania Operators Summary Report* (2016). In Zimbabwe, CAMPFIRE operates on the basic principle that people are more tolerant of the negative effects of living with wildlife if wildlife has value for them. CAMPFIRE revenues accrue from regulated hunting in communal areas, including leopard hunting, and "are used to support a variety of social services that benefit a large proportion of the local community." CAMPFIRE Association, *The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program* (Dec. 2016).

[x] Lindsey (2016), p. 138; A. Loveridge, C. Packer, A. Dutton, *Science and Recreational Hunting of Lions*, in B. Dickson et al. (eds.), *Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice* (2009).

[xi] Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority & Zimbabwe Professional Hunters and Guides Association, *Proceedings of a Collaborative Workshop on Leopard Management in Zimbabwe* (Mar. 7-8, 2016), p. 28.

[xii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 8; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 6; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Preliminary Non-Detriment Finding Assessment for Leopards in Zimbabwe* (Dec. 2012), p. 9. There is some illegal trade in leopard skins for ceremonial use among members of the Nazareth Baptist Church, but the extent of the trade is difficult to quantify and is being controlled through collaboration of South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs and the non-profit Panthera. C. Torchia, *In South Africa, Conservationists Offer Fake Leopard Hides*, Associated Press (Jan. 28, 2017), http://www.sfgate.com/news/crime/article/In-South-Africa-conservationists-offer-fake-10890867.php.

[xiii] Stein (2016).

[xiv] Res. Conf. 10.14, https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-10-14-R16.pdf.

[xv] Decisions taken at the last Conference of the Parties in October 2016 have prompted range nations to review their current leopard quotas, evidencing the effective oversight of the CITES trade. CITES Conference of the Parties 17, Decisions 17.114-17.117, *Quota for Leopard Hunting Trophies* (2017).

[xvi] Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2012), p. 11.

[xvii] Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations (2015).

[xviii] Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, *Non-Detriment Finding for Leopard (Panthera pardus), South Africa* (Sept. 10, 2015).

[xix] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 5; South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs, pers. comm. (2017); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 8.

[xx] P.A. Lindsey et al., *Lions and the Viability of Trophy Hunting*, 7 PLoS ONE 1 (Jan. 2012), p. 6.

[xxi] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 10-11; Namibian Game Products Trust Fund, *Report on the Activities of the GPTF: 2012-2016* (Sept. 2016), p. 4-7; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 10; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods* (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 10.

[xxii] Lindsey (2012), p. 6.

[xxiii] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017); Conservation Force, *Zambia Operators Summary Report* (2016) Conservation Force (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

E. REPLACEMENT DOCUMENT (CITES/ESA/MMPA/WBCA/LACEY ACT)

NOTE 1: Use this application to request a replacement document if your currently valid permit has been lost or misplaced (for this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit).

NOTE 2: The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit.

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 submit, indicate the application question number you are addressing.

1. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, **if different from physical address**. 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 regular mail through the U.S. Postal Service.

   TrueLife Taxidermy
   4303 E HWY 377, Suite 102
   Granbury, TX 76049

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

   Benjamin Ralston, (b) (6)

3. Have you or any of the owners of the business (if applying as a business, corporation, or institution), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Identify the permit number (found in the upper right corner) of the permit needing replacement, if known:

   20US52964D/9

5. Current location of specimen (include address and country):

   Qatar Cargo/DFW Airport 1639 W 23rd St, Suite 200, Dallas, TX 75261, USA

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

6. If the shipment has already occurred (i.e., the document was lost or damaged in transit), provide copies of:
    a. Cancelled CITES export or re-export document validated by OLE;
    b. For wildlife, cleared Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3-177); **AND**
    c. Any correspondence you had with the shipper or importing country's Management Authority concerning the shipment.

    *Please be aware that if the permit was lost in transit, the issued permit will be forwarded to the Management Authority of the foreign country.

7. If the shipment has **not** occurred and the original permit no longer exists, submit a signed, dated, and notarized statement that:
    a. Refers to the permit number and describes the circumstances that resulted in the loss or destruction of the original permit;
    b. Includes a statement that affirms the shipment did not occur;
    c. You are requesting a replacement U.S. CITES permit;
    d. If found, the original permit will be returned to the Division of Management Authority.

8. If the shipment has **not** occurred and the original permit exists but has been damaged, submit the original damaged permit and a signed, dated, and notarized statement that:
    a. Describes the circumstances that resulted in the permit being damaged;
    b. Includes a statement that affirms the shipment did not occur;
    c. You are requesting a replacement U.S. CITES permit.

All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available. 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).

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

CITES Permit Offices

NOTE: The application **must** be submitted to Division of Management Authority or to the Office of Law Enforcement in the region where the applicant is located.

Division of Management Authority (DMA)

5275 Leesburg Pike, MS-IA
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

Office of Law Enforcement (OLE)

Anchorage
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
P.O. Box 190045
4600 Postmark Drive, Suite NB207
Anchorage, AK 99519
Phone: (907) 271-6198
Fax: (907) 271-6199

Atlanta
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
4341 International Parkway, Suite #104 Atlanta, GA 30354
Phone: (404) 763-7959
Fax: (404) 366-7031

Blaine, WA
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
9925 Pacific Highway, Room 136
Blaine, WA 98230
Phone: (360) 332-5388
Fax: (360)332-3010

Chandler, AZ
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
2545 W. Frye Road, Suite 8
Chandler, AZ 85224-6273
Phone: (480) 967-2007
Fax: (480) 966-9766

Denver, CO
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
Denver International Airport
P.O. Box 492098
Denver, CO 80249
Phone: (303) 342-7430
Fax: (303) 342-7433

Fairbanks
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
1412 Airport Way
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Phone: (907) 456-2335
Fax: (907) 456-2356

Guam
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
415 Chalan San Antonio Road, Suite 209
Tamuning, Guam 96913-3620
Phone: (671) 647-6064
Fax: (671) 647-6068

Honolulu, HI
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
3375 Koapaka St., #B296
Honolulu, HI 96819-1867
Phone: (808) 861-8525
Fax: (808) 861-8515

Los Angeles
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
370 Amapola Ave., #114
Torrance, CA 90501
Phone: (310) 328-6307
Fax: (310) 328-6399

Miami
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
3701 NW 82nd Avenue, Ste #1
Doral, Florida 33166
Phone: (305) 526-2994 or 2620
Fax: (305) 526-7480

New Orleans
Mail:
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
61387 Hwy 434
Lacombe, LA 70445

Physical:
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
2424 Edenborn, Room 100
Metairie, LA 70001
Phone: (504) 219-8870
Fax: (504) 219-8868

Portland, OR
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
P.O. Box 55206
Portland, OR 97238
Phone: (503) 231-6135
Fax: (503) 231-6133

Rosemont, IL
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
10600 Higgins Road, Suite 200
Rosemont, IL 60018
Phone: (847) 298-3250 Ext. 110
Fax: (847) 298-7669

San Francisco
1633 Old Bayshore Highway, Suite 248 Burlingame, CA 94010
Phone: (650) 876-9078
Fax: (650) 876-9701

Seattle
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
17930 International Blvd. Suite 500 Seatac WA 98188

Valley Stream, NY
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Office of Law Enforcement
70 E. Sunrise Hwy, Suite 419
Valley Stream, NY 11580
Phone: (516) 825-3950
Fax: (516) 825-3597

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
20US52964D/9

2. Valid
01/02/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
BENJAMIN H. RALSTON
(b) (6)
WICHITA FALLS, TX 76310
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
COLLETTS WILDLIFE ARTISTRY
15 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD
BELMONT, BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE

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 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

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

U.S. CITES Management Authority

-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.

01/03/2020
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 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 jewerly, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin ZIMBABWE
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

843512

TrueLife Taxidermy
4303 E HWY 377
Suite 102
Granbury, TX 76049
P: 817-579-1789
F: 817-579-5089
www.truelifetaxidermy.org
truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org
www.facebook.com/truelifetaxidermy.tx

January 5, 2021

To whom it may concern:

My customer, Benjamin Harvey Ralston, lost/misplaced his original permit. He does have a color photocopy as well as a scanned copy. The U.S. FWS-OLE at DFW Airport, TX is holding Mr. Ralston's leopard hunting trophy pending the receipt of the original U.S. CITES import permit. Supervisory Wildlife Inspector Matthew Gomez has released a portion of the shipment, but due to the original U.S. CITES import permit being lost by Mr. Ralston, the Leopard is still on hold pending the re-issuance and receipt of an original U.S. CITES permit. Please don't hesitate to contact me should you need additional information.

Sincerely,

Katie Johnson

Katie Johnson
Office Manager

Truelife Taxidermy

From: outbound Info <info@outboundexports.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 6, 2020 11:08 AM
To: 'Pat Canan'
Cc: Truelife Taxidermy; bhralston@gmail.com; 'Outbound Updates'; 'Michelle - Outbound Cargo'
Subject: RE: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export
Attachments: Export Docs - Ralston & Canan.PDF

Hello Katie,

Please find attached export documents from this end. We trust all to be in order.

Have a lovely day!

Kind regards,
Noma

From: Pat Canan [mailto:pcanantex@hotmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, 06 October 2020 16:32
To: outbound Info
Subject: Re: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export - sea freight option

Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Tue 9/15/2020 3:00 PM
Hi Pat,

I can clear the trophies if they come by air into DFW. I was just at the airport today picking up 2 shipments. They are slowly starting to trickle in. If I am clearing, I want to thoroughly go over documents. I would also like to be copied on all further correspondence so I can stay updated.

Best regards,
Katie

--
TrueLife Taxidermy
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Suite 102
Granbury, TX 76049
P: 817-579-1789
F: 817-579-5089
www.truelifetaxidermy.org
www.facebook.com/truelifetaxidermy.tx

From: outbound Info <info@outboundexports.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 6, 2020 9:25 AM

To: 'Pat Canan' (b) (6) >
Cc: 'Michelle - Outbound Cargo' <michelle@outboundexports.com>; 'Outbound Updates' <updates@outboundexports.com>; (b) (6)
Subject: RE: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export - sea freight option

Good day Pat,

Please kindly provide us with your agent's (Truelife Taxidermy) email address. We would like to send you an airfreight quote to DFW.

Looking forward to your prompt response.

Have a lovely day!

Kind regards,
Noma

From: Pat Canan (b) (6)
Sent: Thursday, 01 October 2020 19:21
To: outbound Info
Subject: Re: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export - sea freight option

Ben will send his later today

From: outbound Info <info@outboundexports.com>
Sent: Monday, September 28, 2020 2:17 AM
To: 'Pat Canan' (b) (6)
Subject: RE: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export - sea freight option

Hello Pat,

Please kindly sign the attached and also have Benjamin sign the same so that we can apply for the South Africa intransit permits.

Have a lovely week!

Kind regards,
Noma

From: Pat Canan (b) (6)
Sent: Tuesday, 15 September 2020 16:19
To: outbound Info
Subject: Re: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export - sea freight option

Yes all looks to be in order.

From: outbound Info <info@outboundexports.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 15, 2020 8:50 AM
To: (b) (6)

Cc: (b) (6) >; 'Outbound Updates' <updates@outboundexports.com>; 'Michelle - Outbound Cargo' <michelle@outboundexports.com>
Subject: RE: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export - sea freight option

Good day gentlemen,

Please find attached export documents for the shipment of your trophies. Please kindly cross check and confirm that all is in order. Also, please kindly provide TrueLife Taxidermy in Granbury.

Looking forward to your prompt response.

kindest regards,
Noma

OUT BOUND
Cargo & Trophy
EXPORTERS
Email: info@outboundexports.com
Tel: +263 9 881531-3

Outbound Cargo and Trophy Exporters
5 Grantham Road
Belmont
Bulawayo

Tel: +263 292 2881531-3
Fax: +263 292 2881534
info@outboundexports.com

https://www.facebook.com/outboundexportszimbabwe

------ Forwarded Message ------
From: "Pat Canan" <pcanantex@hotmail.com>
To: (b) (6) *>; "Natalie* (b) (6)
Sent: 13/07/2020 9:59:33 PM
Subject: Re: Trophy export - sea freight option

Natalie: Can you provide any updates as to the status of shipping our trophies?

From: (b) (6)
Sent: *Monday, June 15, 2020 1:28 PM*
To: *'Natalie Steenbok'* (b) (6)
Cc: *'Pat Canan'* (b) (6) >
Subject: *RE: Trophy export - sea freight option*

Natalie, Can you please gives us an idea as to the cost of the sea freight option , and approximately how long this process should take ?

Thank you , Ben

From: *Natalie Steenbok* (b) (6)
Sent: *Monday, June 15, 2020 2:56 AM*
To: (b) (6)
Subject: *Trophy export - sea freight option*

Good morning Mr Raslton and Mr Canan,

We trust you are both well and keeping safe during this trying time. Our country has partially lifted the lock down ban
at the moment. The government department Parks and Wildlife responsible for the issuing of Cites permits
are currently working on a two days a week roster. This will lengthen the time frame to get the cites permits out.
However , they are at least moving forward. The other departments like, Veterinary and bank have not showed
any issues in this regard.

With regards to the actual shipping of the trophies, our export agent has made us aware of the dwindling
and near non existent flights for trophy exports. This of cause , due to the pandemic , no travel issue.
The best solution to this matter is sea freight. This is the most reliable at the moment for cargo (trophy)
as these are not deemed essential items.

This being the case, we will need to hear your opinion on the sea freight option, and know if we should
go ahead on the permits , as these have a 6 month validity period. If you do not go sea freight we will put
the file on hold until the situation regarding air freight becomes more reliable. This is indefinite at the moment.

Our freight agent will work closely with your import agent to ensure you receive your trophies on time.

Attached is the crate contents as the trophies will be packed together. I will also need individual addresses.
and contents confirmed for the applications. I have taken note of your concerns regarding your last export.
However it seems very difficult to get flights out at the moment , thus we are relying on the sea freight option.

I look forward to your soonest response in this regard.

--

Kind Regards

Natalie Steenbok | ***Collett's Wildlife Artistry***
☎ ***Tel***: *+263 772 883 726*
Skype: *cwa.office*



Virus-free. www.avast.com

Truelife Taxidermy

From: Truelife Taxidermy
Sent: Tuesday, November 10, 2020 2:16 PM
To: outbound Info; 'Outbound Updates'; 'Pat Canan'
Cc: bhralston@gmail.com; 'Michelle - Outbound Cargo'
Subject: RE: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export

Noma,

I have not been notified. Thank you for the update.

Best regards,
Katie
--
TrueLife Taxidermy
4303 E HWY 377
Suite 102
Granbury, TX 76049
P: 817-579-1789
F: 817-579-5089
www.truelifetaxidermy.org
www.facebook.com/truelifetaxidermy.tx

From: outbound Info <info@outboundexports.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 10, 2020 12:35 AM
To: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>; 'Outbound Updates' <updates@outboundexports.com>; 'Pat Canan[redacted] Michelle - Outbound Cargo' <michelle@outboundexports.com>
Subject: RE: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export

Hello Pat/ Katie,

Please be advised shipment has arrived in DFW. Please kindly confirm you have received notification from the airline.

Looking forward to your response.

Kind regards,
Noma

From: outbound Info [mailto:info@outboundexports.com]
Sent: Monday, 09 November 2020 09:37
To: 'Truelife Taxidermy'; 'Outbound Updates'; 'Pat Canan'
Cc:[redacted] 'Michelle - Outbound Cargo'
Subject: RE: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export

Hello Pat/ Katie,

Please be advised shipment has departed from JNB as booked and has connected to DFW from DOH today.

Have a lovely day!

Kind regards,
Noma

From: outbound Info [mailto:info@outboundexports.com]
Sent: Wednesday, 04 November 2020 12:55
To: 'Truelife Taxidermy'; 'Outbound Updates'; 'Pat Canan'
Cc: (b) (6) ; 'Michelle - Outbound Cargo'
Subject: RE: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export

Hello Pat/ Katie,

Please be advised shipment is now in JNB and has been booked as follows:

MAWB: 157-6787 5975
QR1364 7/11 JNB – DOH
QR0729 9/11 DOH – DFW

Note that shipment will be going straight to DFW. Please find attached MAWB and air manifest.

I trust all to be in order.

Have a lovely day!

Kind regards,
Noma

From: Truelife Taxidermy [mailto:truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org]
Sent: Wednesday, 28 October 2020 22:50
To: Outbound Updates; 'outbound Info'; 'Pat Canan'
Cc: (b) (6) ; 'Michelle - Outbound Cargo'
Subject: RE: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export

Vicky,

Please send copy of MAWB once available.

Best regards,
Katie

--
TrueLife Taxidermy
4303 E HWY 377
Suite 102
Granbury, TX 76049

P: 817-579-1789
F: 817-579-5089
www.truelifetaxidermy.org
www.facebook.com/truelifetaxidermy.tx

From: Outbound Updates <updates@outboundexports.com>
Sent: Wednesday, October 28, 2020 9:15 AM
To: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>; 'outbound Info' <info@outboundexports.com>; 'Pat Canan' <(b) (6) >
Cc: (b) (6) 'Michelle - Outbound Cargo' <michelle@outboundexports.com>
Subject: RE: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export

Hello Katie

Herewith final documents for P Canan and b Ralston . Cargo is departing ZW Friday 30 october 2020.

Trusting all is in order.

On forwarding flight details will follow once available.

With kind regards
VICKY

OUT BOUND
Cargo & Trophy
EXPORTERS
Email: info@outboundexports.com
Tel: +263 9 881531-3

5 Grantham Road, Belmont Bulawayo .. 263 029 2881531 - 3 .. Fax: 263 029 -2881534
michelle@outboundexports.com or info@outboundexports.com
alternate email - outboundexports@gmail.com
Web: **www.outboundexports.org**
SKYPE: **vixmpofu,Michelle.nash72,nom.m alaba**
Instagram & Facebook …

From: Truelife Taxidermy [mailto:truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org]
Sent: 08 October, 2020 17:27
To: outbound Info; 'Pat Canan'
Cc: (b) (6) 'Outbound Updates'; 'Michelle - Outbound Cargo'
Subject: RE: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export

Hi Norma,

Please notice that Mr. Canan's Import CITES permit expires Nov. 24, 2020. Trophies have to be on US soil before then. Please provide flight details with copies of MAWB once available.

Best regards,
Katie Johnson
Office Manager

--
TrueLife Taxidermy
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Granbury, TX 76049
P: 817-579-1789
F: 817-579-5089
www.truelifetaxidermy.org
www.facebook.com/truelifetaxidermy.tx

From: outbound Info <info@outboundexports.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 6, 2020 11:08 AM
To: 'Pat Canan' (b) (6)
Cc: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>; (b) (6) utbound Updates' <updates@outboundexports.com>; 'Michelle - Outbound Cargo' <michelle@outboundexports.com>
Subject: RE: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export

Hello Katie,

Please find attached export documents from this end. We trust all to be in order.

Have a lovely day!

Kind regards,
Noma

From: Pat Cana (b) (6)
Sent: Tuesday, 06 October 2020 16:32
To: outbound Info
Subject: Re: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export - sea freight option

Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Tue 9/15/2020 3:00 PM
Hi Pat,

I can clear the trophies if they come by air into DFW. I was just at the airport today picking up 2 shipments. They are slowly starting to trickle in. If I am clearing, I want to thoroughly go over documents. I would also like to be copied on all further correspondence so I can stay updated.

Best regards,
Katie

--
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From: outbound Info <info@outboundexports.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 6, 2020 9:25 AM
To: 'Pat Canan' (b) (6)
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Subject: RE: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export - sea freight option

Good day Pat,

Please kindly provide us with your agent's (Truelife Taxidermy) email address. We would like to send you an airfreight quote to DFW.

Looking forward to your prompt response.

Have a lovely day!

Kind regards,
Noma

From: Pat Canan (b) (6)
Sent: Thursday, 0
To: outbound Info
Subject: Re: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export - sea freight option

Ben will send his later today

From: outbound Info <info@outboundexports.com>
Sent: Monday, September 28, 2020 2:17 AM
To: 'Pat Canan' (b) (6)
Subject: RE: Fw[ght option

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Please kindly sign the attached and also have Benjamin sign the same so that we can apply for the South Africa intransit permits.

Have a lovely week!

Kind regards,
Noma

From: Pat Canan (b) (6)
Sent: Tuesday, 15 September 2020 16:19
To: outbound Info
Subject: Re: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export - sea freight option

Yes all looks to be in order.

From: outbound Info <info@outboundexports.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 15, 2020 8:50 AM
To: (b) (6) >
Cc: bound Updates' <updates@outboundexports.com>; 'Michelle - Outbound Cargo' <michelle@outboundexports.com>
Subject: RE: Fw[2]: Re: Trophy export - sea freight option

Good day gentlemen,

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Looking forward to your prompt response.

kindest regards,
Noma

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Outbound Cargo and Trophy Exporters
5 Grantham Road
Belmont
Bulawayo

Tel: +263 292 2881531-3
Fax: +263 292 2881534
info@outboundexports.com

https://www.facebook.com/outboundexportszimbabwe

------ Forwarded Message ------
From: "Pat Canan" (b) (6)
To: "(b) (6) (b) (6) *: "Natalie Steenbok"*(b) (6)
Sent M
Subject: Re: Trophy export - sea freight option

Natalie: Can you provide any updates as to the status of shipping our trophies?

From: (b) (6)
Sent: *Monday, June 15, 2020 1:28 PM*
To: *'Natalie Steenbok'* (b) (6)
Cc: *'Pat Canan'* (b) (6)
Subject: *RE: Tro on*

Natalie, Can you please gives us an idea as to the cost of the sea freight option , and approximately how long this process should take ?

Thank you , Ben

From: *Natalie Steenbok* (b) (6)
Sen
To (b) (6)
Subject: *Trophy export - sea freight option*

Good morning Mr Raslton and Mr Canan,

We trust you are both well and keeping safe during this trying time. Our country has partially lifted the lock down ban
at the moment. The government department Parks and Wildlife responsible for the issuing of Cites permits
are currently working on a two days a week roster. This will lengthen the time frame to get the cites permits out.
However , they are at least moving forward. The other departments like, Veterinary and bank have not showed
any issues in this regard.

With regards to the actual shipping of the trophies, our export agent has made us aware of the dwindling
and near non existent flights for trophy exports. This of cause , due to the pandemic , no travel issue.

The best solution to this matter is sea freight. This is the most reliable at the moment for cargo (trophy)
as these are not deemed essential items.

This being the case, we will need to hear your opinion on the sea freight option, and know if we should
go ahead on the permits , as these have a 6 month validity period. If you do not go sea freight we will put
the file on hold until the situation regarding air freight becomes more reliable. This is indefinite at the moment.

Our freight agent will work closely with your import agent to ensure you receive your trophies on time.

Attached is the crate contents as the trophies will be packed together. I will also need individual addresses.
and contents confirmed for the applications. I have taken note of your concerns regarding your last export.
However it seems very difficult to get flights out at the moment , thus we are relying on the sea freight option.

I look forward to your soonest response in this regard.

--

Kind Regards

Natalie Steenbok | ***Collett's Wildlife Artistry***
***Tel**: +263 772 883 726*
***Skype**: cwa.office*



Virus-free. www.avast.com

Truelife Taxidermy

From: Gomez, Matthew <matthew_gomez@fws.gov>
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 8:44 AM
To: Truelife Taxidermy
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] FW: Scan of Ralston Cities Permit

Good morning, Katie,

I verified that Mr. Ralston's leopard import permit is valid. We just need to get our hands on the original. If it can not be found, please have him apply for a reprint at the following link:

https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws?id=fws_kb_view&sys_id=8c1348221bfe50104fa520eae54bcb2e

Once I have verification that the reprint has been applied for, I will conditionally release the trophy to you. Please forward the original permit as soon as you receive it.

Thanks,

Matthew Gomez
Supervisory Wildlife Inspector
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
OLE DFW Airport, Texas Field Office
PH-(972)-574-3256
FX- (972)-574-4669

Warning: This email may contain Privacy Act Sensitive Data, which is intended only for the use of the individual to which it is addressed. It may contain information that is privileged, confidential or otherwise protected disclosure under applicable laws.

From: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Sent: Friday, November 13, 2020 4:18 PM
To: Gomez, Matthew <matthew_gomez@fws.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] FW: Scan of Ralston Cities Permit

This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.

As requested.

Best regards,
Katie Johnson
Office Manager

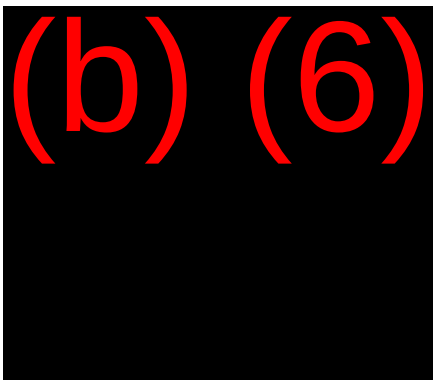
--
TrueLife Taxidermy
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P: 817-579-1789
F: 817-579-5089
www.truelifetaxidermy.org
www.facebook.com/truelifetaxidermy.tx

From: Ben Ralston (b) (6)
Sent: Friday, November 13, 2020 4:16 PM
To: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Subject: Scan of Ralston Cities Permit

Begin forwarded message:

> **From:** Ben Ralston (b) (6)
> **Date:** October 28, 2020 at 11:27:40 AM CDT
> **To:** Jeannie (b) (6) >
> **Subject: Fwd:**
>
> Begin forwarded message:
>
> > **From:** (b) (6)
> > **Date:** January 22, 2020 at 11:38:27 AM CST
> > **To:** Susie Collett (b) (6)
> > **Subject: FW:**
> >
> > Susie ,
> >
> > I've attached a scan of the CITIES permit for my leopard .
> > I believe Pat Canan has already sent his permit . Please let me know if you need anything else from me to be able to ship my trophies from Zimbabwe.
> > Will you ship my leopard , impalas and tanned zebra hides together ? Look forward to hearing from you .
> >
> > Ben Ralston
> >
> > -----Original Message-----
> > From: Tonya Bohannon <tonyabohannon@cananmowrey.com>
> > Sent: Wednesday, January 22, 2020 11:18 AM
> > To: Ben Ralston-CMO (b) (6)
> > Subject:

Tonya Bohannon



Truelife Taxidermy

From: Gomez, Matthew <matthew_gomez@fws.gov>
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 10:07 AM
To: Truelife Taxidermy
Cc: Brooks, Rick
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] FW: Acknowledgment of Submission Receipt

Sounds good. Please drop off the copy of Mr. Ralston's import permit and I will stamp the air waybill with a clearance stamp. This will allow you to pick up the trophies. I will officially clear the eDec once we get the original import permit.

Thanks,

Matthew Gomez
Supervisory Wildlife Inspector
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
OLE DFW Airport, Texas Field Office
PH-(972)-574-3256
FX- (972)-574-4669

Warning: This email may contain Privacy Act Sensitive Data, which is intended only for the use of the individual to which it is addressed. It may contain information that is privileged, confidential or otherwise protected disclosure under applicable laws.

From: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 9:58 AM
To: Gomez, Matthew <matthew_gomez@fws.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] FW: Acknowledgment of Submission Receipt

This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.

May I come up there tomorrow morning?

Best regards,
Katie

--
TrueLife Taxidermy
4303 E HWY 377
Suite 102
Granbury, TX 76049
P: 817-579-1789
F: 817-579-5089

www.truelifetaxidermy.org
www.facebook.com/truelifetaxidermy.tx

From: FWS Support <fwsepermits@servicenowservices.com>
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2020 9:46 AM
To: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Subject: Acknowledgment of Submission Receipt

United States Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Thank you for your application submission, CS0002847, to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Your submission was received on 2020-11-16 07:44:53 PST and is in the queue for processing.
If you've submitted a permit application or renewal, please allow at least [60] days before checking on the status of your submission.
Please note application fees submitted with an application or renewal are processing fees and are non-refundable per 50 CFR 13.11(d).
If you have any questions, please contact our office.
Thank you.

Ref:MSG0004838_otghBWmCi10L8m8j8wPq

HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2
APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05),
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20:14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14:20)

0000082030
TREATMENT_DATA_SUBMITTED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator	Mugundumu Safaris	**Client's Full Name**	Ralston Benjamin Harvey
ZTA (HOP) No.	HOP0226	**Passport Number**	(b) (6) [redacted]
		Country of Issue	UNITED STATES
Address	Matetsi Unit 5 P O Box CY 140 Causeway Harare. cwparks@mweb.co.zw	**Address**	(b) (6) [redacted] Wichita Falls Texas 76310 USA
Name of Professional Hunter	I NYAMUTORA	**Licence No.**	338
Telephone		**Fax**	N/A

Number of Accompanying Guests	0
Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting?	Yes
Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?	No

Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist	COLLETTS WILDLIFE ARTISTRY	Address	15 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD BELMONT BULAWAYO ZIMBABWE
Name of Shipping Agent	COLLECTS WILDLIFE ARTISARY	Address	15 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD BELMONT BULAWAYO
Name of Foreign Agent	JEMTONE INVESTMENTS	Address	2B TORSVALE CRESCENT, LA LUCIA SOUTH AFRICA

2. HUNTING AREAS

	Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
1	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 2	Matabeleland North	
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Date of Safari From	08-07-2019
Date of Safari To	21-07-2019
Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD	1,100.00
Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD	800.00
Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD	200.00
Number of Accompanying Guests	0

ZPWMA
Date Stamp

NEDBANK ZIMBABWE LIMITED
10 SEP 2020
FOREIGN EXCHANGE

3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All inclusive of Daily Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other incidentals)

(i) Safari Operator

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1	20-AUG-2019	DMS/18097	03-OCT-2019	USD	24,872	9,164
2	21-MAY-2019	DMS/18097	03-OCT-2019	USD	24,872	6,675.9
3	18-JUN-2019	DMS/18097	03-OCT-2019	USD	24,872	6,675.9
4						

(ii) Taxidermist

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate	15,400.00	Total Guests rate	200.00
Less Commission	2,310.00	Total Trophy fees	7,750.00
Other fees (Incidentals)	1,522.00	Grand Total USD	22,562.00
Percentage Commission Charged	15.00	Total Processing Fees	2,357.00

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	IMPALA	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 2	LK544585	14-JUL-2019	53.74	250
2	IMPALA	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 2	LK644534	09-JUL-2019	58	250
3	IMPALA	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 2	LK6616633	15-JUL-2019	49.43	250
4	ZEBRA	M	Wounded	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 2	LK718597	09-JUL-2019		1,000
5	ZEBRA	F	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 2	LK636531	11-JUL-2019		1,000
6	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 2	LK661639	19-JUL-2019		1,000
7	LEOPARD	M	Killed	Matetsi Safari Area - Unit 2	LK751675	21-JUL-2019	14.2	4,000
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
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28								
29								
30								

Collett's Wildlife Artistry

TAXIDERMIST

15 Josiah Chinamano Road, Belmont
PO Box 9067 Hillside
Bulawayo
Zimbabwe, Africa

Cell: +263 712 220 966
Phone: +263 292 885 868/ +263 292 885 349
Email: office@collettswildlifeartistry.com
www.collettswildlifeartistry.com

Client: Benjamin Harvey Ralston
(b) (6)
Whichita Falls
Texas 76310
U.S.A.

Email: (b) (6)

Operator: Mugundumu Safaris
Hunter: Guav Johnson
TRAS2 #: 82030
Invoice #: 1276

Date: 5.4.2020
P1119

Pretan Invoice

TROPHY	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS	COST
Impala	Skulls x 3	Dip and pack	225.00
Leopard	Skull / Fullmount skin	Dip and pack	130.00
Zebra	Flatskins x 2	Tan with felt	1,500.00
		Trophy collection	60.00
		Paperwork	200.00
		Crating	87.00
		Less commission	(220.00)
		TOTAL **USD**	**1,982.00**

2% governement levy USD175.00
Clearing fee USD200.00

NEDBANK ZIMBABWE LIMITED
10 SEP 2020
FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROVIDED
BULAWAYO

HUNTING TROPHY INVOICE

ON TR2 NO 082030

INVOICE NUMBER	R07/ 20
DATE	15 September 2020
NAME	BENJAMIM H RALSTON
ADDRESS	(b) (6) [redacted] WICHITA FALLS TX 76310 USA

TROPHY FEES	TOTAL
IMPALA x 3	USD 750
LEOPARD	USD 4 000
ZEBRA x 2	USD 2 000
TOTAL FEES	USD 6 750

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
20US52964D/9

2. Valid
01/02/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
BENJAMIN H. RALSTON
(b) (6)
WICHITA FALLS, TX 76310
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
COLLETTS WILDLIFE ARTISTRY
15 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD
BELMONT, BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE

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 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

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

U.S. CITES Management Authority

-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.

01/03/2020
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 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 jewerly, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin ZIMBABWE
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

NEDBANK ZIMBABWE LIMITED
10 SEP 2020
FOREIGN EXCHANGE

843512

To be submitted in duplicate

ZIMBABWE

PERMIT NUMBER:ZW/4518/2020

Provincial Veterinary Office
P.O. Box RY41
Bulawayo
ZIMBABWE
Telephone: 68061/ 3

Veterinary certificate

The game trophies listed below have been:-

a. Tanned in a process using Formic Acid, Salt & Basyntan, or
b. Sprayed with a 4% solution of washing soda (Sodium Carbonate), or
c. Skulls have been boiled & bleached in a 4% solution of washing soda & are free from flesh & grease, or
d. The trophies, other than those from carnivores & zebra, destined for processing in the Republic of South Africa have been soaked for 24 hours
e. ~~Have been soaked for 21 hours in a solution of 1:5000 Sodium Fluoride under veterinary supervision & are contained in seal polythene bags~~
f. ~~Disinfected with Hydrogen Peroxide (H^2O) – Skull/ Bone Only~~ (delete inapplicable section/s)

These products originate from an area where Anthrax is not prevalent & which is free of Foot & Mouth Disease for more than 6 months & in my opinion present no risk of spreading diseases.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS: ----------

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description	
IMPALA	AEPYCEROS MELAMPUS	SKULL X 3 DIP AND PACK	
LEOPARD	PANTHERA PARDUS	SKULL DIP AND PACK	ZW/126/500/2019-PAR
LEOPARD	PANTHERA PARDUS	DIP AND PACK - FULLMOUNTS KIN	ZW/126/500/2019-PAR
ZEBRA	EQUUS BURCHELLII	TAN WITH FELT X 2	

THE SKINS HAVE BEEN SPRAYED WITH A 4% SOLUTION OF WASHING SODA (SODIUM CARBONATE) THEY HAVE THEN BEEN DIPPED IN A SOLUTION OF FORMIC ACID, SALT & WATER WITH A PH OF BETWEEN 2.8 & 3. THE SKULLS HAVE BEEN BOILED IN A 4% SOLUTION OF WASHING SODA & ARE FREE OF FLESH & GREASE

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN: MAT SOUTH/ MASH WEST
CONSIGNOR: COLLETT'S WILDLIFE ARTISTRY/ 15 J CHINAMANO STREET/ BULAWAYO/ ZIMBABWE
CONSIGNEE: BENJAMIN H. RALSTON,1829 LAKE BEND DRIVE, WHICHITA FALLS, TEXAS 76310, U.S.A
AUTHORITY

PROVINCIAL VETERINARY OFFICE
DEPT. OF VETERINARY SERVICES
21 AUG 2020

DATE: .....

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES – ZIMBABWE
P.O. BOX RY 41, RAYTON, BYO,
ZIMBABWE TEL: 09-68061-3

NOTE AN EXPORT PERMIT from the Department of National Parks and Wild Life Management is also required.

NEDBANK ZIMBABWE LIMITED
10 SEP 2020
FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROVIDED
BULAWAYO

Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

CITES PERMIT/CERTIFICATE ZW/4518/2020

CITES FORM 2

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

Permit/Certificate No ZW/4518/2020

- [X] Export
- [ ] Re-Export
- [ ] Import
- [ ] Other

Original

2. Valid Until: 24/01/2021

3. Importer (name and address): BENJAMIN H.RALSTON

(b) (6) [redacted]
WHICHITA FALLS, TEXAS 76310
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

4. Exporter (name, address and country Zimbabwe
COLLETTS WILDLIFE ARTISTRY
15 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD
BELMONT
BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE

3a. Country Of Import: United States Of America

5. Special Conditions
For live animals this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations

5a. Purpose of transaction (see reverse): H

5b. Security stamp no. IS28901

6. Name, address, stamp and country of Management Authority

Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority
P.O. Box CY 140
Causeway
Harare, Zimbabwe

6a. Declaration by Exporter or Agent
I hereby declare that I am aware of the provision of the Convention contained in the *Statutory Instrument 76 of 1998*, for the purpose of Exporting / Re- exporting / Importing the Wildlife listed below.
The total value of this consignment is:
$US .....8,732.00.....Signature of applicant.....

7. Scientific Name	8. Common Name	9. Description of specimens including no. (age/sex if live)	10. Appendix and Source (see reverse)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total exported quota	11b. Tag Number	11c. Mark
Aepyceros melampus	*Impala*	*skulls : dip and pack*	*NE W*	*3 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
Panthera pardus	*Leopard*	*skulls : dip and pack*	*I W*	*1 no*	*66-500-2020*	*ZW 126/500/2019-PAR*	*n/a*
Panthera pardus	*Leopard*	*full mount skin : dip and pack*	*I W*	*1 no*	*66-500-2020*	*ZW 126/500/2019-PAR*	*n/a*
Equus burchelli	*Zebra*	*skins : tan with felt*	*NE W*	*2 no*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*

12. Country of origin:	Permit No	Date of issue	12a. Country of last re-export	Certificate No	Date:

13. This permit is issued by

Place: Bulawayo Date: 24/07/2020 Security stamp, signature and official seal:

PERMITS
PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
CITES
152890
MATOPO CLUSTER OFFICE
TEL: 0292 274000

14. Exchange Control Information
CD1 number 950114
CD1 not applicable to export (delete)

(Date stamp and signature of authorized official) 10 SEP 2020
Note: Permit/certificate invalid unless this section is completed.

NEDBANK ZIMBABWE LIMITED
FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROVIDER
BULAWAYO

15. Date Stamp of Zimbabwe Revenue Authority Inspector

ZIMBABWE REVENUE AUTHORITY
27 OCT 2020
P.O. BOX 2283 BULAWAYO

16. Export endorsement:

17. Bill of landing/Air waybill number:

Specimens	Quantity	Specimens	Quantity
Impala skulls	3		
Leopard skulls	1		
1/1 Fmount skin	1		
Zebra skins	2		

Port of export: Beit Bridge

Date: 23 OCT 2020

Signature

ZIMBABWE PARKS & WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
INSPECTORATE
P.O. BOX 2283
BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE
TEL. (09) 63640-7/74000

Grab, Kirstine M

From: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Sent: Friday, January 8, 2021 3:37 PM
To: Grab, Kirstine M
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Communications
Attachments: USFWS communication.pdf; Communications 1.pdf; Communications.pdf; USFWS communication 2.pdf

This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.

Hi Kirstine,

Here are the email chains between the exporter and I as well as DFW Supervisory Wildlife Inspector Gomez.

Best regards,
Katie Johnson
Office Manager

--
TrueLife Taxidermy
4303 E HWY 377
Suite 102
Granbury, TX 76049
P: 817-579-1789
F: 817-579-5089
www.truelifetaxidermy.org
www.facebook.com/truelifetaxidermy.tx

Grab, Kirstine M

From: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Sent: Friday, January 8, 2021 2:15 PM
To: Grab, Kirstine M
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] FW: File CS0002847 comments added
Attachments: Ralston Docs.pdf; Edec Ralston.pdf

Importance: High

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Categories: Permit Information

Hi Kirstine,

Thank you so much for your help. I will send communication over by the end of the day as it will take me a bit to gather all the emails.

Best regards,
Katie Johnson
Office Manager

--
TrueLife Taxidermy
4303 E HWY 377
Suite 102
Granbury, TX 76049
P: 817-579-1789
F: 817-579-5089
www.truelifetaxidermy.org
www.facebook.com/truelifetaxidermy.tx

From: Grab, Kirstine M <kirstine_grab@fws.gov>
Sent: Friday, January 8, 2021 12:49 PM
To: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] FW: File CS0002847 comments added

Hi Katie,

I discussed your application with my supervisor and based on our discussion, please provide the following:

1. Communication between the shipper/yourself and customs officials
2. Documentation that the trophy was lawfully export (e.g. a copy of the validated export permit and declaration forms.)

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Kind regards,
Kirstine

From: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Sent: Wednesday, January 6, 2021 5:54 PM
To: Grab, Kirstine M <kirstine_grab@fws.gov>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] FW: File CS0002847 comments added
Importance: High

Kirstine,

I guess that is what is confusing to me. The option I need to select is 6 and it doesn't say anything regarding a notarized statement. The shipment has already occurred so option 6 is it. Options 7 and 8 seem to only apply to shipments that have not occurred. I also thought I did all this when I submitted the application online and made payment. I will go and get my statement notarized tomorrow if I need to though!! I just want to do what is right and get this situation remedied for my customer.

Best regards,
Katie

--
TrueLife Taxidermy
4303 E HWY 377
Suite 102
Granbury, TX 76049
P: 817-579-1789
F: 817-579-5089
www.truelifetaxidermy.org
www.facebook.com/truelifetaxidermy.tx

From: Grab, Kirstine M <kirstine_grab@fws.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, January 6, 2021 7:37 AM
To: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] FW: File CS0002847 comments added

Good morning Katie,

Please follow the instructions for questions 6, 7, or 8 (choose the one that is applicable) on the attached application form regarding the documentation/notarized statement.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Kind regards

From: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Sent: Tuesday, January 5, 2021 4:23 PM
To: Grab, Kirstine M <kirstine_grab@fws.gov>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] FW: File CS0002847 comments added
Importance: High

Good afternoon,

Attached is a signed statement for Mr. Ralston's replacement.

Best regards,
Katie Johnson
Office Manager

--
TrueLife Taxidermy
4303 E HWY 377
Suite 102
Granbury, TX 76049
P: 817-579-1789
F: 817-579-5089
www.truelifetaxidermy.org
www.facebook.com/truelifetaxidermy.tx

From: Grab, Kirstine M <kirstine_grab@fws.gov>
Sent: Thursday, December 31, 2020 10:38 AM
To: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] FW: File CS0002847 comments added

Hi Katie,

For this duplicate permit application, please provide a signed statement regarding the permit (e.g. it was lost in the mail, damaged, etc.). I have attached the corresponding application form for your reference as it contains instructions.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Pursuant to 50 CFR 13.11(e), if we do not receive all the information requested above within 45 days from the date of this e-mail, your application will be abandoned and administratively closed. Once the file is closed, you would need to submit a new application, supplemental documentation and all required fees.

Happy New Year!

Kind regards,
Kirstine

From: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Sent: Wednesday, December 30, 2020 12:23 PM
To: Grab, Kirstine M <kirstine_grab@fws.gov>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] FW: File CS0002847 comments added
Importance: High

Kirstine,

Is there anything I need to do at this time or just wait?? I have never done this before and I don't want to drop the ball.

Best regards,
Katie Johnson
Office Manager

--
TrueLife Taxidermy
4303 E HWY 377
Suite 102
Granbury, TX 76049
P: 817-579-1789
F: 817-579-5089
www.truelifetaxidermy.org
www.facebook.com/truelifetaxidermy.tx

From: Truelife Taxidermy
Sent: Tuesday, December 22, 2020 11:48 AM
To: Grab, Kirstine M <kirstine_grab@fws.gov>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] FW: File CS0002847 comments added

Kirstine,

Do I need to do anything further at this time or just wait to see if/when a replacement will be issued? I've never done this before and I don't want to drop the ball!
Thank you for your help.

Best regards,
Katie Johnson
Office Manager

--
TrueLife Taxidermy
4303 E HWY 377
Suite 102
Granbury, TX 76049
P: 817-579-1789
F: 817-579-5089
www.truelifetaxidermy.org
www.facebook.com/truelifetaxidermy.tx

From: Grab, Kirstine M <kirstine_grab@fws.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, December 22, 2020 11:38 AM
To: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] FW: File CS0002847 comments added

Dear Katie,

I apologize about the second email and not seeing the first one (I am still getting the hang of our new system). Since this is a duplicate request, the application will be processed in our old system, which it looks like that file has already been re-opened.

For the application in the new system, you have the option to withdraw that application.

To get technical assistance with our new epermits system, please reach out to Support, FWS ePermits <ePermits_support@fws.gov>.

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding the application.

Kind regards,
Kirstine

From: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Sent: Tuesday, December 22, 2020 11:37 AM
To: Grab, Kirstine M <kirstine_grab@fws.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] FW: File CS0002847 comments added
Importance: High

This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.

Good morning,

I am having great difficulty responding to you. I am not able to log in. I have tried to reset my password on multiple occasions. Below is the response I sent on 12/10. Please advise.

Best regards,
Katie Johnson
Office Manager

--
TrueLife Taxidermy
4303 E HWY 377
Suite 102
Granbury, TX 76049
P: 817-579-1789
F: 817-579-5089
www.truelifetaxidermy.org
www.facebook.com/truelifetaxidermy.tx

From: Truelife Taxidermy
Sent: Thursday, December 10, 2020 12:10 PM

To: FWS Support <fwsepermits@servicenowservices.com>
Subject: RE: File CS0002847 comments added

Good afternoon,

The U.S. FWS-OLE at DFW Airport, TX is holding Mr. Ralston's leopard hunting trophy pending the receipt of the original U.S. CITES import permit. Supervisory Wildlife Inspector Matthew Gomez has released a portion of the shipment, but due to the original U.S. CITES import permit being lost by Mr. Ralston, the Leopard is still on hold pending the re-issuance and receipt of an original U.S. CITES permit.

Please let me know if you have any further questions or concerns.

Best regards,
Katie Johnson
Office Manager

--
TrueLife Taxidermy
4303 E HWY 377
Suite 102
Granbury, TX 76049
P: 817-579-1789
F: 817-579-5089
www.truelifetaxidermy.org
www.facebook.com/truelifetaxidermy.tx

From: FWS Support <fwsepermits@servicenowservices.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 10, 2020 9:19 AM
To: Truelife Taxidermy <truelife@truelifetaxidermy.org>
Subject: File CS0002847 comments added

United States Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
FWS Headquarters
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
703-358-2171

Your file has been updated. Please review the comments below.

Short Description: 3-200-66: Replacement Document - CITES/ESA/MMPA/WBCA/LACEY ACT)

Click here to view the file: LINK

Comments:

2020-12-10 07:18:15 PST - Kirstine Grab Additional comments
Dear Roy Holdridge,

It appears that the trophy you are requesting a duplicate permit for is already in the United States. What are you looking to do with this application if the trophy is already in the US? Let us know and we can advise further.

Pursuant to 50 CFR 13.11(e), if we do not receive all the information requested above within 45 days from the date of this e-mail, your application will be abandoned and administratively closed. Once the file is closed, you would need to submit a new application, supplemental documentation and all required fees.

Sincerely,
Kirstine Grab

Kind regards,

Kirstine Grab

Unsubscribe | Notification Preferences

Ref:MSG0007694_4bfT0ki7jr99iiqtVyJJ

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
21US52964D/9

2. Valid
01/10/2022

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
BENJAMIN H. RALSTON
(b) (6) [redacted]
WICHITA FALLS, TX 76310
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
COLLETTS WILDLIFE ARTISTRY
15 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD
BELMONT, BULAWAYO
ZIMBABWE

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 2019 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

U.S. CITES Management Authority

01/11/2021
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 ZIMBABWE
B. Common Name [redacted] Scientific Name [redacted]	9. DUPLICATE PERMIT: REPLACES 20US52964D/9 ISSUED 01/03/2020 REPORTED AS LOST.	10. [redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [redacted] 12. Country of Origin [redacted]
C. Common Name [redacted] Scientific Name [redacted]	9. [redacted]	10. [redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [redacted] 12. Country of Origin [redacted]
D. Common Name [redacted] Scientific Name [redacted]	9. [redacted]	10. [redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [redacted] 12. Country of Origin [redacted]
E. Common Name [redacted] Scientific Name [redacted]	9. [redacted]	10. [redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [redacted] 12. Country of Origin [redacted]

948461

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Whitley	Mark	Andrew	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			info@safarispecialtyimporters.c

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Town & Country	MO	63131		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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

Robert Quartarone Digitally signed by Robert Quartarone
Date: 2020.10.28 15:35:47 -05'00'

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   Safari Specialty Importers, 758 Sheldon Road, Wallkill, NY 12589

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

   Robert Quartarone, 845-943-5943, info@safarispecialtyimporters.com

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
   Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:

Tanzania, Rungwa GR West, Singida Region; S-0713.9527, E-03612.7629

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: 10/15/2020

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

Marera Safari Lodge & Tours (T) Ltd

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

Serengeti Road, Plot No. 47
Arusha, Tanzania

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). See Attached

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Marera Safari Lodge & Tours (T) Ltd
Address:	PO Box 1525
Address:	Serengeti Road, Plot No. 47
City:	Arusha, Tanzania
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: Robert Quartarone Digitally signed by Robert Quartarone Date: 2020.10.28 15:36:27 -05'00' Date: 10/28/2020

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

Robert Quartarone
758 Sheldon Road
Wallkill, NY 12589
1.845.943.5943

www.safarispecialtyimporters.com
info@safarispecialtyimporters.com

Authorization to Export/Import

I, Mark Whitley (Print Name Hunter), hereinafter referred to as the "*Client*", hereby authorize *Safari Specialty Importers, Inc.* and its successors, assignees or agents (collectively "SSI") to act on my behalf for the importing and/or exporting of hunted trophies for my personal use. *This includes the authorization to obtain any necessary information, make payment on behalf of, and sign related paperwork needed for the export and import of such trophies.*

I, the *Client*, affirm that the trophies being exported/imported by SSI on my behalf, are my personal trophies which have been legally hunted by me in compliance with all national and local laws and regulations of the country of origin pursuant to the attached Addendum.

I, the *Client*, agree to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless *SSI*, from and against any and all demands, claims, and damages to persons or property, losses and liabilities, including reasonable attorney's fees, arising out of or caused by negligence or willful misconduct by me or any third party.

I, the *Client*, agree to the Payment Terms and Addendums attached hereto and made a part hereof.

This Authorization to Export/Import will remain in effect until cancelled by either party in writing.

(b) (6) 2/26/2019

Client Signature Date

MARK WHITLEY

Print Name

(b) (6) St. Louis, MO 63131

Address/City/State/Zip

(b) (6)

Phone eMail

G.O I/c CHACHA SAMWEL MWITA

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

ORIGINAL

CN.# (b) (6)

APP: 0000144

MAIN PERMIT

RETURN DATE: Thursday, November 19, 2020

PERMIT NO. MP-0000127

Station: ARUSHA OFFICE **Start Date:** Thursday, October 1, 2020 **End Date:** Tuesday, October 20, 2020 **Package Type:** PREMIUM **Extra Days:** 0 **This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to** MARK ANDREW WHITLEY **of Address** USA **Passport No.** (b) (6)

Who holds Weapon (Type) MAGNUM **Calibre** .375 **Maker's No:** (b) (6) **C.A.R No:** 0 **Licence No:** (b) (6) **Dated** 2020-08-19 **Issued At** ARUSHA **Weapon owner & Address** AS ABOVE

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks) RUNGWA RUNGWA GR W **owned by** MARERA SAFARI LODGE AND TOURS (T) LTD **PH** NATHAN ASKEW **LICENSE No.** NT201992DAR

Additional Blocks

SN	SPECIE NAME	QTY PER SPECIES
1	BABOON YELLOW	3
2	BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE	4
3	BUSHBUCK CHOBE	1
4	BUSHPIG	1
5	CIVET CAT	1
6	DIKDIK KIRK'S	2
7	DUIKER COMMON	2
8	ELAND LIVINGSTONES	1
9	GENET COMMON	1
10	HARTEBEEST LICHTEINSTEIN'S	3
11	HYAENA SPOTTED	1
12	IMPALA SOUTHERN	4
13	JACKAL COMMON	1
14	KLIPSPRINGER	1
15	KUDU GREATER	1
16	LEOPARD	1
17	LION	1
18	ORIBI COMMON	2
19	OSTRICH	1
20	PORCUPINE CRESTED	1
21	RATEL (HONEY BADGER)	1
22	REEDBUCK SOUTHERN (COMMON)	3
23	ROAN ANTELOPE	1
24	SABLE ANTELOPE COMMON	1
25	SERVAL CAT	1
26	STEINBUCK	2
27	WARTHOG	3
28	WATERBUCK COMMON	1
29	WATERBUCK DEFASSA	1
30	ZEBRA BURCHELL'S	4

(b) (6)

Signature of Holder

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

15 SEP 2020

SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE UTILIZATION OFFICE ARUSHA

P.O. BOX 1541 ARUSHA , TEL: 027 254 8750

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer.
3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife.
4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep , transfer.
5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his /her PH Licence during the entire safari.
6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone.
7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shortgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or weight and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and its carcass.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

TANZANIA ... AGEMENT AUTHORITY
15 SEP 2020
... OFFICE-ARUSHA
... 027 254 8750

PERMIT NO. MP-0000127
CLIENT NAME: MARK ANDREW WHITLEY
COMPANY: MARERA SAFARI LODGE AND TOURS (T) LTD

(b) (6)
PH NAME: NATHAN ASKEW
PH LICENSE NO: NT201992DAR

SPECIES	No. KILLED	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES		LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
ZEBRA BURCHELL'S	1	1	.375	OCT. 1.2020	18:34	M	S07.30173	E034.21740		
ELAND LIVINGSTONES	1	RUNGWA RUNGWA WEST	.375	OCT 3.2020	18:49	M	S07.26995	E034.24359		
ORIBI COMMON	1		.375	OCT 4.2020	11:51	M	S07.26639	E034.22260		
HARTEBEEST LICHTEINSTEIN	1		.375	OCT 7.2020	08:53	M	S07.32794	E034.09320		
BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE	1		.375	OCT 7.2020	10:35	M	S07.32872	E034.1097		
IMPALA SOUTHERN	1		.375	OCT 11.2020	10:06	M	S07.03489	E034.23955		
IMPALA SOUTHERN	1		.375	OCT 12.2020	11:15	M	S07.03193	E034.24078		
LEOPARD	1		.375	OCT 15.2020	06:20	M	S07.13952	E034.12762	NOSE TO BASE OF TAIL 132Cm	

DECLARATION

I (name of client) Mark Whitley hereby declare that the register of game killed is a true record of all animals killed or wounded by me during the validity of this permit.

(b) (6)
HUNTING CLIENT SIGNATURE
Date 15/10/2020

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER SIGNATURE
Date 15/10/2020

WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE SIGNATURE
Date 18/10/2020

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number:	PER0002631
Date Received by DSA:	February 1, 2021
DMA Contact:	Michelle Turton
Applicant:	Mark Andrew Whitley Town & Country, Missouri
Specimens and Species:	1.0 Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Wild (Tanzania) One (1) personal sport-hunted trophy (life-sized mount; skin, skull, and claws)
Recipient:	Self
Type of Permit:	Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) has one of the largest geographic ranges of any terrestrial mammal in the world and ranges from southern Africa, through the Middle East, to eastern Asia from South Africa to eastern China and Russian Federation (Stein *et al.* 2016). The African leopard (*P. p. pardus*) is one of about nine leopard subspecies and occurs primarily in sub-Saharan regions (Jacobson *et al.* 2016). A habitat generalist, the leopard – all subspecies considered – occupies mesic woodlands, grassland savannas, and forests (Stein and Hayssen 2013). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial

(Stein and Hayssen 2013). Home ranges vary according to the habitat and can range from several hundred to several thousand km^2 (Stein and Hayssen 2013). Ambush predators, leopards prey primarily on medium-sized ungulates, especially deer (Family Cervidae; Hanssen *et al.* 2017). They also scavenge prey taken by other carnivores. These carcasses are often cached in trees beyond the reach of smaller, more numerous predators (Stein *et al.* 2016). Adult leopards have few natural predators (Stein and Hayssen 2013). The total population size of the leopard is unknown. In southern Africa, a regional range loss of approximately 21% has been reported (Stein *et al.* 2016). Given their larger body size, males are more desirable and thus more susceptible than females to being harvested by trophy hunters (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2021). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2020).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This range wide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein *et al.* 2016).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

Since the last IUCN Assessment in 2008, leopard populations have declined in Tanzania especially in central part of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:34). Leopards

are found throughout the Serengeti-Ngorogoro Crater system, and to the south and west of this area, but are thought to be absent from Lake Victoria's southeastern boundary to Central Tanzania (Stein *et al.* 2016). The current range of leopards in Tanzania covers approximately 76% of the countryside of Tanzania, or about 672,100 km^2 (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5). The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) plans to conduct additional leopard surveys during 2018–2019 (CITES 2018c:3).

Range wide, the main conservations threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). In Tanzania, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation for livestock losses and accidental capture in snares set for other animals (CITES 2018c:5). These threats are ongoing (Stein *et al.* 2016:3). In addition, according to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:5): 4–15 leopards are killed annually through the control of problem animals; incidental snaring or poaching is worth noting and may be under-reported; prey abundance does not appear to be an issue; and habitat loss is not a significant threat. According to the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:126–127), however, prey species depletion, as well as habitat loss and agricultural conversion, may in fact be significant leopard conservation threats. The significance of hostility towards leopards by local tribes, as well as the illegal harvest of female leopards, may also be under-appreciated. Additional information about all leopard conservation threats in Tanzania is indicated.

Until recently, given the absence of substantial baseline data, leopard species accounts typically did not include precise national population size estimates, for example: Jacobson *et al.* (2016, Supplement to Document 1, p. 26), Stein *et al.* (2016:8–10), and IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:56). As an example for leopard management purposes, however, Tanzania presents a qualitative assessment of leopard abundance based on camera traps at 23 sites. Leopards were assessed as abundant at three sites and as common or fairly common at nine sites (CITES 2018c:4). Leopard population density estimates are also available for four sites in Tanzania. Based on these values, Tanzania calculated overall densities, extrapolated those values to the surface areas of lands inside and outside of protected areas, and estimated a total population size of 19,673 leopards in that country (CITES 2018c:5). While this value is less than previous estimates (> 30K leopards, see IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:56), it would not be categorized by the Red List as a very small or restricted population. According to the IUCN Red List assessment however, while healthy leopard populations may occur outside of human dominated areas, widespread habitat loss and prey loss inside protected areas are likely to have caused leopard declines of > 30% over the past three leopard generations (ca. 22 years) in sub-Saharan Africa, perhaps suggesting that a more endangered assessment is indicated (Stein *et al.* 2016:9–10).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Mark Andrew Whitley, Town & Country, Missouri) requests authorization to import one male leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Tanzania, Rungwa GR West, Singida Region, with Professional Hunter Nathan Askew and Outfitter Marera Safari Lodge and Tours, during a hunt on October 15, 2020. The leopard harvest was documented by Game Hunting Permit and Register of Game Killed Permit No. MP-0000127 (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism/Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority) of the United Republic of Tanzania. Copies of these documents were submitted along with the application.

B. Tanzania Information:

3. Conservation activities in Tanzania are managed in accordance with four general principles: responsibility principle, precautionary principle, adaptive management principle, and participatory principle (CITES 2018c:11). Furthermore, leopards are the beneficiary of several protective measures and are sustainably utilized under a regulated trophy hunting system (CITES 2018c:6–7; see below). Leopards are also the beneficiary of an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 23.9 % of their range (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5; CITES 2018c:3). These activities and measures provide a strong protective framework for the species in Tanzania.

4. Leopard hunting in Tanzania is regulated by three legislative measures (CITES 2018c:6): Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2015, and CITES Implementation Regulations of 2005. These measures implement several general procedures (quota control system), including: (i) Allocating a quota for each licensed hunting operator; (ii) Authorizing hunting of male leopards; (iii) Hunting supervised and verified by game scouts; (iv) Verified leopard harvests that are recorded on official quota control sheets; (v) Actual exports are supported by CITES Export Permits; and (vi) Export documents that are verified by wildlife inspectors at exit points (CITES 2018c:6). Leopard harvests are also subject to a minimum body length requirement of 130 cm (tip of the nose to the base of the tail (CITES 2018c:7). The implementation of these measures by Tanzania enhances leopard conservation in that country.

5. Tanzania also manages its leopard population in accordance with the Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (TAWIRI 2009). This plan summarizes current information about leopard distribution, abundance, conservation threats, information needs, conservation needs, and research priorities. Based on these preliminary results, the group of species and subject matter experts identified several immediate leopard information needs, including: (i) information on anthropogenic threats targeting conflict hotspots; (ii) research on effectiveness of mitigation strategies; (iii) status in representative areas; (iv) addressing gaps in knowledge of distribution; (v) movement of leopards in parks and between game reserves; (vi) GIS resource maps; and

(vii) threats posed by trade in skins and parts (TAWIRI 2009:98–99). At the national level, biodiversity is managed within the context of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015–2020 (Tanzania 2015). Within the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, this plan calls for the characterization and conservation of biodiversity – including the leopard and its habitat – at various levels, including: ecosystems, species, and protected areas. Together, these two plans guide the activities of leopard researchers and managers.

6. According to Tanzania, the leopard management program has been subject to monitoring at both the national and regional levels through questionnaires, camera-traps, call-ups and spoor counts (CITES 2018c:8). Presently, camera traps and spoor counts are being utilized as monitoring tools. These results inform the decisions of leopard managers with regard to the calculation of estimated leopard population sizes, characterization of human-leopard conflicts, confirmation of distribution outside of protected areas, and quantification of non-trophy hunting killings of leopards.

7. There are three general categories of areas in Tanzania where big game hunting is permitted (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority; TAWA 2018; Tanzania Tourist Board 2018): (i) Game Reserves are areas which are declared for the purpose of conservation, including both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Licensed tourist hunting and licensed non-consumptive tourist activities are permitted. (ii) Game Controlled Areas are areas declared for conservation of wildlife outside of village lands where activities detrimental to wildlife are prohibited, for example, residence and livestock grazing. (iii) Wildlife Management Areas are areas set aside for community-based wildlife conservation within village lands, but excluding protected areas. There are currently 63 Game Controlled Areas/Open Areas where hunting is permitted (CITES 2018c:3).

8. Tourist hunting is regulated by a block and quota system (CITES 2018c:7). Hunting blocks are areas within Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, or Open Areas and are allocated to a licensed hunting operator subject to an application process. For the period 2018–2022, there are 56 hunting blocks available and applicants can be allocated up to five hunting blocks (Vemma 2017). Applicants are required to demonstrate technical capability and financial stability. Successful applicants are subject to an annual performance review (Vemma 2017).

9. Quotas are set at the national level on an annual basis under the direction of the Wildlife Division (CITES 2018c:2). Leopard quotas are set annually by a Committee comprised of experts from the Wildlife Division, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), which is the CITES Scientific Authority in Tanzania, and some selected renown biologists from academic institutions (CITES 2018c:7). Quotas are based on available biological and management information, including: species distribution, natural history, recruitment rate, and population estimates (CITES 2018c:7). This information is generated by researchers, agency staffs, and concession operators.

10. Tanzania justifies the continuation of the present quota in accordance with the following circumstances (CITES 2018c:7): (i) observed conservation status of leopards in that country (large and widely distributed population; see: CITES 2018c:3 & 5); (ii) improvement in population monitoring (see: CITES 2018c:4 & 8); (iii) scientific assessment of the harvest

regime (see: CITES 2018c:9); and (iv) contribution of trophy hunting revenues to leopard conservation and the livelihoods of local communities (CITES 2018c:9–11). Based on these circumstances, according to Tanzania, the present quota should be continued.

11. According to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:12–13):

> *Upon considering all the factors illustrated in this document and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and CITES Resolution Conf.16.7, the Scientific Authority of Tanzania has advised the Management Authority that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Tanzania and enhances its survival and the amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities.*
>
> *It concludes by indicating that the quota for leopard in Tanzania found in Resolution Conf. 10.14(Rev. CoP16) is sustainable and at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.*

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Tanzania initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1983–1997; CITES 1983; CITES 2018a,b). That value – however, according to the United Republic of Tanzania – was not based on actual scientific data (CITES 2002:2). Given the absence of scientific data at that time, the quota was justified instead in large measure by trophy hunting considerations. Based on several additional factors, the leopard quota was increased in 1997 to 250: (i) more than 90% of Tanzania was considered to be excellent leopard habitat; (ii) leopard hunting was limited to that by tourists and for control purposes; (iii) 301–645 leopards were harvested annually for leopard control purposes with no apparent negative effect on the population; and (iv) there was no evidence of illegal trade (CITES 2002:2; UNEP 2020). By 2003, when the quota was increased for a third time, limited scientific data were available, including: (i) total population size (ca. 39,000 leopards); (ii) estimated annual harvest (390 individuals); and (iii) estimated potential safe harvest (5%; 1,827 individuals; CITES 2002:3). Although this quota has been increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less than the corresponding quota. During 2010–2019, according to UNEP-WCMC (2021), reported gross exports have averaged about 147 trophies annually and 37 skins annually (total = 184 leopards; about 37% of the annual quota) *versus* the annual quota of 500.

13. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decision on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

> Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota

is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

14. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018d). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals Committee. For Tanzania:

> "*The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Tanzania, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild*."

15. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).

16. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Geneva, Switzerland, August 17 – 28, 2019, under document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.

17. Based on the discussions regarding Doc. 46 at CoP18, the Chair of Committee I established a working group to consider the revision of Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP11) in Annex 2 and draft decisions 18.AA to 18.HH in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46. The working group, chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Human Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International, San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019a). The working group prepared document CoP18 Com. I. 10 on the basis of document CoP18 Doc. 46 after discussion in the second session of Committee I (CITES 2019b). At the conclusion of CoP18 (i.e. plenary), the amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP17) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* contained in the in-session document CoP18 Com. I. 10 had been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. The eight draft decisions in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46 had also been accepted in Committee I

and were adopted. Decisions 17.114 to 17.117 were deleted (CITES 2019c).

18. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

* * * * *

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* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

JEFFREY JORGENSON

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Date: 2021.02.11 13:55:06 -05'00'

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

DSA CONCUR:

ELEANORA BABIJ

Digitally signed by ELEANORA BABIJ
Date: 2021.02.12 12:41:10 -05'00'

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
21US00612E/9

2. Valid
2022-03-03

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
MARK ANDREW WHITLEY
(b) (6)
TOWN & COUNTRY, MISSOURI 63131
U.S.A

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
MARERA SAFARI LODGE & TOURS (T) LTD
PO BOX 152, SERENGETI ROAD, PLOT NO. 47
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 2019 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

2021-03-04 — Issuing Date

U.S. CITES Management Authority — 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 XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
C. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
D. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
E. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX

986914

FWS Form 3-200-19 (Rev. 01/2020)
U.S. Department of Interior

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

■New ☐Reissue/Renew ☐Amendment

Complete Sections **A or B**, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C.**

A. Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last name	1.b. First name	1.c. Middle name or initial	1.d. Suffix
Whitworth	Kenneth	Wayne	

2 Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	5.a. Telephone number	5.b. Alternate telephone number	6. E-mail address
			(b) (6)

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.a. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	3.b. Website URL (if applicable)
4.a. Principal officer (P.O.) last name	4.b. P.O. first name	4.c. P.O. middle initial	4.b. P.O. Title
5. Primary contact name	6. Primary e-mail address	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate phone no.	8.a. Primary contact telephone no.

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Hardinsburg	KY	40143	Breckinridge	USA

2.a. Mailing Address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)
(b) (6)

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country
Hardinsburg	KY	40143	Breckinridge	USA

D. All applicants MUST complete

1. Include a check or money order, payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, **a nonrefundable processing fee [50 CFR 13.11(d)(4)]**. 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. If you are requesting a reissue/renew/amendment, what is your permit/file number?

3. 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.

The individual/principal officer of the business must print and sign the application. (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

** Further instructions for the above application may be found on our ePermits website. See the last page for information on the Privacy Act, Paperwork Reduction Act, Estimated Burden, and Freedom of Information Act aspects of this application form.

Mail your application(s) to Division of Management Authority, Branch of Permits, MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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)?

   John Jackson, III (504) 837-1233; permits@conservationforce.org

   Kenneth Whitworth - (b) (6) [redacted]

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): _____(Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: July 28- August 11, 2021

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

Namibia Safari Corporation

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

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

N/A

b. Date wildlife was hunted: N/A

c. Approximate age of animal: N/A

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

N/A

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

Hunt has not taken place yet

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: Pronto Global Air & Ocean Freight
Address:
Address: B1 Highway North #48
City:
State/Province: Klein, Windhoek, Windhoek
Country, Postal Code: Namibia

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature (b) (6) Date: 11-23-2020

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

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† JAMES G. TEER, PH.D.
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November 25, 2020

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

RE: Import Application for a leopard trophy
Applicant: Kenneth Whitworth
Date of Hunt: July 28th-August 11, 2021
Country: Namibia

Enclosed please find a permit application for the importation of a Southern African leopard trophy from Namibia for Kenneth Whitworth. Mr. Whitworth had previously been issued a permit (#56824D) for this hunt, but dates of the trip had to be changed due to COVID travel restrictions. The new dates will be July 28th-August 11th of 2021.

No enhancement documents are needed for leopard import permits however, we have included an article entitled, "Counting Cats: an updated national leopard survey for Namibia" and also The Namibia Professional Hunting Association Annual report for 2019-2020, which details an update on the National leopard census and many other Safari hunting topics and issues.

If you have any questions about this import application, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Aimee Korver
Permits Paralegal Conservation Force

Cc: Mr. Kenneth Whitworth W/ attachments

Enclosures:
a. Notice of Representation,
b. FWS Permit Application Form 3-200-19
c. "Counting Cats: an updated national leopard survey for Namibia"
d. The Namibia Professional Hunting Association annual meeting (2019-2020)

3240 S I-10 Service Road W, Suite 200 • Metairie, Louisiana 70001 • USA
Telephone: (504) 837-1233 • Fax (504) 837-1145 • Email: cf@conservationforce.org
www.conservationforce.org

APPLICANT:

KENNETH WHITWORTH

NOTICE

OF

REPRESENTATION

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 LEOPARD Trophy from NAMIBIA.

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. This authority also may include execution of electronic signatures on my behalf, that may be required for the filing of my import permit application.

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: cf@conservationforce.org

(b) (6) [redacted]

SIGNATURE

Kenneth Wayne Whitworth

PRINT FULL NAME

11-23-2020

DATE

APPLICANT:

KENNETH WHITWORTH

PREVIOUS IMPORT PERMIT ISSUED FOR NAMIBIA LEOPARD HUNT

FORM 3-200A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

Page 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
20US56824D/9

2. Valid
05/31/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
KENNETH WAYNE WHITWORTH
(b) (6)
HARDINSBURG, KY 40143
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
JACO VAN DE MERWE
NAMIBIAN SAFARI CORPORATION
BOX 336
WINDHOEK
NAMIBIA

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

U.S. CITES Management Authority

06/01/2020
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 jewerly, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin NAMIBIA
B. Common Name [redacted] Scientific Name [redacted]	9. [redacted]	10. [redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [redacted] 12. Country of Origin [redacted]
C. Common Name [redacted] Scientific Name [redacted]	9. [redacted]	10. [redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [redacted] 12. Country of Origin [redacted]
D. Common Name [redacted] Scientific Name [redacted]	9. [redacted]	10. [redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [redacted] 12. Country of Origin [redacted]
E. Common Name [redacted] Scientific Name [redacted]	9. [redacted]	10. [redacted] 11. Quantity (including units) [redacted] 12. Country of Origin [redacted]

908411

APPLICANT:
KENNETH WHITWORTH

COUNTING CATS: AN UPDATED NATIONAL LEOPARD SURVEY FOR NAMIBIA



Counting Cats

An updated national leopard survey for Namibia

By Gail Thomson
Namibian Chamber of Environment

8th August 2020

Leopards are among the most enchanting big cats in the world. Their beauty, raw power and elusiveness have fascinated humans through the ages. Our fascination with leopards is a double-edged sword for the big cat, however. The value we place on seeing this beautiful big cat draws tourists and provides funding for conservation. On the downside, the leopard's beauty and power drives the illegal market for their skins and other body parts, which contributes to their decline in some parts of Africa.

Being elusive also has upsides: leopards can live near and even in towns and cities without people realising it. The downside: it is difficult to determine how many there really are. This lack of information hinders effective conservation plans for the species. Besides counting them, we need to know if their numbers are increasing or decreasing, which parts of the country are most important for the species, and what are the worst threats to their survival.

Without this information it is quite easy to believe there are so many leopards that we need not worry about them – until it is too late. While average farm sizes in Namibia range between 10-60 km² depending on the region, male leopard territories cover 18-451 km² (females occupy smaller areas of 9-224 km² within male territories). This means that while farmers may think that they have "many" leopards on their

individual properties, it is likely that they share these leopards with several neighbouring farms. When a leopard is killed on one farm its absence is likely to affect the leopard population in a much larger area, as leopards from neighbouring territories will probably move into the vacated territory.

Studies covering several farms in one continuous landscape are therefore critical for obtaining detailed information about the health and growth of these local leopard populations over time. They don't tell us how many leopards there are throughout Namibia, however. If we had endless human and financial resources we could conduct detailed studies that cover the whole country, but this is simply not possible. Recognising these limitations, scientists have developed increasingly accurate ways to estimate large carnivore populations using information collected from a variety of different sources including, but not limited to, detailed studies.

The 2019 National Leopard Project by Dr Louisa Richmond-Coggan relied on detailed scientific studies, sightings reported by people throughout the country, and information from farmers, hunters, conservancies and the government. Data from all of these sources were then combined using statistical modelling techniques to provide a population estimate for leopards in Namibia. The final result is a "best guess" of 11,733 leopards.

© Venture Media

Due to the size of Namibia and the relatively small area covered by detailed studies, this estimate has a relatively large average error margin of around 5,494. One of the significant improvements of this study over previous ones is that predicted estimates were calculated for blocks of 2x2 km covering the whole country. Predictions for particular locations can be tested in future with detailed studies that will improve the accuracy of the next national leopard population estimate. The National Leopard Project provided a lot more information than just a number of leopards, however, and this is where the results get interesting.

The 2019 project included results of camera trap studies covering several farms each in two locations – the Auas Mountains near Windhoek and farms near Omaruru. These locations were chosen specifically because Dr Andrew Stein used the same sites during the 2011 National Leopard Project. Farms near the Namib-Naukluft National Park were also part of a camera trap study in 2009-2011 that was repeated in 2013. These detailed studies could therefore give us a glimpse of population trends over time.

© Venture Media

The results revealed that leopard numbers had increased by 16% near Omaruru and by 40% near Windhoek, while they declined by 38% near the Namib-Naukluft. This last area, however, naturally supports lower densities of wildlife and game than the other two sites due to low and erratic rainfall. Leopard populations probably fluctuate more in these dry areas as their prey populations respond to each rainy season.

Besides trends, these multi-farm studies show which parts of the landscape support more leopards than others. The findings confirmed that they very much prefer mountainous terrain or dry riverbeds to open, flat areas. When this knowledge is applied to other parts of the country, one can predict where leopards are more likely to occur just by looking at topographical maps and including factors like rainfall and land use that have known effects on leopards.

The model used in the Leopard Project thus relies on information from the smaller-scale studies to predict where leopards are likely to occur throughout Namibia. But three small-scale studies are not enough to create an accurate model for the whole country – a lot more data is needed for that. Fortunately, Dr Richmond-Coggan was not alone.

Several carnivore researchers who used camera traps and other methods to study leopards and other large carnivores in different parts of Namibia supplied their data to the national project. Some farmers and hunting operators also use camera traps to monitor game on freehold properties and many of them will remember when they last saw leopards or their tracks. To tap into this information source, the project included a questionnaire that was completed by 392 freehold farmers from all over the country. In communal conservancies, game guards record all carnivore sightings and livestock losses in their Event Books, which provided valuable data on which conservancies reported the most leopard problems. Finally, leopard sightings by tourists or other interested "citizen scientists" are entered into the Environmental Information Service of Namibia (EIS) via the Atlasing in Namibia App, complete with photographs and GPS coordinates.

© Andrew Stein *© EIS*

The map on the left was produced by Dr Andrew Stein's 2011 national leopard census; at the time the data showed no records of the species throughout most of south-eastern Namibia. The map on the right was produced based on records entered in the Environmental Information System using sightings by "citizen scientists" and the results of the 2019 Leopard Project survey among farmers, showing that leopards occur throughout the southeast.

The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) also provided a wealth of information to the Leopard Project. Their records show where leopards have been hunted or shot due to conflict with farmers. These permits include the location and various details about the leopard, all of which are entered into the MEFT database.

The data from all of these sources are then fed into the model based on more detailed studies to show us where leopards occur in higher or lower densities across the country. This 2019 study built on the 2011 study that used similar methods to estimate leopard numbers. Comparing the two studies reveals that leopards occur over larger parts of Namibia than previously thought. Most of south-eastern Namibia was considered devoid of leopards in 2011, yet they were found there in 2019.

Although the known distribution of leopards across Namibia expanded to the southeast in 2019, new data from north-eastern Namibia revealed a lower leopard density in 2019 than was predicted by the 2011 study. As a result of these changes in density estimates and increased accuracy of the model, the model's "best guess" of 11,733 leopards in 2019 is lower than the 2011 "best guess" of 14,154 leopards. These changes are more likely due to increased accuracy and better density estimates than actual population declines.

In her final report Dr Richmond-Coggan recommended more detailed studies in areas where we currently have predictions for leopard numbers, but not enough good data to confirm or refute those predictions. The sites of past detailed studies should also remain a priority for regular repeat studies to keep track of changes over time. Each national leopard survey should thus build on the previous ones to create an increasingly accurate understanding of the Namibian leopard population.

© Dr Richmond-Coggan

This map shows the results of Dr Richmond-Coggan's 2019 leopard project that predicts leopard densities for different parts of the country. It provides more accurate density estimates at a finer resolution than the map produced in 2011. It also takes into account the EIS data from 2019, thus expanding the known leopard distribution.

Leopard distribution and estimated numbers are just one part of the broader conservation picture, however. We also need to know what threatens their survival and whether or not our management systems are harming or helping them. The farmer survey for the Leopard Project revealed that human-wildlife conflict, particularly on freehold farms, was the most severe threat to leopards in Namibia. This is particularly important because freehold properties sustain more leopards than the national parks and communal areas.

It is difficult to keep track of how many leopards farmers kill to protect their livestock or game, because only 45% of them (according to the survey of 392 farmers) apply for a permit and/or report these incidents to MEFT. Livestock loss to leopards is related to availability of their natural prey (e.g. small antelope): farmers in regions with low leopard prey densities were more likely to lose livestock to leopards and less likely to tolerate them than farmers in areas with more leopard prey. The results also showed that game farmers or mixed livestock-game farmers were more tolerant of leopards than farmers with livestock only.

Private game reserves that rely on photographic tourism (e.g. Erindi) are key areas for leopard conservation, supporting higher densities than our national parks. Game farms that rely on hunting or a mix of photographic and hunting tourism also support high leopard numbers. Their antelope species are the leopard's natural prey, however, making it almost impossible for them to protect their livelihoods from these predators. Game farmers are nonetheless most likely to benefit from occasional leopard trophy hunts, which are far more valuable than most antelope hunts. If the benefit of tolerating leopards outweighs the cost of the losses they cause, then game and livestock farmers will continue to host important parts of the Namibian leopard population. Freehold and communal farmers are custodians of the national leopard population in Namibia. Promoting coexistence between farmers and leopards is therefore vitally important for leopard conservation.

Trophy hunting must nonetheless be well managed to prevent negative impacts on the leopard population. Amendments to the laws on leopard hunting, made after the last national survey, have increased the weight and age of hunted leopards. The most significant reforms were a ban on hunting with dogs in 2010, introducing a new permit system in 2011 and prohibiting female leopard hunts. The hunting success rate has subsequently declined to 27% and only larger male leopards have been hunted since the reforms.

Although Namibia has an annual hunting quota of 250 leopards, the number has not been reached in any year since 2011. The final report therefore recommended that the national quota remain the same, but suggested that regions with more leopards be allocated a larger proportion of the quota than those with fewer leopards. The level of human-leopard conflict reported by farmers in an area should also be taken into account, to ensure that farmers experiencing more conflict have a greater chance of benefiting from leopard hunting.

Despite the advent of camera traps and sophisticated statistical models these elusive cats are still extremely difficult to count. The latest survey reveals that Namibia's leopard population remains

reasonably healthy, thanks in large part to farmers who tolerate their presence and maintain their natural prey species. MEFT and conservation scientists must therefore work closely with farmers to further promote coexistence with this beautiful big cat.

Reference: Richmond-Coggan, L. (2019). *The Namibian leopard: National census and sustainable hunting practices*. Namibia Professional Hunting Association and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. [Download PDF]

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The 2019 National Leopard Project was funded by the **Namibia Professional Hunting Association**, the **Namibian Chamber of Environment** and **Rand Merchant Bank**. The **Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism**, the **Namibia University of Science and Technology**, and members of the **Large Carnivore Management Association of Namibia** all contributed data and technical support.

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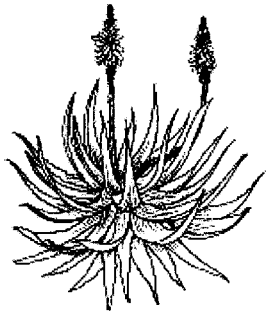
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Namibia Professional Hunting Association

Annual Report
2019 / 2020



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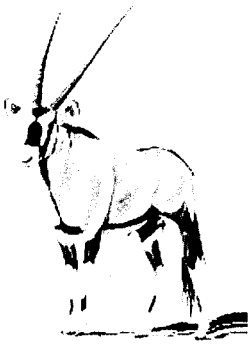
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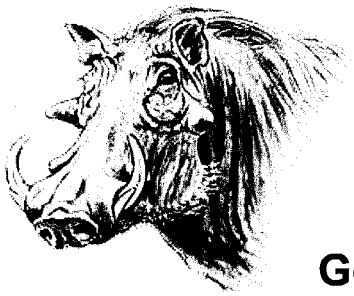
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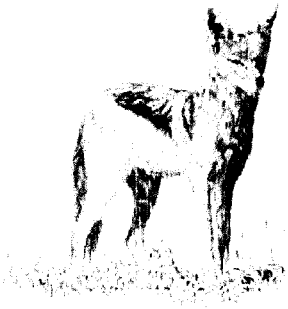












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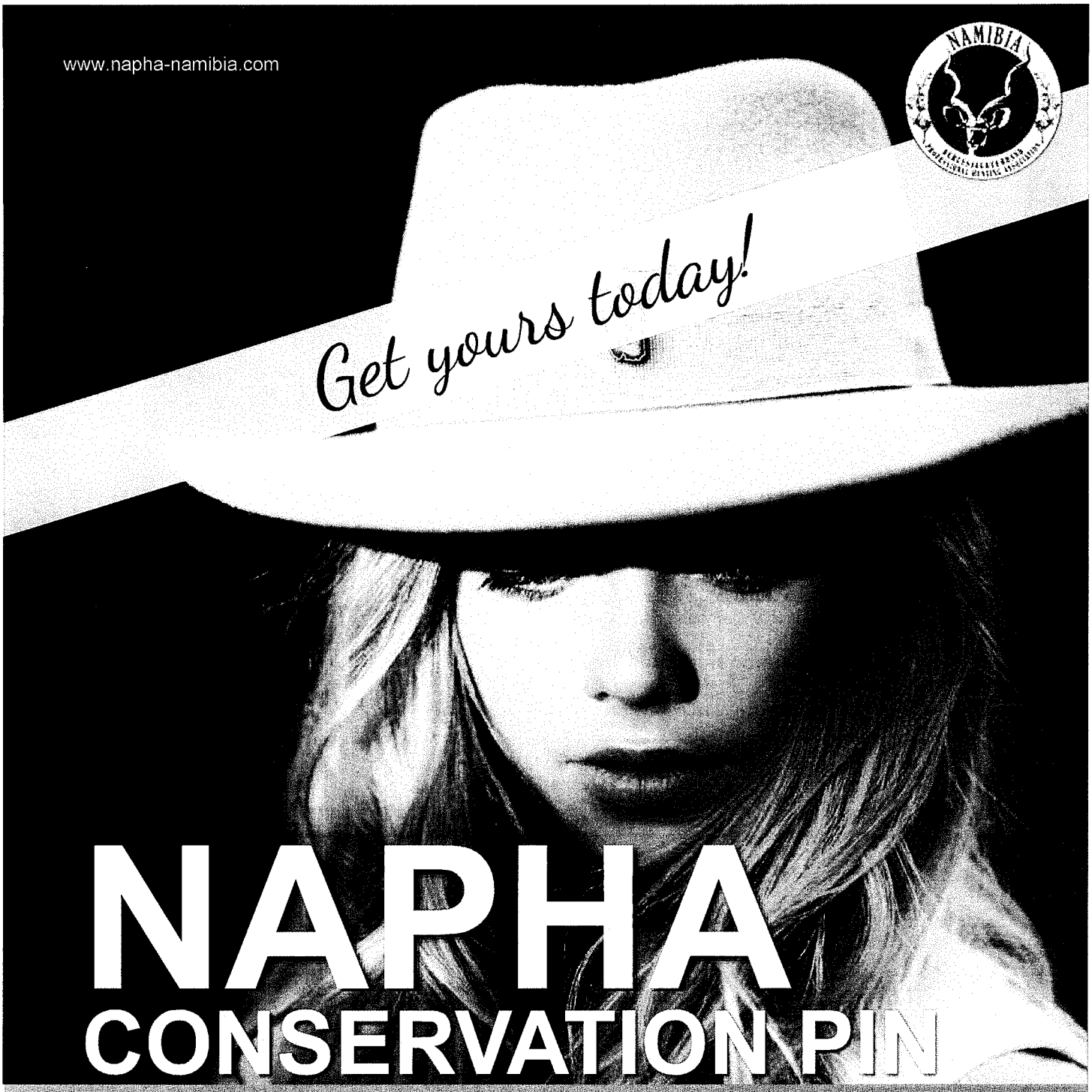
Ondundu Etosha Lodge





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NAPHA CONSERVATION PIN



To honour and celebrate 46 years of NAPHA's conservation endeavours and the promotion of sustainable utilisation, NAPHA has undertaken this initiative to raise funds to advance and sustain Namibian conservation.

This pin is a symbol of our continued support of conservation in all its facets. By supporting this initiative, you too can become a valuable link in the conservation chain.

Hunting is applied conservation.

Your support ensures protection of Namibian habitat and diversity of our wildlife.

Complete the subscription to get your NAPHA Conservation Pin today!

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APPLICANT:

KENNETH WHITWORTH

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION

MINUTES OF THE 46TH ANNUAL MEETING- 2019

Namibia Professional Hunting Association
Minutes of the 46th Annual General Meeting
held on 26 November 2019 at Droombos

Namibia Professional Hunting Association
Minutes of the 46th Annual General Meeting held on 26 November 2019 at Droombos

OPEN SESSION

1. **Welcoming**
   The AGM commenced at 08h00. The master of ceremonies, Mr Royston Wright (RW) welcomed all present. The National Anthem and African Union Anthem were sung by opera singer Ms Emily Dangwa.

2. **Scripture Reading and Prayer**
   RW provided a short biography on Pastor Ibarto Botes who is the Lead Pastor of the Emmanuel Church in Windhoek. Pastor Ibarto Botes opened the session with scripture readings including, "Mark 8 verse 36" and a prayer. Thereafter RW thanked Pastor Botes for his message and handed over a gift voucher as a token of appreciation.

3. **Welcome by NAPHA President – Danene van der Westhuyzen (DvdW)**
   3.1 Special Welcome
   DvdW greeted everybody and extended a special welcome to:
   Honourable Minister, Pohamba Shifeta
   Honourable Deputy Minister Bernadette Jagger
   His Excellency, Herbert Beck – Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany who extended his apologies for not attending.
   Her Excellency, Lisa Johnson – Ambassador of the U.S.A. DvdW thanked her for her continual support.
   Jens Ulrik Høgh – Keynote speaker from Sweden
   Corey Mason – CEO Dallas Safari Club
   Scott and Debbie Tobermann – Dallas Safari Club
   Steve and Sue Skold – Safari Club International
   Advocate Peet Harmse
   Ian Kazembe – Qatar Airways
   Wils Raubenheimer – Hertz
   Prof. Morgan Hauptfleisch – NUST
   Ralf Müller – Krieghoff
   Yolande van der Merwe – African Outfitter
   James Reed – Sports Afield
   Stewart Dorrington – President of Custodians of Professional Hunting and Conservation – South Africa
   Dr. Emmanuel Fundira – Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ)
   Wayne van den Bergh – Zimbabwe Professional Hunters & Guides Association (ZPHGA)

   3.2 Danene van der Westhuyzen (DvdW) thanked the Sponsors:
   Corporate Sponsors:
   (In alphabetical order)

Habitat:	Dallas Safari Club Dallas Safari Club Foundation Krieghoff
Rhino:	Ripcord Safari Club International Safari Club International Foundation
Kudu:	Okatjeru Hunting Namibia
Oryx:	Hollard Sports Afield
Warthog:	AfriCar Car Hire First National Bank of Namibia Gondwana Collection Namibia

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Ondundu Etosha Lodge

3.3 ADDRESS BY THE NAPHA PRESIDENT DANENE VAN DER WESTHUYZEN

Master of ceremonies,
Honourable Minister Pohamba Shifeta,
Honourable Deputy Minister Bernadette Jagger
Her Excellency, Lisa Johnson – Ambassador to the U.S.A.
Invited guests
Dear members
Ladies and Gentlemen - all protocol observed.

The sixteen-year-old activist Greta Thunberg has campaigned feverishly for urgent action against climate change and habitat loss. She became the voice and face for what many others have claimed for years already - the destruction and loss of habitat on a magnificent scale, the extinction of species, and claiming that we are in the beginning of the sixth mass extinction. She predicts the world's end in 10 years' time…

The youth is suddenly inspired, and the world is listening.

But here we are still being reprimanded as hunters - the evil killers and murderers. This while hunting is the ONE thing that protects habitats.

The human race doesn't see itself as a species any longer, as part of nature, and that death culminates life, and that life always leads to death - even a human being.

"How can you kill something that you say you care for and love?" These are the questions we are being faced with. A cattle or sheep farmer never gets this question.

I answer: I kill it because I survive from it - and I care for it because I cannot go without it. It is part of my existence. And I love it because it brings me beauty, realness and a life well-lived, full of adventure, experiences and stories around a campfire. Because I realised that there is something sort of ecstatic in hunting. Not bloodlust as people want to make it out to be, but a powerful CONNECTION you feel with all of life. And because when you shoot, the feeling doesn't dissipate with the sound of the shot. It lingers. It permeates your limbs and sharpens your senses — adding a certain self-possession to your being, or a being to your self-possession.

And because anyone can buy a car or a night on the town. Most of us shell our days like peanuts. But one in a thousand can look at the world with amazement. I don't mean staring at the Eiffel Tower. I'm talking about the wing of a dragonfly. The yellow of an eye, the rhythm of a kudu. Of walking through an unsullied hour with an unsullied heart. And because I love my children, and I don't want them to live life with a mask on.

But still hunters are seen as a pariah, an outcast.

In Geneva during CITES Cop18, after I realised with shock that science is falsifiable, while conspiracy theories are not, and that our proven conservation efforts are rather being punished than rewarded, I was told that I was being emotional about it. Normally I would have a problem with a man telling me that I was emotional at work, but after what happened in Geneva, after thinking that I was going home without hope for the future of my children, he was damned right, I am emotional. Maybe emotion is what's missing from stupid so-called logic behind our dehumanized conservation... This is not a rational, deliberate process. It's the rogue enactment of a prepared script that forces leaders to rendering decisions determining the fate of the planet and mankind under excruciating pressure...

The infiltration into our African countries by animal rights and anti-sustainable use groups, like IFAW into Zimbabwe and Born Free into Zambia is unacceptable! International companies

demolishing our forests are unacceptable! Tourism establishments rejecting hunting as part of Namibia's tourism sector and responsible conservation model is unacceptable! International students who are attracted on the pretext of conservation in Namibia, even prepared to pay highly for it, and then trying to bring home ant-sustainable use practices and collaring of animals when they go back home is unacceptable! At the recent AWCF held in Zimbabwe, someone posed the question: "Why is such a resource rich continent like Africa still stuck in poverty?"

Ladies and Gentlemen, why do we continue to sell our souls? We are being made to think that we are being helped, but we are in fact being indebted! Again and again! How long should Africa be indebted to others, while it in fact should be the other way around? We have the resources that the world seeks - whether on a consumptive or a non-consumptive way - Why are we not demanding our fair trade?

How long should Namibia still be seen as the country for the beginner hunter?
Namibia is one of the safest countries in Africa. Namibia is politically stable. Namibia sets high standards. Namibia offers habitat, wilderness, and REAL dangerous game hunting of all of the big five like no other country in Africa! Namibia has a government and ministry that follows beautiful conservation principles. Namibia has a people that inherently understands what it is to live off the land, who understand the beauty but also cruelty of nature, who can have wilderness come alive in their minds when they close their eyes, and who cannot wait to share it all around a fire.

How long should Namibia still sell itself as the cheapest destination? We should in fact be the highest priced hunting destination in the world!

If we don't do everything in our power to fix it, reduce the odds of this ever happening again, then aren't we all complicit in a recklessness that borders on immorality?

But there is a fine line between use and abuse. When wildlife is listed as agricultural livestock, is it use or is it abuse? When wildlife is seen as pure commodities, as ornaments for harvesting, as lives to be sold for the highest price according to its abundance, instead of the value the experience of the hunt adds to your own life…. How absolutely certain are we between the difference of sustainable use versus sustainable abuse? A Hunter is not automatically a conservationist. If you haven't by now, it's time…

Some argue that consciousness is the new luxury when it comes to travel.
The world is waking up slowly but surely and getting more conscious about their responsibilities towards wildlife and conservation. And this creates opportunities for us to be bold and outspoken.

But I have come to learn that there are two groups of people; some who need more time, and some who need more sense. There's no hope for the second group, but I have some hope for the first.

We are getting tired of ducking bullets and from being stripped of our identity — to conform with society and to be politically correct. Until we can speak our truth and have others not only listen to us, but BELIEVE us, we will never truly be free…

We have by now provided ample science and evidence to prove our conservation successes.

Let us be brave — Hunters - don't you dare hide the fact that you hunt. Become a proud but responsible advocate.

Governments - don't you dare sell our souls.

Communities - look for the action, because actions bring hope. Because hope is what comes next…

So, Ladies and Gentlemen, leave nothing to chance and believe that everything is possible. Use every opportunity that you have to engage others. Stop using plastic bags. Save more water. Gather science and data. Fill in the surveys. Provide your statistics when requested. Do everything in your power to empower our advocates. Cherish all life with the same amount of respect. Become an even more responsible citizen and get much more involved on all levels, because we are not only hunters - We are firstly conservationists.

The African lion is more cautious on equal footing, but even then, he won't back down. He has no fear, you see, not as we understand it. He can only be exactly what he is, what his nature dictates, and nothing else.

Thank you.

4. Award Ceremony

RW requested Honourable Minister Pohamba Shifeta and a representative from First National Bank (FNB) Mr. Herman Kruger to assist him with the handing over of the awards and prizes.

4.1 Conservationist of the Year 2019

RW announced the Black Rhino Custodians as the recipients of the 2019 Conservationist of the Year award and to receive the prize on behalf of the Black Rhino Custodians was Mr Sigi Wilckens. A floating trophy, certificate and an amount of N$3000.00 in prizemoney was handed over.
Mr Wilckens made an acceptance speech –

Good morning Honourable Minister Pohamba Shifeta, Deputy Minister Bernadette Jagger, Ambassador of the USA, Lisa Johnson,

Dear NAPHA members, MET officials, members of the media ..... all protocol observed.

It is a very special honour for me to collectively receive the Conservationist of the Year Award today, which was bestowed upon all Black Rhinoceros Custodians in Namibia. To be acknowledged for the decades of effort all custodians have put into the conservation of Namibia's black rhino, is very rewarding, and it is certainly a motivation for us to continue with this invaluable responsibility.

Namibia's vision for black rhinoceros states that by 2030, the subspecies Diceros bicornis bicornis is re-established in viable, healthy breeding populations throughout its former range, and sustainably utilized. Under Vision 2030, one of the strategic objectives made provision for the expansion of range, and the approach to achieve this objective was to integrate the management of black rhinoceros between protected areas, communal conservancies and free-hold land.
This sparked the concept for the Custodianship Program, and after careful planning and preparation, the Black Rhinoceros Custodianship Program officially kicked off when six black rhino were translocated to the first free-hold farm on 14 April 1993 under the authority of a Memorandum of Understanding signed by both parties. Later that year, on 29 July 1993, five more rhinos were translocated to a second free-hold farm. The two farms had a combined size of 29,300 ha at the time.
Twenty-five years after the first animals were translocated to the first two Custodians, 25 free-hold land units are part of the Black Rhinoceros Custodian Program. Twenty-five of the units are commercial farms and ten are Communal Conservancies. The existing 25 free-hold custodians, including Nyae-Nyae Buffalo Camp, cover an area of 796,900 ha.
I became a custodian in 1996, when I received 6 rhinos – 3 males and 3 females. Since then, at least 46 calves were born on my farm. Also, a total of 13 rhinos were translocated to other custodians over the years. Sadly, during the past few months, the poaching has hit our farm as well, and I am deeply saddened by this, as the rhinos are very dear to me. Initially the Kunene Region and Etosha National Park were hit hardest by poaching, but since then the focus has shifted to the Custodianship Program. It is believed that this shift has mainly occurred due to the support of the NDF in those areas, Etosha and Kunene.
The number of black rhinoceroses under custodian management at the end of 2019 is estimated at approximately 550 animals. The growth rate for the Custodianship Program is significantly higher than that of the other populations in Namibia. This can be attributed to several factors (amongst others):

a) Generally, young cows are introduced, which are only coming into breeding age, and when breeding commences it is at optimal levels (short inter-calving periods, high calf survival rate, etc.)
b) Of the bulls introduced, one is older to take on the role of breeding bull, which initially reduces social pressure in terms of competition and dominance
c) The founder population is relatively small, initiating rapid growth
d) Generally, a sex ratio of 1:1 is introduced
e) Prime habitat is selected

The long term growth rate for the Custodianship Programme lies at 8.1%, whereas the average for the last 12 years (updated to 2017) lies at 7.4%. The Namibian national growth rate for black rhino before poaching started, was 6%, and since the start of poaching in 2014, has dropped to 3.6%.
Initially, most of the rhino translocated to the Custodianship Programme originated from Etosha National Park, with only a few coming from Waterberg Plateau Park. At a much later stage a few animals were translocated to custodians from Kunene. In recent years, the number of animals sourced for new custodians is increasingly coming from within the program, and currently stands at 30% of all introductions. This is largely due to the success of the program, where several populations have reached carrying capacity and therefore have to be manipulated by removing animals.
Some of the general challenges that the program is experiencing, are budget & capacity constraints, small fragmented populations which require intensive management, the limited number of large properties, overpopulation, difficulties in implementing a sustainable scheme for the custodians to derive tangible benefits from the rhinos, difficult implementation of private ownership schemes, and sub-optimal security due to a lack of affordability or lack of willingness due to lack of ownership. The threat of poaching has resulted in applicants withdrawing their applications, and it has also resulted in trust issues between MET and custodians.
In our case, my son has to take over, but he has to pay N$500 000 to N$600 000 per annum, just for security, fodder excluded, without any income from this program.

Good monitoring is the foundation for anti-poaching efforts – one needs to know how many rhinos there are, and where they roam to be able to pre-empt threats. In small populations all individuals can be known, but in larger populations regular aerial counts can be used (somebody has to pay for it!). In order to be able to identify individual animals, ear notching is critical. Camera trap audits can also assist with monitoring.

In terms of security, a combination of methods should ideally be applied – foot patrols, vehicle patrols, aerial patrols, camera traps, horse patrols, K-9 units, technology, threat analyses, and training. Furthermore, co-operation between custodians, MET, Police and NDF, Reservists, neighbourhood watches, security companies etc. are critical to minimize poaching. Improved information sharing between stakeholders builds trust and is therefore of utmost necessity.

Sustainable Incentive Schemes need to be developed & implemented so that custodians can receive direct benefits from the rhinos. The option for this is covered under the Black Rhino Management Strategy of the Ministry of Environment & Tourism, and a model has been developed to determine how this could possibly work. Donor funding for this would be vital. This means a reliable, trustful organisation, which can advertise, manage and support young custodians to carry on with our work that we started 25 years ago, needs to be established.

Rhinoceros in Namibia doesn't belong to the Government or us Custodians or Communal Conservancies, but to all of us!!

Only when all stakeholders work together can the future of Namibia's black rhinoceros be ensured.
I thank you.

4.2 Most Active NAPHA Member 2019

RW announced that the "Most Active NAPHA Member" award goes to the Hunters Support Education Committee. He called on Ms Gudrun Heger, Ms Barbara Rogl and Ms Isabelle Fourie to receive the certificate and prize.

- Small Buffalo Trophy
- Letter and Certificate
- N$ 3,000

The AGM participants were shown a picture of the 2018 Award money that Gudrun Heger donated to NUST recipients, in honour of Mr Frank Heger.

4.3 Hunting Assistant of the Year 2019

RW announced that the "Hunting Assistant of the Year "award is presented to: Aikombo "Elias" Muntu. RW called on Mr Gunter Schwalm (employer) to hold a brief laudation and hand over the prize and certificate.

The prize was made up as follows:

- N$3,000.00
- Hamper from Namib Mills
- African Hunter Shot Placement Guide
- Hunting knife
- Letter and Certificate
- Minox Binoculars
- Krieghoff Cap

4.4 Camp Attendant of the Year 2019

RW announced that regrettably no nominations were received for this category. RW appealed to and encouraged the members to submit nominations for this award and also stressed the importance of rewarding hard work.

4.5 Medal Sales Awards 2019

RW called upon Tanja Dahl (TD) to announce the winners of the most medals sold.
TD welcomed all with all protocol observed. She stated that the medal sales are a big part of NAPHA's income, supporting the office functionality as well as the HSE (Hunters Support Education) Committee. She expressed her gratitude to those members who sold medals. TD stated that there are two categories for the medal awards - individual and group categories.

Individual Category:

3rd Place: Nadia Savoldelli
2nd Place: Imke Pape
1st Place: Jannie Spangenberg - prize includes a flight from Westair Aviation to any of their destinations.

Group Category:

3rd Place: Onduno Hunting
2nd Place: Aru Game Lodges
1st Place: Otjiruze Safaris - prize includes a flight for two persons from Westair Aviation to any of their destinations. It was further mentioned that the difference between the third and fourth place in the group category was 2 (two) medals from Nyati Art.

RW announced a change in the agenda and again welcomed Honourable Minister Shifeta and Honourable Deputy Minister Jagger. He thanked them both for attending the opening of the NAPHA AGM despite general elections taking place the following day.

5. Official opening of the 46th AGM by Honourable Minister Pohamba Shifeta, Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Honourable Bernadette Maria Jagger Deputy Minister, Deputy Minister of Environment and Tourism
Danene van der Westhuyzen – President of NAPHA
Her Excellency, Lisa Johnson – Ambassador of the United States of America
Esteemed NAPHA Members
Invited guests
Members of the media
Ladies and Gentlemen

It is my profound honour and a privilege that I am here this morning, joining you at this important event, and also officiate at this 46th Namibia Professional Hunting Association Annual General Meeting.
We all know now that hunting in Namibia plays a significant role in the conservation of wildlife species and I would like thank the international hunting community represented here today and the local trophy hunting sector for their support and efforts to ensure that our country's conservation success benefits our country and its people.
The Namibian conservation model, which has received international acclaim, is based on the premise that people living with wildlife are the rightful custodians. Our legislation and policies thus provide for rural communities and private landowners to manage their wildlife populations sustainably and derive financial and other benefits from these natural resources they have. This system is supported by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, which is committed to conserving wildlife and natural habitat for current and future generations.

Our policy of devolving conditional wildlife ownership rights to our people has produced excellent results for wildlife conservation and rural sustainable development. Populations of elephants, lions and rhinoceros have increased steadily and expanded their range into areas where they were formerly eradicated. Today, more of our wildlife population occurs on private and communal lands and we have

more wildlife now than at any time in the last 100 years despite droughts. This means we have reversed losses suffered during the colonial and apartheid era.

Wildlife ownership on private land has encouraged the recovery and growth of numerous species. Wildlife also contributes to food security, as over 95% of the venison produced on these lands remains in Namibia. The economic contribution of the wildlife sector has overtaken livestock production and is an important part of our future adaptation to climate change in our semi-arid Namibia. The economic competitiveness of wildlife-based land use has driven Namibia's "rewilding" success, with huge gains for wildlife, biodiversity conservation, job creation as well as the national economy.

Conservation hunting is therefore an important part of our integrated sustainable development and conservation strategy. The most economically valuable and least extractive form of hunting is selective high-value hunting whereby an international client pays a premium to hunt individual male animals over their productive age. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism closely regulates this practice, through registering trained local partners and Professional Hunters who accompany each client and issuing permits based on quotas set by using reliable information and on the basis of application of science.

Without hunting, large parts of our land would be less productive. Hunting lessens the gravity of the ecological and socio-economic impacts of climate change. To lose hunting would have a significant impact on conservation and would detract from the competitiveness of wildlife as a preferred land-use type. I wish to remind the gathering here, particularly the Namibian Professional Hunting sector that there are calls and continued advocacy to halt conservation hunting. The Namibian Government through the Ministry of Environment and Tourism is ready to defend and stand by conservation hunting, considering its contribution to conservation and to the social economic development of our people. It is in the interest of the conservation fraternity, in its broadest context, that the hunting sector in Namibia is successful. I therefore call upon the sector to ensure that conservation hunting is practiced to the highest levels of professionalism to enable us to defend it against uninformed opinions. Any ban on the import of hunting Trophies, threatens to erode all the progress made in our country since independence.

We commend the efforts of the private sector, specifically the Namibia Professional Hunting Association, for taking the initiative to provide the evidence upon which our policies are based and decisions on which quotas are taken.
Director of proceedings,
The self-regulation of hunting in Namibia by Namibia Professional Hunting Association directly assists in having us play a leading role in, and set an example to other African countries and the world at large on responsible sustainable use and conservation. With role players like NAPHA and others, Namibia can be guaranteed a bright and successful future of its wildlife and wild, wide open spaces for which our country is recognized worldwide. There is no place in the Namibian hunting sector for unethical hunting practices. It damages our reputation and plays into the hands of the anti-hunting lobby.
At the International Council for Game and Wildlife (CIC) we told 200 delegates that poaching and corruption undermine our conservation efforts and we will all join hands to put a stop to all this. It is our wish that every hunter who visits Namibia will be inspired to be an ambassador for hunting in Namibia.

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism shall continue to work in close cooperation with the Namibia Professional Hunting Association in dealing with matters of mutual concern and we shall continue to value and respect the role that the Namibia Professional Hunting Association plays in the conservation of our natural resources.

I want to thank you all for your time and I hope that this 46th Annual General Meeting of the Namibia Professional Hunting Association is a great success that propels and motivates all members of NAPHA to greater strides in promoting and protecting our natural heritage.
I want to once again thank you for being here.

The Minister apologised for his early departure due to a cabinet meeting and asked all present to continue with their good work.

RW thanked both the Minister and the Deputy for their attendance. They each were handed a token of appreciation.

6. **Keynote Speaker**
RW introduced the keynote speaker, Mr Jens Ulrik Høgh (JUH). He is a Dane based in Sweden who travels the world to tell the good news stories about hunting and its role in nature conservation to non-

hunters. 25 Years ago, JUH started as a freelance outdoor writer for hunting magazines in Scandinavia. He is now a hunting communicator employed by the Nordic Safari Club which is a relatively small independent Scandinavian association for traveling hunters founded in 1972 with a mandate to 'pick a fight' where he can, in order to be proactive.

JUH greeted all present and stated all protocol observed. He said that the aim of his address was to speak about how hunting is communicated, especially in the Western countries where the majority of Namibian clients come from.
He mentioned that hunting has been in a particularly rough spot since the shooting of Cecil the lion in 2015. The problem is that the voice of hunters is hardly heard in current debates. For the past couple of years, experiments have been underway in Denmark on the various ways to communicate hunting as he reckons, they are the most active travelling hunters per capita in the world. His aim is to get into mainstream media and to be as proactive as possible and to explain to the non-hunting public, what the hunting business is all about, as it is voters who keep hunting open. He went on to create a Facebook page called "Green Team Public Group" which is for hunters to share hunting stories from all over the world.

JUH says that with the global destruction of habitats it will result in specie decline and further stating that the world over is busy with an extinction campaign due to ignorance.
JUH posed the question "Does it actually work to explain hunting to the non-hunting public?" The answer is "Yes from a western perspective".

After the publication of a factual article in a Danish newspaper by JUH as well as the electronic format thereof it was established through a survey with the question" have you changed your mind about trophy hunting after reading Jens's article?" The results were surprising – 43% said they had not changed their mind; they are still pro trophy hunting. Of the remaining 57 %, 20 % used to be against trophy hunting, but after reading the article, now see why it makes sense to hunt. This is the first known survey gauging readers' responses after reading such articles. Similar surveys have achieved similar results.

4% of the Danish population are hunters with 96% of the Danish population being non-hunters making it 100% voters. Analytically there are two extremes - a number of persons that will never be converted and a lot of time is spent arguing with them, but they are responsible for drawing in people that have less of an understanding of hunting or don't care about hunting versus those that are pro-hunting. The philosophy as a hunting community is to address the population between pro and anti- hunters and get them to move towards being pro-hunting.

In contrast to the above 80% of British voters would ban trophy hunting tomorrow. Because it would be difficult to ban hunting, they would rather opt to ban the import of trophies. After international consultation till 25th January 2020, decisions would then be made. Despite there not being a large number of British hunters, hence not a large loss in revenue, the world is watching and could spread the trend. The recipes need to be found to spread the correct messages about hunting and not just use long articles, but to call anti-hunters out and get them to purchase earmarked animals like a S.A. black-rhino that was targeted for trophy hunters to save it from being shot – no responses were received to this call apart from a few Facebook comments that it was too expensive. The same approach was used for 10 giraffe to be caught and captured in Namibia – with the only 3 responses coming from game translocation companies offering their services.

Below is a basic recipe JUH uses when addressing the non-hunting public -
- Meet people where they are on a mental level
- Use a language people understand
- Stick to the facts
- Be honest
- Use simple examples
- Be patient
- Be polite

The representation of hunting in marketing needs to be represented by not using (especially distasteful) trophy photos and rather to explain the hunt than showing a dead animal - to be wary of creating negative emotions i.e. happy hunter vs dead animal.

Many hunters ask "Why are the big, old international hunting organisations (CIC & FACE) not defending hunting in Europe?" JUH' response is that they are held up by outdated structures/ frameworks and are not responding quickly enough to threats.

JUH concluded that the hunting community has failed for decades to communicate the good story of hunting, making it very difficult to enter mainstream media.
Lastly JUH thanked NAPHA for the opportunity to address the members and stated that he views Namibia as the nature conservationists of the world based on the land set aside for conservation along with the efforts being made.

RW thanked JUH for his informative narrative for which he received a letter of appreciation from NAPHA, as well as a 7day hunting package where he trophy hunted an old red hartebeest (Bronze medal) and a waterbuck (Game Fields medal) all-inclusive sponsored by Okatjeru.

Announcements
RW announced the following:

- A reminder about the online auction, to register and bid

7. Update on the National Leopard Census
RW announced and welcomed back Professor Morgan Hauptfleisch to present the update on the Leopard Census.

Professor Hauptfleisch greeted everyone and observed all protocol. He further thanked NAPHA for the opportunity to provide feedback on the guidance given for peer review on the process to those present.
Prof. Hauptfleisch stated that Dr Louisa Richmond-Coggan conducted the survey as an independent consultant, with himself and Kenneth Uiseb from MET as well as others in the scientific community partaking in the peer review process.

Prof. Hauptfleisch mentioned the inauguration of the new NUST Biodiversity Research Centre in early 2020 with its long-term vision being that of bringing back conservation and the sustainable use industry to applied science using data captured.
Prof. Hauptfleisch said that since the finding of CITES as far back as 1992 the use of biological products needs to be based on knowing the population status and trends; the distribution; harvest numbers and any other biological and ecological factors about certain species. In 2018 at the 30th CITES sitting, the Cat Specialist Group (CSG) spoke specifically about leopard and when looking at the range of leopard across Africa and Asia, the population is in decline. In Namibia however, the leopard, lion and elephant populations are growing, but the global perspective is narrowing. The CSG recommended that there be robust monitoring methods over large areas with stratified monitoring systems and having regular reviews of quotas based on the above factors.
When viewing the CITES quotas for leopard on the continent, Namibia's quota is fairly high with 250 animals to be hunted annually making our requirements on monitoring and rigorous scientific processes necessary.

The project commissioned by MET & NAPHA as well as other sponsors was to look at the number and distribution of leopards in Namibia. All angles were observed when looking at the size and impact of the pressures on the population and to gauge whether the current quotas were sustainable or had to be adjusted.
From the scientists' point of view, they were grateful for the widespread data collection from landowners, the NGO community and citizen science. The current literature on leopard densities was based on a study by Stein et al in 2011 and isolated to 3 areas in the country. This was then compared to the 2019 leopard census in which over 7 million images were captured over time and interpreted. Actual sightings (spoor etc.), habitat suitability and telemetry devices were also used to obtain the necessary information.

Data was also collected on Human Wildlife Conflict through questionnaires as well as MET records (permits-problem animals & trophy hunting) as well as information on competing carnivores (Cheetahs) and taken into consideration. With all the data collected, most people *felt* that leopard numbers were increasing. Another aspect that was looked at based on data from trophy permits from the past ten years was trophy sizes to ascertain whether they were sustainable.

Summary of results:

Results	Stein *et al.*, (2011b)	National Leopard Study 2019	Differences
Namib-Naukluft Tsaun Khaeb National Parks Camera Trap Survey 1	1.2 leopards 100km²	0.59 – 0.9 leopards 100km² (Edwards *et al.*, 2015)	-51% to -25%
Auas Mountains Camera Trap Survey 2	2.0 leopards 100km²	2.8 leopards 100km²	+40%
Omaruru Camera Trap Survey 3	3.1 leopards 100km²	3.6 leopards 100km²	+16%
Problem Leopard Removals (total)	183	342	+47%
Applications (%) for Problem Leopard Removal MET Permits	50%	45%	-5%
Leopard Presence Records	Baseline	Increase	
National Population Estimate	14,154	11,733	

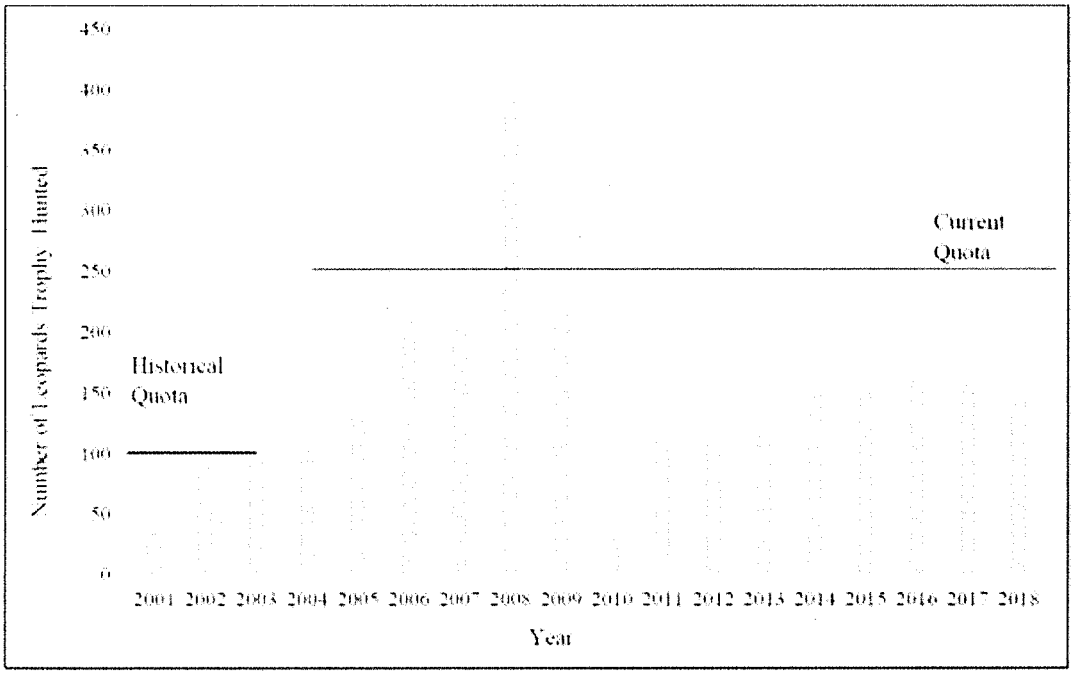
Summary of the findings:

- Leopard distribution is wider than in 2011 – peri-urban sightings, multiple sightings in the north-central and the south-east not previously recorded;
- Human-wildlife conflict with leopard is increasing – more leopard? less natural prey? a combination?
- Density at study sites higher than before;
- Leopard numbers estimated at 11,733.
- The lower leopard number compared to 2011 is a more accurate and conservative estimate – does not indicate a decrease in numbers.

Recommendations:

- Landscape (not farm) approach to quota allocation.
- The quota system allows for 1.8% of the leopard population to be utilised for trophy hunting.
- Maintain current quota (250 animals).

Quota Zones	Density intervals (leopards per 100km²)	Number of leopards	Root mean square error	Area (km²)	Percentage of area (%)	Quota per interval
1	0-1	1600	1963.5	273752	33	29
2	1-1.5	1770	1026.5	142482	17.2	32
3	1.5-2	3955	1623.6	227253	27.4	71
4	2-2.5	2908	947.2	133144	16	52
5	2.5-3	1500	388.2	54764	6.4	27
	Total	**11.733**	**5.949**	**831.395**	**100**	**211**



There is currently an extended study underway which is identifying individual leopards and estimating leopard densities.

Due to limited surveys in Namibia in general, continued monitoring as outlined below, it will provide data for informed decision making. This monitoring can be undertaken by a university doctoral student (if funded) for the next three years.

- Two-yearly camera trap survey;
- Annual consolidation of human-wildlife conflict data;
- Annual (within 3 months) update of hunting trends, hunting effort and trophy sizes;

Professor Hauptfleisch in conclusion mentioned that scientists are unbiased and any further research will be based on the data captured. He thanked the sponsors for their valuable contributions and that future hunting decisions can be based on solid data. Prof. Hauptfleisch acknowledged and thanked Gudrun Heger for donating Franks posthumous award received in 2018. This prize money was divided into three book prizes for NUST 4th year students.

DvdW thanked and acknowledged Prof. Hauptfleisch for the work he has done and implored the members to provide data for such studies. She called on RW to make further announcements.

RW made the following announcements:

- Members were asked to please complete the survey in the AGM pack (last page - average prices) and to return it to the NAPHA table with their business card to be entered into a lucky draw in order to win a hamper donated by Maerua Superspar.
- Press packs can be collected by the media from the NAPHA table.
- Members were invited to write something in the condolence book in memory of Mr Volker Grellmann.
- Coffee and snacks available for closed session attendees.
- Lunch and dinner tickets were distributed this morning – if tickets are lost, a new ticket will need to be paid.
- Auction catalogues are included in the registration packs. For queries contact Nicole.
- Sponsorship exhibitions can be viewed both inside and outside the hall. The exhibitors are:

AON / Minet Insurance Brokers	Hollard
Hotel Thule	Hunters Support Education Committee
Krieghoff / Tactical Sports	Nature College Wildlife Training cc
Sports Afield	DSC
NUST	SCI
Safari Forex	GOAN - RW urged members to register.

- The 2020 HuntiNamibia is available at the NAPHA table. RW thanked Rieth van Schalkwyk and the Venture Media Team for their time and effort.

8. End of the Open Session of the AGM

Mr R. Wright announced the end of the Open Session as being 10H10 and the starting time for the Closed Session to begin at 10H30. The members were asked to wait until the Hon. Deputy Minister of MET had exited the hall.

CLOSED SESSION

RW welcomed all the members, their spouses and family to the CLOSED session of the NAPHA AGM **for members, their spouses and invited guests only.**

Please note following house rules:

- All cell phones are to either be turned off or set on silent - the use of cell phones in the meeting carries a N$500.00 fine.
- No smoking inside the conference hall;
- Conversations between attendees to be kept to the absolute minimum;
- All members are to treat confidential matters at a General Meeting confidentially;
- Only ordinary members, extraordinary members and honorary members have the right to vote, all other members have observer status only;
- Due to the full agenda and that we are behind schedule, we will closely adhere to the program so that we stay on track with all the items that need to be covered.
- The meeting will be held in English but contributions can also be made in Afrikaans, English or German. Translations can be made if necessary.
- Portable microphones must be used when making any comments. State your name clearly prior to your question and / or comment.
- The meeting is run according to the rules and regulations of the NAPHA Constitution and Standing Orders.
- Please remember to complete the surveys and return all surveys to the NAPHA Table.

RW called upon the NAPHA President Mrs DvdW.

9. WELCOME, APOLOGIES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A QUORUM, ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

9.1 DvdW thanked RW and welcomed and thanked everyone present as well as TD, NS and the Office staff for arranging the event. DvdW declared the Closed Session open.

9.2 Apologies were received from the following members

DvdW read a letter of apology received from Mr Ronnie Rowland.
Mr Jan Vissers name is to be removed from the "List of Apologies" as he is in attendance.

Ahrens, Gernot	Alan Schmidt	Arthur Uffindell
Bank, Joseph	Bartlett, Danny	Blaauw, Japsie
Boshoff, Bennie	Botha Jansen	Brüsselbach, Guido
Christine Chapman	Cilliers, Allan	Clausen, Kurt
Cooper, Zane	Deloch, Hans Peter	Doman, Johan
Dressel, Gunther	Düvel, Udo	Erni, Ernst
Erpf, Hans-Werner	Esterhuizen, Wanda	Fug, German
Gaby Erpf	Gladis, Ingo	Gorn, Manfred
Haag, Andreas	Hans Rudolf Erpf	Hart, Byron
Hennig, Oloff	Hennings, Philip	Herbst, Helmut
Herzog, Hubert	Hillerman, Marc	Horst Böckmann
Hubner, Marion	Hübner, Marion	Hugo Kotze
Hugo, Wouter	Hurt, Robin	Jaco Levin
Jacobs, Stephan	James Chapman	Jannie Delport
Julio Lopez	Kaiser, Uli	Koos Pienaar (Jnr)
Koos Pienaar (Snr)	Kreiner, Hubertus	Labuschagne, Divan
Lamprecht, Hanns-Louis	Lamprecht, Jofie	Langner, Anthea
Leuschner, Ingo	Liedtke, Gerd	Lueke, Michael
Lüsse, Detlef	Mackinon, Sabine	Manusakis, Dimitrios
Markus Rogl	Mentrup, Christoph	Metzger, Diethelm
Meyer, Jürgen	Morris, Ken	Muller, Phillip
Nolte, Nick	Pack, Robert	Pauly, Sven
Peter Hinterholzer	Petra Kaiser	Redecker, Friedrich

Redecker, Gernot	Redecker, Jürgen	Reinhardt, Peter
Richard Lühl	Roland Matthaei	Rowland, Ronnie
Ruan Botha	Rumpf, Jürgen	Schickerling, John-John (Jnr)
Schickerling, Johnny (Snr)	Schlettwein, Jürgen	Schütz, Gerd Alexander
Schwarz, Falko	Tobie Engelbrecht	Traut, Jamy
van der Westhuizen, John	Veldsman, Johann	Vogel, Immo
von Koenen, Sebastian	von Seydlitz, Werner	Walker, Cliff
Wamback, Annelie	Werner Rogl	Wilckens, Immo
Wolfgang Falk		

Danene asks for any more apologies received from the floor – none were added.

A moment of silence was held to commemorate the lives of the deceased.

Mr. Volker Grellmann	Mr. Günther Garbade
Mr. Gunnar Jensen	Mr. Dantjie Jansen van Vuuren

Added to the list of members to commemorate was Mr. Hoekus van Niekerk.

9.3 Acknowledgment of the Sponsors

DvdW thanked and acknowledged the below sponsors who received a round of applause.

AfriCar Car Hire	African Leather Creations	Africa Motions Liquor
African Hunting Gazette	African Outfitter	Anette Reimers
AON / Minet	Blaser	Bergzicht Game Lodge
Catamaran Charters	Dallas Safari Club	Desert Secret
First National Bank	Gisela Marnewecke	Goldfingers
Gondwana Collection Namibia	Hollard	Hotel A La Mer
Hotel Deutsches Haus	Hotel Thule	Komnik & Franck
Krieghoff	Lamprecht Ammunition	Rainer Ling
Living Desert Adventures	Maerua Superspar	Makadi Safaris
Myeisha Leather Products	Nakara	Namib Mills
Namib Naukluft Lodge	Namibia Safari Services	NSS / Alfeus Mvula
Okatjeru Hunting	Ondundu Etosha Lodge	Safari Club International
Safari Forex	Safari Hotels	Sports Afield
Super Game Dealers	Tactical Sports	The Stellenbosch Tasting Room
Venture Media	Westfalenhallen Dortmund	Westair Aviation

DvdW mentioned that the evening function would be less informal with a "spit braai" and asked the members to support the online auction. This was done in order to prevent a long drawn out live auction.

9.4 Establishment of a quorum

DvdW called on TD to announce the "establishment of a quorum". TD stated that 75 members were needed to establish a quorum, NAPHA has 343 members, but as 87 registered paid up members allowed to vote were present it therefore constituted a quorum as this is more than one quarter of all fully paid up members. DvdW announced that the AGM was duly convened according to the NAPHA Constitution.

DvdW called on Hollard to make their presentation and mentioned that agenda points would be shuffled and the agenda would be adopted hereafter.

10. SPONSORS AND PARTNERS

10.1 Hollard

Mr. Bennie Visser (BV) from Hollard Insurance Brokers thanked NAPHA for the opportunity to introduce the members to one of their products. He runs the tourism division at Hollard Namibia which was launched at the beginning of last year. A broad form liability was developed specifically for the industry, including evacuation. Hollard developed a hunter's liability product and briefly outlined it. He defined insurance simply as exchanging uncertainty for certainty (premiums) i.e. the contributions of the many take care of the losses of the few, with liability insurance principally being the damages to third parties for which a hunter becomes legally liable to pay in connection with the business i.e. death, injury or damage to property due to third parties caused by your negligence.

The basic package is a broad form liability (Lloyd's product – Plug & Play) which is suited for the hunting industry including passenger liability etc. with group personal accident added (death, disability and some medical expenses for staff, guest's effects etc.). Other items can be added to the product to form an Agri / Tourism policy including the hunter's liability which can be paid monthly, annually or quarterly.

BV elaborated on the medical evacuation (with E-MED as the service provider), which covers any serious accident, injury or life-threatening illness of either clients or staff depending on the product bought.

A 24hr call centre (E-MED) is open at Eros and available, if you have a policy where Hollard provides a guarantee for payment. From place of accident (applicable to SADC if added to policy) to place of first primary care at either Lady Pohamba, Medi Clinic or Roman Catholic Hospitals in Windhoek. The E-MED app is also available using voice and GSM if no data is available.
To obtain a quote complete an application, as they are an insurer, they deal through the broker market (AON/Minet etc). Hollard also offers client focused innovation - risk management tools and training, fire and accident surveys on properties they insure, and developed emergency response plans in conjunction with E-MED and offer basic first life support and basic fire-fighting training through E-MED.

BV thanked NAPHA for the opportunity and stated that his details are available at the Hollard Table where he would also be available for questions.
DvdW thanked BV.

11. Adoption of the agenda

DvdW asked the Exco whether they had any points they wanted to add to the agenda – none.
DvdW asked whether there were any points to add to the agenda from the floor – none.
DvdW stated that no changes were made to the agenda and it is **ACCEPTED.**

Proposer: Mr Kai-Uwe Denker
Seconder: Ms Gudrun Heger

DvdW handed over to RW to introduce the next speaker.

12. GUEST SPEAKERS

12.1 Professor Doctor Oliver C. Ruppel

RW welcomed and introduced Professor Dr Oliver C. Ruppel who is currently with the faculty of law at Stellenbosch University in South Africa where he is the Director of the Development and Rule of Law Programme (DROP) and that he would be addressing the members on "Wildlife Justice and Environmental Law in Namibia".

Prof. Dr. Oliver C. Ruppel greeted everyone and thanked NAPHA for inviting him to present a brief talk on "Wildlife Justice and Environmental Law in Namibia".

With Namibia being a pristine country with a natural environment rich by diversity, it faces a number of challenges inter alia poverty and wildlife injustice. He referred to Hon. Minister Shifeta's speech and noted that there must be a clear distinction between legal and illegal hunting. Legal hunting is done according to quotas, regulations etc. and illegal hunting which is theft; whether it is poached for the pot or high valuable items e.g. tusks.

The Namibian dispensation says that the Constitution is the supreme law of the country with inherited law from the colonial dispensation i.e. Roman Dutch Law and English Common Law working in conjunction with Customary Law and influenced by International Law.

Article 95 of the Constitution says that "The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting inter alia policies aimed at maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes, biological biodiversity of Namibia and the utilisation of living natural resources on sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians." This is the entry point in the Constitution for wildlife justice and the entry point for the establishing of a legal framework that promotes wildlife justice in the country giving effect to international law obligations e.g. CITES.

Article 100 is another article that states "The sovereign ownership of a natural resource is under the State" this entails that the State should accordingly take environmentally related responsibility with a special focus on the principle of sustainability. He also mentioned other documents/policies which can be referred to in the context of wildlife protection, e.g. Environmental Assessment Policy and the Policy on Human Wildlife Conflict Management.

The Environment Management Act gives effect to Article 95 of the Constitution promoting a coordinated and integrated management approach. The Nature Conservation Ordinance of 1975 which in its amendment is still in place today, being the most comprehensive environmental related legal instrument in Namibia. In terms of new wildlife legislation, the Ordinance was amended in 2017 along with other legislation i.e. penalties were increased.

Namibia is obligated to uphold both international as well as national & regional laws, this includes CITES, The SADAC Treaty and the SADAC protocols which are equally important.
Prof. Dr. Ruppel is the editor of the book" Environmental Law and Policy in Namibia" The 4th edition is to be released and freely available in 2020 by the Hanns Seidel Foundation and the GIZ.

In conclusion Prof. Dr. Ruppel said that wildlife crime is on the rise, causing damage resulting in industrial scale exploitation of protected species. Organised wildlife crime is a low risk for a high reward dirty industry and is estimated to be the 4th most profitable global crime after drug trafficking, human trafficking and counterfeiting. Wildlife justice is a complex scenario of crime which is often overlooked. Professor Dr. Oliver C. Ruppel is a member of the Wildlife Justice Commission in The Hague, operating worldwide in cooperation with Interpol with the mission to disrupt and help dismantle networks that assist organised wildlife crime. He ended by thanking the members for their attention "Weidmannsdank".

RW & DvdW thanked Prof. Dr. Ruppel and handed over a token of appreciation.

DvdW called on DSC to make a brief presentation and welcome DSC President and his wife Debbie to the AGM.

13. Sponsors & Partners continued

13.1 Dallas Safari Club (DSC) – Scott Tobermann (DSC President)

Scott Tobermann (ST) introduced himself to the NAPHA members. He visited Africa for the first time 12 years ago and has returned many times after that. Their first trip was to Namibia (Jannie Spangenberg). A Dallas vet by profession, it is his 8th month as DSC President, completing his term in March 2020.

ST referred to DvdW's opening remarks about CoP and said he was angry about the reports received about unethical behaviour and disregard for countries such as Namibia, which should have a sovereign right to manage its resources.

DSC wanted to see what they could do to assist to get on a more equal footing with anti-hunting groups. As individuals, everyone can speak out about hunting in their day to day lives, but there is also a need to stand together as a group, by being more organised and ready to deal with attacks. To move in this direction, DSC's Corey Mason has (a) organised a meeting with industry partners to be held at the January Convention 2020 to determine where they can work together to be more effective as a group. This is not a DSC meeting. (b) DSC created a position and employed a full time Advocacy Manager – Matt Boguslawski (a licensed PH in Tanzania and staff lawyer at Conservation Force), to develop position statements for Africa for American trophy hunters.

In conclusion ST said that members can expect to see DSC active with political and legal actions (hunter's rights). DSC has until now been more involved in funding grants for research and anti-poaching, which will also be continued.

ST thanked the members and asked them to come and visit at the January 2020 Convention.

DvdW on behalf of the membership thanked ST and Debbie for visiting and to Corey Mason and all at DSC and DSCF for supporting NAPHA.

DvdW called on Pierre Aucamp from Safari Forex to address the members.

14. SPONSORS AND PARTNERS

14.1 Safari Forex- Mr Andre Ferreira & Pierre Aucamp

Mr Pierre Aucamp (PA) explained that Safari Forex (based in Bloemfontein) is a payment platform that facilitates payment for persons at the USA conventions with foreign clients from America or Europe to either Namibia or South Africa. This platform is compliant with the Reserve Bank rules in South Africa where FICA documents need to be registered.

Safari Forex has a company in both the USA and Europe so that clients can pay directly into Euro Bank or the Bank of America. Client payments can be made either by SWIFT, PayPal or cheque. All that would be required, is a WhatsApp image (front & back) of the cheque and this would be deposited in the Bank of America and funds become available within 7 days. An invoice (in order to generate a reference number) needs to be made out for all monies coming into this 'wallet'. The money stays in that account until such time the exchange rate is favourable and beneficiaries are created to make payments to, including oneself. PA also explained how payments work and the time frame in which they occur. The live exchange rate is applicable with a 1.75% commission payable with no further costs involved. Foreign funds received by the Hunting Association is exempt from any commission.

Andre Ferreira from Inter Africa stated that any members that sign up today and use the system for the next year will have 0.5% deducted from the 1.75% commission saving 30%. PA invited members to approach them if they had any further queries.

DvdW thanked Pierre Aucamp.

DvdW mentioned that they **ACCEPT** that all the reports have been read. She called on Mr Erpf from the Bow Hunting Committee regarding any changes, additions or comments.

15. COMMITTEE REPORTS

15.1 Bow Hunting Committee

Mr Hans Werner Erpf (Chairperson) was not present. No additions to the Bow Hunting Committee Report were made.

15.2. Hunters Support Education Committee

The Chairperson, Mrs Gudrun Heger (Chairperson), said that the "Nature Awareness Program" had been added since the submission of the Annual Report. A flyer has been added to the AGM auction catalogue or can be collected from the HSE table. The HSE Committee deems it important to educate the youth about nature, including hunting. Mrs Heger requested NAPHA's loyal donors (SCI and DSC) to please assist with this new project by helping to find financial channels to support this programme in the coming year. She implored the members to assist with availing space on farms in the vicinity of Windhoek to host courses as well as assistance for the committee.
Mrs Heger thanked Ms Isabelle Fourie for the samples of Aloe Vera soap to be taken along by every attendee of the AGM.

DvdW thanked Mrs Heger and again congratulated her on being the most active NAPHA member of the year and hoped that the membership will support this project and stated that more needs to be put back into our own communities starting at home.

No questions came from the floor. The members were shown a short video on the programme.
DvdW also thanked Ms Isabelle Fourie for all the work that she has done.

Ms Fourie added that hunting guide assistants and people that have knowledge of plants and natural resources (medicinal plants) are required to assist with teaching the youth during this program.

15.3 Leopard Committee

Mr Bernd Garbade reported that they had nothing further to add to the report, but stated that since the leopard census had kicked off, the committee had been quite busy. There were no questions or comments on the report.

DvdW thanked the Leopard Committee for all the work done over the past year. She announced that the committee had submitted a motion but it was subsequently retracted and the Committee is looking at ways to address expanding the 250 annual leopard trophy quota.

15.4 Big Game Committee

DvdW said that the committee did not submit an annual report but that they had a request from the Big Game Committee through Hentie van Heerden (HvH) to make a comment on what their plans are. DvdW referred to the Constitution stating that the Exco decides whether a new committee can be formed or not.

HvH stated that the committee had not been too active during the past year with minimal email correspondence and only 1 or 2 meetings. The committee would like to propose that the Big Game Committee and the Concession Liaison Committee merge and be renamed i.e. Communal Conservancy Hunting Area Concessions with a prerequisite that members on that sub-committee have active experience in negotiating contracts with communal conservancies / government concessions.

DvdW said that this point would be placed on the agenda at the first Exco meeting and will definitely be considered. She also mentioned the newly proposed contracts between the operators and concession areas that was sent out to all members to comment on and that these will help as a guideline for the committee.

TD added that there was a deadline for the submission of the summarised comments to the drafters and comments by the members were to be sent to the office by Thursday 28 November 2019.

DvdW called on Ralf Muller from Krieghoff to make his presentation. Krieghoff is a Habitat Sponsor and has supported NAPHA for many years.

16. Sponsors & Partners continued

16.1 Krieghoff – Ralf Müller

Ralf Müller (RM) thanked DvdW and greeted all present. RM thanked all the participants that partook in the Krieghoff Shoot on Saturday. He also thanked Rico Viljoen from Tactical Sports for his support as well as Hanns-Louis and Marina Lamprecht from Lamprecht Ammunition for sponsoring the ammunition for the shoot and he hoped to host a larger event in 2020. RM invited members to the Krieghoff PH Day scheduled for 4 February 2020 in Ulm following the Dortmund Show, with a tour of the Krieghoff factory and evening function thereafter. Those interested can contact the NAPHA Office. An invitation will also be placed in the NAPHA Newsletter.

DvdW thanked RM for being such a great sponsor and called on Mr Helmut Halenke, the Deputy Ombudsman.

17. ORGAN REPORTS

17.1 Ombudsman

Mr. Helmut Halenke (HH) stated that the report was concluded by the late Volker Grellmann (VG). He met with VG four days before his passing and discussed issues lying with the Ombudsman. There are two cases that are not yet resolved. HH will follow up on these as well as an informal conversation between two members. HH will report back to NAPHA on this.

DvdW thanked HH. There were no questions from the floor.

DvdW called on Mr Rene Krafft from the Disciplinary Committee

17.2 Disciplinary Committee

Mr Rene Krafft (RK), said that there was nothing new to add to the report. He thanked the Disciplinary Members, Marina Lamprecht and Hagen Eggert for their support during the past year. RK further stated that there was a good understanding between the Ombudsman VG and the DC which he hoped would continue.
DvdW thanked RK. There were no questions from the floor.
DvdW called on Steve Skold from Safari Club International (SCI) and thanked both SCI and SCIF for all their support over the years.

18. Sponsors & Partners continued

18.1 Safari Club International – Steve Skold

Steve Skold (SS) thanked DvdW and felt honoured to be at the AGM and appreciated the hospitality shown toward him and his wife. "SCI, protecting the future of hunting opportunities, is really what it

all comes down to". This is the one thing that SCI's advocacy is geared towards. Above this, SCI and SCIF has another 26 departments and programs which they are involved in from their Offices in Washington DC. During the past year, SCI underwent some extreme changes i.e. hired a new CEO (Laird Hamberlin) who sees convention, membership, advocacy and conservation as the four SCI pillars. SS continued to outline SCI's function, mission and vision. The staff structure has been reorganised and SCI has become more visual on various media platforms as well as how to communicate with the non-hunting public. SCI has been in communication with other hunting organisations to accomplish effective communication. It will take global effort to achieve this and to be successful ones conduct needs to be above reproach, not just legally, but also ethically and must be socially acceptable. Aspects like genetic breeding are contentious, especially in the USA. SS welcomes discussions on how to help one another at the evening "braai".
The attendance at the last convention was poor. The next convention will be in Reno Nevada from 05-08 February 2020 to avoid being back-to-back with Dallas. In 2021 and 2022 the convention will be held in Las Vegas for the 50th Anniversary. In 2023 to 2025 the SCI Convention will be in Nashville Tennessee.
SS thanked NAPHA and stated that the future of hunting depends on taking action and being involved.

DvdW thanked SS and for the important words.

19. ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES OF THE 45TH AGM HELD ON THE 27 NOVEMBER 2018

DvdW requested the Exco whether there were any changes to be made to the minutes – There were none.

DvdW requested the members whether there were any changes to be made to the minutes – Mr. R. Krafft mentioned that:
On page 13 - under Disciplinary Committee in the first line Krafft was spelt incorrectly (not Kraft but Krafft).
On page 28 – under the Election of the Ombudsman; it was Proposed by Mr. Ortwin von Gossler and Seconded by Mr. Rene Krafft not Mr. Michael Krafft.
No further comments or changes were made. The minutes were **accepted** with the above-mentioned amendments.
Proposer: Mr Rene Krafft
Seconder: Mr Derek McKinnon

20. YEAR REPORT

DvdW took to the podium to address additional topics that were dealt with after the year report had been submitted. She requested that the OPHAA video be shown after her address and thereafter Mr Stewart Dorrington from the Custodians of Professional Hunting and Conservation – South Africa to address the membership.

DvdW first asked whether there were any questions relating to the year report enclosed in the AGM pack – no questions were posed.

- The Hanns Seidel Foundation arranged a get-together under the topic "The Current State of Sustainable Natural Resource Management in Namibia and Ways to Unlock its Bio-economic Potential". NAPHA requested that more awareness be driven towards fauna at the next workshop with flora being the main topic at this specific meeting
- As another first for Namibia, similar to the hunting guidelines which will be released soon, the Namibia Chamber of Environment (NCE) initiated the "media engagement strategies" where pro sustainable utilisation stakeholders will form a platform under "Conservation Namibia" to provide facts and figures on how things are done in Namibia. This is a combined effort in informing the broader public as a group which is being coordinated by Gail Potgieter. The initial financing was done by the NCE.
- A meeting was held with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), after the submission of the year report, on human-wildlife conflict management where Mr Richard Fryer and Mr Bright Sanzila are involved. NAPHA awaits feedback on suggestions tabled with regard to problem animals and the leopard issue and how problem leopard can be used as trophy animals.
- NAPHA participated in the NAU strategic planning session.
- WWF: feedback was invited regarding communal conservancy hunting agreements which were discussed earlier. She reminded the members to submit their feedback.
- DvdW attended the African Wildlife Consultative Forum (AWCF) held and arranged by SCIF in Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe along with Mr Hagen Denker. One of the main topics being: The

repositioning of hunting. The newly proposed ART measuring system was also part thereof and would play a part in the repositioning. The OPHAA members held an almost two day meeting at the event, playing an important role as a collective African voice. It is busy becoming a legally registered entity, strengthening the associations to such an extent that each become lobbyists on governmental and institutional levels.

- DvdW also attended the Custodians of Professional Hunters and Conservation successful AGM in the Drakensberg, South Africa. She congratulated Mr Stewart Dorrington and his team and said that NAPHA is proud to be associated with them.
- NAPHA was invited by the Namibian Chamber of Environment to attend a 3 day workshop on Namibian statistics by the Namibia Statistics Agency. It is important to have facts and statistics when addressing pertinent issues and information gained from the workshop will be shared with members. She asked the members again to please complete the NAPHA price survey included in their AGM documentation.
- The VIP trip was initiated to acknowledge and thank NAPHA sponsors for their contributions. The Gondwana Collection and Pack Safaris were thanked for transporting and accommodating the guests at a reduced rate. TD, NS and the office were thanked for arranging the excursion.

DvdW is of the opinion that the office requires a more permanent involvement from members and possibly a permanent management President and Exco members to the likes of the NAU, SA Hunters and similar associations, as so much more can be accomplished through this. Especially important studies and active issues. The hunting community urgently needs to realise that there must be more investment in their own future. Despite the above, the past year has been an incredible achievement by the current office and the Exco members. The amount of work and effort that TD, NS and the rest of the office have put in every day as summarised in her report are great accomplishments. The members applauded while TD and NS were called to the fore to receive a token of appreciation.

For many, it was a year of unforeseen happenings and one had to deal with the devastating powers of nature, especially the drought, the new proposed legislation caused some turmoil etc. She especially eluded to the loss of Volker Grellmann and believes that Namibians are the best nation when it comes to looking forward to new possibilities and challenges. She concluded by quoting Dave E. Trueblood "It takes a noble man to plant a seed for a tree that will someday give shade to people he may never meet." She thanked Royston Wright for all his hard work and dedication to NAPHA. He will not stand for re-election on the Exco and has completed two terms as Vice-President of NAPHA. He was handed a token of appreciation.

Axel Cramer was thanked for all his work and was also handed a token of appreciation. DvdW thanked Dirk de Bod and Hagen Denker for their work as well. DvdW also thanked her husband Gysbert and the Aru Team for all their support. Lastly, she encouraged the membership to continue with their ventures in the spirit of thankfulness, of custodianship and of good patriots of Namibia and the hunting community at large. She also acknowledged the Heavenly Father.
No questions were forthcoming from the floor.

The OPHAA video was played.

21. Guest Speakers continued

21.1 Custodians of Professional Hunting and Conservation of South Africa (CPHC-SA) - Mr Stewart Dorrington

Mr Stewart Dorrington (SD) thanked NAPHA and DvdW for the invitation to attend the AGM and said that he thinks that CPHC has a lot in common with NAPHA. They just held their second AGM with approximately 180 members of which 140 are full members (registered PH's and outfitters). He also attributed to the success because of the sponsors, who are also seated at the NAPHA AGM and thanked them for what they do for the industry in Africa. The CPHC's influence is growing within South Africa and CPHC (SD) has been appointed onto a governmental high-level panel to advise on hunting and sustainable use matters. The panel also appears to be more in favour of the latter and paying less attention to the anti-hunting groups in South Africa.

SD mentioned that he is concerned about the split in the industry with game farming and how all the wildlife, apart from leopard have been transferred to the Department of Agriculture so that wildlife can now be farmed and that breeding associations are being formed for every species. SD thinks that in time it will force a split in the industry, similarly to what occurred in the canned lion scenario and discussions will need to take place to limit the damage so that the industry doesn't fragment.

The CPHC ideology is the Namibian model where they want wildlife, and where hunting supports conservation as they believe this has long term sustainability. SD thinks that Namibia has overtaken SA in the conservation context. Fragmentation is a problem as properties in SA are not as large as in Namibia. He also compared the CITES quota on leopard and said SA lacked co-ordinated research. SD said that from experience he knows what the sacrifices are, to lead an association and that DvdW is to be applauded for what she does.

DvdW thanked SD and again mentioned that NAPHA is proud to be associated with CPHC. DvdW handed over to RW to introduce Mr Matthew Walters.

RW again implored the members to please bid on the auction before introducing Matthew Walters (MW)

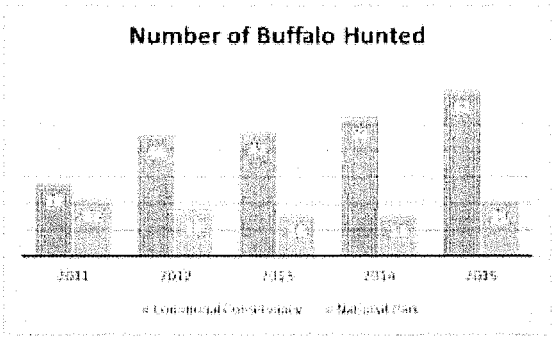
22. Guest Speakers continued

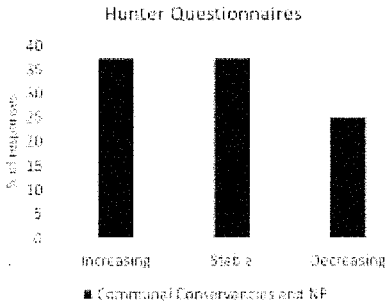
22.1 Update on Hunting Statistics (Trophy Quality) – Mr Matthew Walters

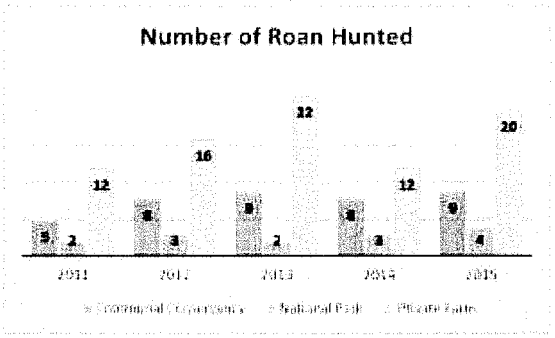
RW introduced Mr Matthew Walters - MW studied Natural Resource Management at the NUST. He is currently working at WWF in Namibia in the thematic areas of CBNRM and combating wildlife crime. Matthew is currently studying for a master's degree, and his thesis entails the analysis of trophy quality of four species; primarily in the north-east of Namibia.

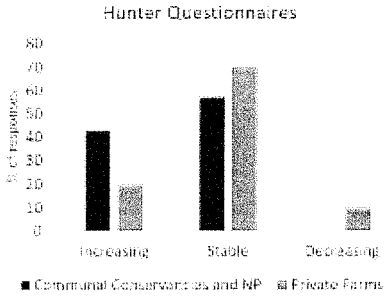
MW said the survey began in 2017 through NUST in collaboration with NACSO, WWF and MET. As the primary focus of NACSO and WWF is communal conservancies and partially national parks, it was decided to study the trophy quality for some of the species and to see whether the trophy quality can be more aligned with the quota settings. High value species of North Eastern Namibia were focused on - i.e. buffalo, roan, sable and some common species like kudu.
Once analysis began, it was realised that the sample size was too small, so freehold farms were also included. The study focused mainly on the horn measurement averages using the SCI score to determine trophy quality trends.

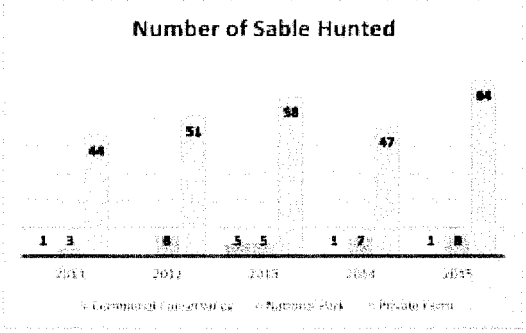
The data was derived from MET trophy return sheets - Buffalo: 330 records; Roan: 135 records; Sable: 303 records and Kudu: 9,852 records. It took a period of 3 months to clean the data as some variables were entered incorrectly, locations ambiguous and measurements incorrect. The study period ran from 2011-2015 with the prime study areas being specifically aimed at north-east national parks and conservancies, and farms country-wide. The number of the specific species hunted, was indicated on an annual basis.

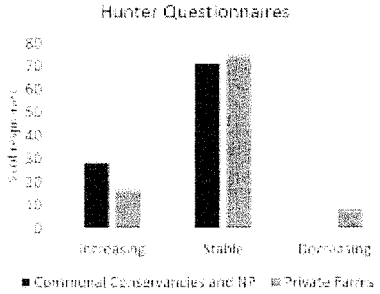


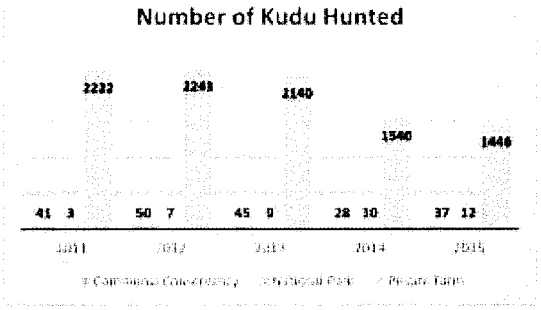


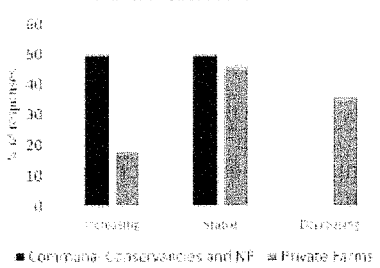












MW referred to the questionnaires that were submitted at the 2018 NAPHA AGM. The measurements for the various species were also depicted and indicated whether trophy quality was increasing, decreasing or remaining stable in conservancies, national parks and on freehold land.
It was further established from the majority of data gathered from hunters from North America (USA) and Europe (Germany and Austria) for all four species claimed record measurements.

In conclusion MW said that kudu trophy measurements were decreasing possibly due to rabies, this was confirmed through last year's questionnaires. Sable trophy measurements were decreasing, especially in national parks, with roan and buffalo trophy measurements remaining stable to increasing. The kudu, buffalo and roan trends are correlating with hunter opinions, but the sable data is contradictory.

MW stated that the way forward for improved data management, would require revision of data capture to eliminate errors and in so doing, eliminate 'strange' variables. MW would also prefer that the data is not captured in an excel format, but a more formal database. For future studies, four aspects need to be looked at:

- Update from 2015 to recent and years preceding 2011
- Game count numbers need to be taken into account and correlate with animals hunted and measured
- Include various species
- Due to pressure on hunting, data capture needs to be improved.

MW has more questionnaires for those who wish to partake.

RW thanked MW for the insights and handed over a token of appreciation.
DvdW said that Mr Kai-Uwe Denker (KUD) wanted to voice an observation. KUD said it was interesting to note that the two species with increasing trophy quality (buffalo & roan) are the two species that loose size as they grow older and pointed out that an increase in those two species might indicate that younger animals are being hunted and wanted to point out that the decrease in trophy quality in kudu and sable might be an indication that we are on a decline and hunters may have been previously targeted the wrong age class.
MW further mentioned that for future studies, they also need to focus more on analysing the age of the animals to see what the trends are.
HvH also added that the quotas were smaller in the conservancies during the period 2011-2015 due to lower populations, making it difficult for the PH"s to find the animals. This increases the pressure on

outfitters to utilize the available quota, therefore as stated by KUD, younger, lesser quality animals might have been harvested. As the population increases, the PH's have a bigger variety of animals to choose from before shooting. HvH feels that population sizes must also be looked at and with there being less kudu due to rabies and younger animals being hunted it is possibly affecting the gene pool and should also be considered.

DvdW again thanked MW and found these studies and presentations interesting and important when taking decisions and again asked the members to fill in the surveys and report backs as accurately as possible for statistical purposes.

23. Guest Speakers continued

23.1 Zimbabwe Association Feedback– Dr. Emmanuel Fundira (SOAZ) & Wayne van den Bergh (ZPHGA)

Dr. Emmanuel Fundira from SOAZ (Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe) thanked NAPHA for inviting him and the ZPHGA (Zimbabwe Professional Hunters & Guides Association). In Zimbabwe they try as much as possible to harmonize wildlife use in terms of the consumptive and non-consumptive sector which is paying a lot of dividends. Overall, they have seen a fairly productive year despite Zimbabwe not being very stable politically and economically.

As associations they continued to engage with stakeholders on the new EEC (Ethics and Coordination Committee) document which they are trying to standardise and regulate (self-regulate) the industry. There is now draft legislation which they hope will be in place by March 2020. Dr Fundira further elaborated on their engagement and relationship with sponsors and the Zimbabwean National Parks. Land is of great concern when National Parks signed an agreement with IFO, hoping the land situation would be resolved soon. There is also close collaboration with the US Embassy since the "Cecil" incident and hope that the Act will not be signed by President Trump. When referring to CITES he felt that African countries need to be well prepared and should already start preparing for the following CoP.

He stated that the leopard research was ongoing and was almost complete and will be available. He further thanked SCI and DSC for their funding and is convinced that Zimbabwe has a sustainable population going forward.

He again thanked NAPHA for the invitation to the AGM and the VIP trip – which was memorable - and said that they were learning how NAPHA has organised itself.

RW announced that there would be a break for lunch till 14H00, but before doing so he requested the members to complete their survey in the back of their AGM packs and submit by 14H00. He further asked the members to participate in the bidding on auction items.

TD added that members completing the survey would enter a draw for a prize.

LUNCH IN THE DROOMBOS GARDEN

24. Guest Speakers continued

24.1 Sports Afield – James Reed

James Reed (JR) addressed the membership and thanked NAPHA for having him there. He offered discounted rates to NAPHA members and invited members to come and talk to him if they were interested in any of the programs.

DvdW thanked JR for visiting NAPHA.

25. FINANCES

DvdW called upon the NAPHA Treasurer, Mr Axel Cramer (AC), to deliver his presentation on the finances of NAPHA.

AC greeted the members and informed that his presentation would consist of four parts:
25.1. Financial Report for the year 2018/2019 which has been audited and signed off by Stier Vente & Associates.
25.2. Budget for the 2019/2020 financial year.
25.3. The confirmation of the Membership Fees for 2020/2021.
25.4. The appointment of an auditor for the next financial year 2020/2021.

25.1 Financial Report for the year 2018/2019 which was audited and signed off by Stier Vente & Associates (SVA).

AC displayed the audited income statement as prepared by SVA with the total income for the year 2019 being N$3.779 million compared to N$ 3.2 million of last year; this represents an increase of about N$518,000 which equates to a 16% increase.

An income of N$2.9 million was budgeted for, which was exceeded by N$828,000. The income was boosted by four large income amounts; Administration income / leopard project; donations; interest received and membership fees. In general, the membership fees increased by 7% year on year.

On the expenditure side: expenditure increased by 23%. The budget was N$3.133 million with the expenditure being N$3.256 million, hence the budget was exceeded by 4% or N$123,000. This is due to the rising cost of advertising material and the AGM. There was a significant increase in legal fees due to the services of Advocate Harmse related to the Wildlife Bill and the revamp of the NAPHA Constitution. Salaries are also a considerable expense. TD represented NAPHA in Sweden at the Elmia Game Fair to enter a new market, whilst NS attended the Dortmund Fair.
NAPHA recorded a surplus of N$ 750,000 in the 2019 financial year compared to a budget deficit of N$182,000. This indicates a positive turnaround of N$932,000. AC also mentioned income from the sale of Minox products.

With reference to the balance sheet, AC informed the members of reserve funds/ equity of almost N$2.9 million. The auditor requested the Rebeus Fund to be indicated separately on the balance sheet. The surplus position from the equity side for 2019 was almost N$2.6 million compared to N$1.8 million in 2018.

AC opened the floor to questions.
Alex Rogl congratulated the Exco, but especially AC on his perfect work and display of financials. AC thanked him and said it was teamwork as he thanked the Exco and Office.
Mrs G. Heger noted the investment on the management fund and asked whether anything else was being considered as she sees it's not doing so well. AC replied that it is invested in Capricorn Management Fund and that quotations are requested each year from financial industry players. He further added that the Rebeus Fund is with Pointbreak, so some of that might be diversified during the year from the main account.

Approval of the Financial Report:
Proposer: Mr Ortwin von Gossler
Seconder: Mr Riva Namene

25.2. Budget for the 2019/2020 financial year.

AC explained that the budget was based on historic figures taking the current economic situation into account (drought).
Over 1,000 medals were sold, thereby achieving the target set and requested that the members please try to sell the same number of medals for the next financial year. Other proceeds arose from auction sales, where N$600,000 was budgeted - including donations received. The budget for extraordinary and 'membership fees other' is based on the actual invoices issued. The total income for the budget for 2019/2020 is N$2.4 million and the actual income for the past year was N$3 million. AC added that the reason for the drop in income is due to no income derived from the leopard project.

On the expenditure side: the advertising budget was decreased to N$110,000 due to less HuntiNamibia Magazines being dispatched internationally and no additional marketing material required for the two shows in Europe. The legal fees have also been reduced to N$35,000 as there needs to be a buffer for unexpected costs. The reimbursements for the Exco and sub-committees were grouped and is almost the same as the previous year. Despite trying to contain expenses, there needs to be an outreach to communities, increasing costs for travel. Due to changes of NAPHA Office staff, effort was made to contain salaries at the same level as the previous year. Expenses for trade fair visits were reduced by N$80,000 as Exco decided that NAPHA would not attend the Dortmund show even though NAPHA received a donated booth. Nor will NAPHA attend the show in Sweden or at the SCI Convention. The total expenditure has been budgeted at N$3.12 million with a budgeted deficit of approximately N$36,000.

AC opened the floor to questions.

Mr. Rainer Ling noted that the salaries only increased by a small margin of N$2,000 and as mentioned during the AGM, there is excellent staff and he does not see an incentive and that excellent people should be rewarded. AC commented that there has been a dismissal of an office staff member and at the time the budget went to print, the new office compliment had not been finalised and might have to be restructured. If the budget needs to be exceeded, it would have to be discussed by Exco who would revert back to the member base. AC also stated that Exco does have the discretion to go over budget by N$250,000 without AGM consultation and might use this prerogative conservatively.

AC stated that he tried to soften the membership fee payment terms with 50 % payable by the end of November and the remainder by the end of March. He thanked all those members who have paid to date.

There were no further comments or questions on the budget.

Approval of the Budget:
Proposer: Mr Rainer Ling
Seconder: Mr Helmut Halenke

25.3. The confirmation of the Membership Fees for 2020/2021

AC said that the proposed fees for 2020/2021 all include 15% VAT and that the members requested minimising the burden on members. Exco unanimously decided that there would be no increase for membership fees for 2020/2021. This decision was made despite an inflation rate of between 3.5 -4% as there is sufficient cash to see NAPHA through the next financial year.
AC opened the floor to questions or recommendations.

Mr Helmut Halenke commented on the omission of the membership fees for African Namibians. AC responded that they were left out of the payment option, but fall under the same payment option as pensioners.

No further comments or amendments made regarding the confirmation of the proposed membership fees.

Approval of the Membership Fees 2020/2021:
Proposer: Dr H.G. Lüesse
Seconder: Mr Rene Krafft

25.4. The appointment of an auditor for the next financial year 2020/2021

AC stated that he and TD were present during the audit, which was thorough and he commented on Mr Martin Louwrens' s diligence.
AC opened the floor for any other recommendations or alternatives to consider and vote on them. AC proposed that Stier Vente & Associates be reappointed as the external auditor. No recommendations or alternatives were suggested.

Proposer: Mrs Isabelle Fourie
Seconder: Mr Kai-Uwe Denker
AC thanked the members for their support.

DvdW thanked AC for a job well done and called on Ms Yolande van der Merwe from African Outfitter.

26. Guest Speakers continued

26.1 African Outfitter Magazine – Yolande van der Merwe (YvdM)

YvdM greeted everyone and thanked NAPHA for the opportunity to be part of the AGM. She remarked on the challenges that Namibia faced during 2019, one of those being the drought. She acknowledged JUH for stirring the "greenies" pot and that outfitters and the media need to stand together to loudly express the truth about hunting and conservation. She commented on the differences between hunting in Namibia versus South Africa.

African Outfitter has been on the shelf for 15 years and just launched their 100th issue in a very competitive environment. They have an international footprint in 28 countries and attend trade shows. Bookings placed for a full-page advert before the end of the week will receive 2 complimentary half page adverts to the value of N$15,000 in any issue before the end of 2020.
YvdM concluded by thanking NAPHA for spoiling her over the past few days.

26.2 The Nature College Wildlife Training cc – Danie Lourens (DL)

DL thanked DvdW for the opportunity to attend the AGM. DL provided a short background on what they do – DL (PH in SA) and his wife, Nadia, are from South Africa and have been in the guide training business for a number of years. The college was established in 1996 by Mr J. Fourie, a legendary ex Kruger Park Game Ranger who now retired in Namibia. They offer various levels of specialised nature guiding courses and tracking courses in SA.

A long-distance program was launched in 2015 in SA for poorer communities to obtain official qualifications; plans include to establish something similar in Namibia. Hospitality training is also offered.
Based in Swakopmund, he regularly travels to SA as they still have the College there as well.
He invited the members to come and speak to him at his table and thanked the members for their time.

DvdW thanked DL and welcomed them to Namibia and recommended that the members contact them.

27. NAPHA Motions

DvdW requested Advocate Peet Harmse to join her upfront for the first motion.

DvdW announced that:

- All constitutional motions to be passed by ⅔ majority.
- The President will decide whether open or closed ballot vote.
- That any amendments to motions must be proposed, seconded, voted on by ⅔ majority.
- That late motions will be voted on to be heard or not.
- The proposer and seconder to be announced.
- Call on proposer or seconder to present a motion.

DvdW provided a brief background as to why the next motion was submitted and Adv. Harmse's involvement therein.

27.1 MOTION 1 – CONSTITUTIONAL MOTION
EXCO MOTION RELATING TO THE SUBSTITUTION OF THE NAPHA CONSTITUTION

THAT: -
Due to the fact that -

a) Amongst others the numbering of the Constitution is not correct;
b) The incorrect numbering creates amongst others vast interpretation and cross-reference problems; and
c) The Constitution contains provisions which are no longer followed in practice, e.g. certain financial, authorisation and payment provisions or which are in certain cases outdated.

It is proposed that the existing Constitution of NAPHA be substituted by the Constitution which has been circulated to members of the Association and will be lodged at the AGM to be held on the 26th of November 2019.

DvdW assumed that everyone had read through the proposed amended constitution and requested Adv. Harmse to elaborate on points.
Advocate Harmse greeted all and proposed to work through the constitution page by page.
Page 145: Index- no questions
Page 146 & 147: Article 1 (Definitions) – no questions
Page 148: Article 2 – no questions
Page 149: Mr R. Ling commented on the international tendency to move away from the term "sport hunting" and it be substituted by the term " conservation hunting" Article 2.5 (b) DvdW suggested that Article 2.5 (b) should read: conducting or promoting hunting.
Page 149-152: The spelling of Article 3"Obejctives" should read "Objectives"
Page 152 –156: Article 4 – no questions

Page 156 - 158: Article 5 –
Page 158 -160: Article 6 – Page 158 -Article 5.1(i) (hh) the term "sport hunting" is to be amended. DvdW stated that there is a defined "Code of Sport Hunting" that was signed, which is the name of this code of conduct and the name cannot be changed as it is the name of the document. Adv. Harmse stated that when finalising the document, he will liaise with the Exco regarding how a specific reference should be worded.
Page 160: Article 7 – no questions
Page 161: Article 8 – no questions
Page 161 – 168: Article 9 – no questions
Page 169-175: Article 10 – no questions
Page 175 – 177: Article 11- no questions
Page 177 – 180: Article 12 – On page 178 Article 12.5 (c)(ii) "replied" to read as "reply"
Page 180 – 187: Article 13 – Article 13.10.6 Mr Rene Krafft (RK) stated that some complainants want to remain anonymous and asked if that should be taken into consideration. Adv. Harmse enquired what the past practice was because if one wants to lay a complaint, one must be prepared to stand for it. RK responded that the complainant did not necessarily have to be present. Adv. Harmse took note that some complainants would not submit a complaint if they have to be present. RW stated that common law supersedes the Disciplinary Committee. Adv. Harmse said RW is correct as it relates to the rules of natural justice. Mr Ling elaborates that no anonymous complaint can be made and when it comes to the hearing then both parties would have to be present. After a lengthy debate it was decided that Article 13.10.6 is to remain unchanged.

Article 13.5(b)...."but in the case of this paragraph consideration must be given to co-opt an Exco member. Mr O. von Gossler was not sure if this was a good idea as the DC should be independent of Exco. DvdW suggested that they co-opt a Tribunal member. RW referred to the terms of the functions of Exco versus the DC, the DC has to maintain its independence from the Exco and agrees with DvdW and that person must be a legal expert. The Ombudsman would also be a possibility.

Page 187 – 189: Article 14- Advocate Harmse said that Article 14.2.2.2 should be "14.1.2.2"
Page 189- 190: Article 15 – no questions
Page 190: Article 16-no questions
Page 190- 192: Article 17-no questions
Page 192 – 193: Article 18-no questions
Page 193-194: Article 19 –no questions
Page 193 – 194: Article 20 (totally new provision)–no questions
Page 194: Article 21 –no questions
Page 194-195: Article 22 – no questions
Page 195-196: Article 23- no questions.

DvdW asked whether any changes need to be made to the motion. There are none.

DvdW further asked the membership if they were in agreement with the changes made to the constitution through the membership present
Proposer: Mr Royston Wright
Seconder: Mrs Gudrun Heger

DvdW asked whether there were any objections to the motion: none
DvdW asked whether there were any abstentions to the motion: none

The MOTION is **UNANIMOUSLY ACCEPTED** with the approved changes.

27.2 MOTION NUMBER 2 – NON-CONSTITUTIONAL MOTION

EXCO MOTION TO ADOPT THE AGE-RELATED TROPHY (ART) MEASURING SYSTEM AS NAPHA'S OFFICIAL MEASURING SYSTEM WITH REGARD TO THE NAPHA MEDAL SYSTEM AND NAPHA TOP TEN TROPHIES.
Proposer: Mr Axel Cramer
Seconder: Mr Dirk de Bod

MOTIVATION:

By now everybody knows, or should know, about the new Age-Related Trophy Measuring System that was adopted from a measuring system developed by the Erongo Verzeichnis working group. The ART Measuring System is a very progressive measuring system that takes into account the age of a trophy (or rather the age of the animal carrying the trophy), whereby immature trophy carriers are disqualified from records, and past-prime trophy carriers receive a multiplication factor accounting for brooming off of horn material due to age. This enhances hunters' claim that they are practicing utilisation that is not detrimental to the genetics and population of a game animal.

Exco feels that we should measure trophies recorded for medals or Top Ten listing according to the ART Measuring System to meet our obligation to continuously protect sustainable hunting (and thereby our natural resources) for future generations.

DvdW asked whether there were any proposers to any changes to the motion. There are none.
DvdW asked whether there were any questions regarding to the motion.
Mrs Gudrun Heger – for clarification purposes; she wanted to know whether this measuring system would substitute the normal medal measurements. DvdW responded that any hunter or professional hunter will have the right to measure his animal according to the system of his choice, but this is so that NAPHA officially adopts the ART system. This system does not substitute any other system and we cannot speak for the Ministry at this stage.

Hentie van Heerden (HvH) asked how NAPHA will make this information available to all the members on judging the age and how will be marketed.

DvdW reconfirms HvH questions. He stated, yes he would like to know how to judge the age. DvdW said she was worried as she is convinced that with the Namibian PH exam, that one could judge an animal's age. She further said that it will not be necessary to judge the age in years in the veld, but rather to judge whether it is an immature animal, or whether it is in its prime or past prime. The literal measurement will only be done after being hunted. The system is not restrictive, but should incentivise hunters to take an animal that is past-prime. The actual criteria, i.e. primary and secondary factors have been shared with the members. HvH is satisfied with the response of immature, prime and past prime.

Kai-Uwe Denker said that there is an urgent necessity for the Exco to organise a workshop to explain the ART system in detail.
Isabelle Fourie asked whether such a change has been budgeted for and whether the implication of the different system has been considered.
Axel Cramer explained that with reference to the budget, costs were incurred in the first phase, the second phase is to now adopt the system but funds have been set aside for these cost implications.

DvdW suggested that the motion read: "Exco motion to adopt the Age-Related Trophy (ART) Measurement System by the end of 2020 as NAPHA's official measurement system in regards to the
NAPHA Medal System and NAPHA Top Ten Trophies, after proper education was offered by NAPHA."

AC as the Proposer of the motion is happy to proceed if there is a phase-in period to be completed by the 2020 AGM.
Various discussions were held regarding the wording. Mr Gysbert van der Westhuyzen reminded the members that medal sales end on 31 August. TD confirmed that medals are awarded according to the financial year. DvdW said it could then be implemented in September 2020.

AC proposed the motion as: "The Exco motion to phase in and adopt the Age-Related Trophy (ART) Measurement System as NAPHA's official measuring system in regards to the NAPHA Medal System and NAPHA Top Ten Trophies by the 31 August 2020."

Seconder: Mr Hentie van Heerden

DvdW asked whether there were any objections to the AMENDED motion: none
DvdW asked whether there were any abstentions to the AMENDED motion: none

The **AMENDED** MOTION is **UNANIMOUSLY ACCEPTED**.

28. Sponsors & Partners continued

28.1 Myeisha

DvdW announced the viewing of a short video presentation from Myeisha and thanked them for sponsoring beautiful products and asked the members to support them and to bid on the online auction items.

DvdW said that there would be no official tea break as proceedings are running late, but members could fetch tea or coffee and return to their chairs.

Late Motions: Will be dealt with as per NAPHA Constitution 9.9.2.13.
DvdW asked the members whether they were against hearing the motion. – There is no-one.
As the Bow Hunting Committee could not be present, they requested Mr Dirk de Bod to table the motion on their behalf.

29. MOTION NO 3 – LATE MOTION
TO LEGALIZE CROSSBOW HUNTING

Proposer: Mr Dirk de Bod
Seconder: Mr Hans-Werner Erpf

MOTIVATION:

When bow hunting was legalized 20 years ago, crossbows did not meet the minimum kinetic energy requirement, as set by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET).
Since then, crossbow technology has improved tremendously and now produces more kinetic energy than compound bows and thus exceeds the minimum requirements stipulated in the legislation.
The NAPHA Bow Hunting Committee will conclude an array of tests and will submit their findings and related research on Crossbow Hunting to the NAPHA Exco by 31 March 2019 for perusal, before any request can be made to the Ministry to legalise (trophy) hunting with a crossbow.

Mr de Bod apologised for the typing error. It is meant to read 31 March 2020 and not 2019.
DvdW asked whether there were any questions on the motion: none
DvdW asked whether there were any proposed changes to the motion, apart from the year date: none
DvdW asked whether there were any objections to the motion: none
DvdW asked whether there were any abstentions to the motion: none

The **MOTION** is **UNANIMOUSLY ACCEPTED**.
Isabelle Fourie: "Wasn't it just a question if the motion would be heard?"
DvdW responded that she did ask if they can hear the motion and there were no objections. And then it was officially voted on, stating that procedure was followed.

30. Sponsors & Partners continued

30.1 AfriCar Car Hire

DvdW announced the viewing of a short video presentation from AfriCar Car Hire – no sound.

31. Nomination of an Honorary Member

DvdW stated that the Exco received a nomination for an Honorary Member.
The AGM is hereby asked to indicate whether this nomination may be accepted.

Mr Reini Rusch introduced the motion in German and it is translated in brief as follows: There are a number of active NAPHA members that do a lot for trophy hunting in Namibia. But there is one person that is particularly active regarding the sustainable use and ethical hunting who makes use of every opportunity within NAPHA to address these topics.
He requested that the members support his and Mr Ling's suggestion to declare Mr Kai-Uwe Denker as an Honorary NAPHA Member.

DvdW asked whether there were any voters who would need a translation – DvdW stated that a motion was introduced so that Mr Kai-Uwe Denker could become a Honorary Member. She believes it is very appropriate and is glad that the motion was on the table.

DvdW asked whether there were any proposed changes to the motion: none
DvdW asked whether there were any questions to the motion: none
DvdW asked whether there were any abstentions to the motion: none

The MOTION is **UNANIMOUSLY ACCEPTED**

DvdW announced that Mr Kai-Uwe Denker is a new Honorary Member. She thanked the membership for their support.
Mr Kai-Uwe Denker apologised for leaving the room to attend to an urgent call. He thanked Mr Reini Rusch and said it was a great honour to be nominated and accepted and thanked everyone.

32. Sponsors & Partners continued

32.1 African Hunting Gazette

DvdW announced the viewing of a short video presentation from African Hunting Gazette.
DvdW thanked Richard Lendrum for their support over the years.

33. Guest Speakers continued

33.1 Wildlife numbers and movements - do we know what we have, and where they go? - Ivonne Makando (IK)

RW introduced Ivonne Makando who holds a Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Population Studies and Geography from the University of Namibia. She holds another Bachelor (Honours) in Geo-Information Technology, obtained from Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST). She is currently employed at the Namibia Statistics Agency as a Regional Statistician in the Otjozondjupa Region. Additionally, she is also enrolled at NUST for a Master's degree in Spatial Sciences, where she is analysing elephant movement drivers (mostly environmental) in commercial rangelands in the Kamanjab area.

IK thanked NAPHA for the opportunity to share preliminary results on information gained thus far. The study is part of the Oryx Project which is a Germany/Namibia Research project, with Prof. Hauptfleisch also being involved. The project is concentrated around the Kamanjab and Etosha Heights area. In order to protect and manage animals it is important to understand the animal's movements. There is also a tandem (socio-ecological aspect) study with Ronja Krauss.

It is clear from an environmental side that:

- Elephants move in search of clean water and food.
- Elephants also move to mountainous areas due to high ground temperature levels when there is not enough ground cover.
- Elephants also move to areas where they feel safe and follow other wildlife species.
- Elephants like to make use of existing roads.

Other drivers include human spaces;

- Elephants tend to avoid areas with electric fences. They also avoid chilli which is being used as a deterrent along border fences.
- (From literature) Elephants fear sounds – especially gunshots and booby traps that imitate gun shots.

The data that has been collected is from seven herds of elephant that were collared. The data goes to MET. IK is also working in collaboration with them. The data stems from October 2018 to October 2019, placing the analysis in its primary stage. Other variables being used is vegetation, elevation, water points, fence lines and road networks.

The seven various herds are distributed differently and it was also established where the elephants spend 95% of their time, preferring shrub land areas. The elephants travelled mainly under darkness, which could be attributed to assisting with temperature regulation. It was an observation made by farmers that the elephants moved to the high ground during the day in search of food and for cooler temperatures and came to drink at night, this could be why it is observed that pipeline and water reservoirs get damaged during the night.
IK thanked the audience.

RW thanked IK and handed over a token of appreciation.
DvdW also thanked IK and the farmers in the Kamanjab area for trying to live with the elephants.

34. ELECTIONS AND GENERAL

34.1 Election of the Election Officer

DvdW proposed that Mr Rainer Ling (RL) be nominated as the Election Officer for this AGM.
Proposer: Mrs Danene van der Westhuyzen

Seconder: Mrs Gudrun Heger
DvdW called upon RL to take over as the Election Officer.
RL explained the election and exoneration process for the entire Executive Committee.
RL asked if any unresolved matters needed to be raised against any Exco Members who has completed his/her term of duty, prior to their exoneration.
RL declared the floor open to constructive criticism: There is none.
RL declared the floor open to commendations: Mrs. Gudrun Heger (GH) expressed her gratitude towards DvdW and Gysbert and the Exco for all the work done and asked the audience to applaud them and asked the members to honour DvdW with a standing ovation. GH also especially thanked TD and NS for their work and that they also deserve a standing ovation. She further thanked them for bringing all the NAPHA Office data up to date as well as thanking CS.

RL called upon a proposer and seconder to exonerate the Exco.
Proposer: Mr Reini Rusch
Seconder: Dr. H.G. Lüesse

34.2 Election of the Executive Committee (Exco)

RL directed a word of caution and outlined the qualities needed to serve on the Exco.
1) Time and availability to fulfil the position voluntarily however efficiently
2) Distance to Windhoek is a crucial issue time wise and to a certain degree also financially
3) The demanding position of the presidency requires thorough experience of the professional hunting sector in Namibia, preferably at least one year of service on the Exco.
4) Connectivity to internet in order to communicate with the NAPHA office and Exco colleagues electronically.

DvdW was re-elected as President at last years' AGM, she is serving her 2nd two-year term as President and has one more year to go - thus for this year we skip the election of the President.
Three independent counting officials were appointed. RL nominated:
1. DSC - Corey Mason
2. SCI – Steve Skold
3. CPHC-SA - Stewart Dorrington

Two Exco members have to be elected for a 2-year term as their terms have ended:
- Axel Cramer (Treasurer) – avails himself for re-election
- Royston Wright (Vice-President) – not available for re-election
- Dirk de Bod – resigned after completing one year of his two year term. RL said that to remain in the prescribed term sequences, this seat will only be for one year.

RL said that nominations will be conducted unconventionally by a show of hands. The person is to await a microphone, state his/her name and who they nominate, the nomination will then also need to be seconded.
RL opened the floor for nominations for the three Exco Members.

1st Exco member:
Royston Wright nominated Axel Cramer to be re-nominated. This was seconded by Mr Ortwin von Gossler.
RL asked Mr. Cramer whether he is prepared to stand again. He stated YES.

2nd Exco member:
- Axel Cramer nominated Harm Woortman. This was seconded by Hagen Denker.
  RL asked Mr Woortman whether he is prepared to stand. He stated YES.
  RW asked that the younger members also become involved.
- Volker Woortman nominated Bernd Garbade. This was seconded by Johann Thiessen.
  RL asked Mr Garbade whether he is prepared to stand. He stated YES.
  No further nominations were made for the first two Exco vacancies.

The following three persons were nominated for two posts:
1. Axel Cramer
2. Harm Woortman
3. Bernd Garbade

RL said that even though there are three posts it cannot automatically be determined who will fill each post. RL stated that there is a proposal by Axel Cramer, seconded by Hagen Denker, which is also unconventional, in which all three are voted and he will ask the three nominees who would be prepared to stand for one and two years respectively. RL requested the members to vote using the pink ballot paper and the nominee receiving the least number of votes, will serve the one-year term.

POINT OF ORDER: Mr. Ortwin von Gossler said that by writing down all three names, each of the nominees will have the same number of votes and will not achieve the desired result. He suggested that as there are three nominations and there are three vacancies that the Exco can decide between themselves who will fill which position making the election redundant.

RL requested the proposer (Axel Cramer) to WITHDRAW his proposal. It is so conceded. The recommended POINT OF ORDER is acknowledged and the suggestion by Mr von Gossler is ACCEPTED.

34.3 Election of the Ombudsman

RL mentioned the loss of colleague Volker Grellmann, who fulfilled the position very responsibly and diplomatically over a long period of time. RL stated that Mr Helmut Halenke is the Deputy Ombudsman and will serve for another year as he was elected in 2018. A nomination is sought for the position of Ombudsman for a term of two years.

RL opened the floor for nominations for the position of Ombudsman.
Mr Derek McKinnon proposed Mr R. Ling. RL declined the nomination. Mr K-U Denker suggested that Mr Halenke be Ombudsman, the secondant name was not stated.
RL asked Mr Halenke whether he is prepared to stand. Mr Halenke replied that Mr Grellmann, as Ombudsman, had a secretary and asked that if the NAPHA Office takes all the administrative burden of answering and receiving e-mail etc. he would be prepared to fill the position.

RL asked TD if this was possible. TD responded that the office has reached its capacity and would be willing to assist wherever possible but depending on the workload it might become a problem. TD said that the office is involved in handling some of the cases, but if there is a whole lot more she does not know if that would be a possibility.

Isabelle Fourie asked whether it would be possible to vote for somebody younger, a lady or even the wife of a member to act as secretary.
RW suggested that the members would still need to look at appointing a Deputy Ombudsman who is computer literate and can handle the paperwork. He agreed that the office is already overburdened.
Mr Halenke said he would prefer to remain in his position as Deputy Ombudsman for the period 2018-2020.
Mr Ortwin von Gossler nominated Mr Kai-Uwe Denker as Ombudsman. This is seconded by Mr Riva Namene.
Mr Kai-Uwe Denker declined the nomination.
Alexander Rogl nominated Mr Jürgen Matthaei as Ombudsman. This is seconded by Royston Wright.
Jürgen Matthaei said he is willing to try for one year, should there be no other candidates.
No further nominations for the position of Ombudsman were received.
RL announced Mr Jürgen Matthaei as the Ombudsman 2019 – 2020.

34.4. Election of the Disciplinary Committee

RL stated that the Disciplinary Committee consists of a chair, Mr Rene Krafft, a deputy chair, Mrs Marina Lamprecht and Mr Hagen Eggert.
Mrs Lamprecht's and Mr Krafft's terms are ending. Only Mr Krafft is willing to stand for another term.
RL opened the floor for nominations for the DC position.
DvdW proposed Dr. H.G. Lüesse, this is seconded by Mr Hagen Denker.
RL asked Dr. Lüesse whether he is prepared to stand. He stated YES.
No further nominations were received for the DC. RL announced the newly appointed DC members as:
Rene Krafft – 2019-2021
Dr. G. Lüesse – 2019-2021

RL stated that the Tribunal was elected at the 2017 AGM and serves a term of three years - thus no election is required this year.

35. ELECTION AND/OR CONFIRMATION OF THE COMMITTEES

35.1 Election of Hunters Support Education Committee - HSE

RL announced the current HSE Committee members as Mrs Gudrun Heger, supported by Mrs Barbara Rogl, Mrs Julia Labuschagne and Mrs Isabelle Fourie.

Mrs Gudrun Heger stated that Mrs Julia Labuschagne had resigned from the Committee and is not willing to be re-nominated. She further added that Mrs Fourie had been co-opted and hoped that she could be nominated onto the Committee as a full member for the ensuing year.
RL concluded that Mrs Heger is prepared to serve another year. She responded YES.
RL concluded that Mrs Rogl is prepared to serve another year. She responded YES
RL asked Mrs Fourie, after being co-opted last year if she was willing to serve on the Committee. She responded YES.

No further nominations were received. RL announced the HSE Committee members as:
Mrs. Gudrun Heger, Mrs. Barbara Rogl and Mrs. Isabelle Fourie to serve for a year.

35.2 Election of the Big Game Committee - BGC

RL announced the current Big Game Committee members as Falko Schwarz, Pieter Delport, Schalk Pienaar and Hentie van Heerden.
Hentie van Heerden enquired what was going to happen regarding the merging of the two sub-committees.

DvdW proposed that the Committee remain as is for AGM purposes under the Big Game Committee with the idea that this Committee will have a further liaison leg extended to conservancy liaison and that people willing to stand for this committee then change the name and the directive throughout the year with Exco approval when they submit their budget.
The proposal was seconded by Axel Cramer.

RL asked whether the current members would be prepared to continue until such time that a new committee is formed. Hentie van Heerden replied that they have the following nominations as the majority of previous members resigned and therefore would need to vote for new committee members:

Nominee - Anton Esterhuizen – Proposer: Hentie van Heerden; Seconder: Dirk Smit
Nominee – L'wyk Jansen van Vuuren – Proposer: Schalk Pienaar; Seconder: Hentie van Heerden
Nominee – Hentie van Heerden – Proposer: Anton Esterhuizen; Seconder: Royston Wright
Nominee – Jacques Strauss – Proposer: Pieter Delport; Seconder: Schalk Pienaar.

POINT OF ORDER: DvdW said that Jacques Strauss is not present at the AGM.
Hentie van Heerden responded that they had spoken to Jacques Strauss and he was willing to serve on the committee. RL stated that written consent is necessary if a member is not present. DvdW suggested to make things easier that with three members now on the committee they can then co-opt as many other members as they need onto the committee. She further suggested that as Mr Strauss is not present, nor has provided written consent but he can be co-opted onto the committee.

Nominee: Gysbert van der Westhuyzen Proposer: L'wyk Jansen van Vuuren; Seconder: K-U Denker. He is willing to stand.

RL announced that four candidates had been nominated for the Committee with no further nominations. RL announced Anton Esterhuizen, L'wyk'Jansen van Vuuren, Hentie van Heerden and Gysbert van der Westhuyzen as the new Big Game Committee members.

35.3 Election of the Bow Hunting Committee

RL announced the current Bow Hunting Committee members were Hans Werner (Bunsi) Erpf and Martin Britz, who is no longer a NAPHA member.

RL requested nominations for the Bow Hunting Committee:

Nicole Schwandt stated she has a written statement from Bunsi Erpf, indicating his willingness to serve on this committee for another year. This is seconded by Derek McKinnon.
DvdW proposed Dirk de Bod. This is seconded by Royston Wright. Dirk de Bod is willing to stand.
Nicole Schwandt says that she has a further nomination for Mr Julio Lopez and has a written statement from Julio Lopez, indicating his willingness to serve on this committee. Proposed by Dirk de Bod and seconded by Alex Rogl.

RL confirmed the three members on the Bow Hunting Committee for one year as: Hans Werner (Bunsi) Erpf, Dirk de Bod and Julio Lopez.

35.4 Election of the Leopard Committee

RL announced the current Leopard Committee members as Bernd Garbade, Ronnie Rowland, Stephan Jacobs, Alex Oelofse, Werner Rogl and Harm Woortman, with Mr Volker Grellmann as co-opted member.

RL asked whether the names read out above are prepared to stand. The majority of the above members are absent except Bernd Garbade and Harm Woortman who have now been elected onto the Exco.

RL requested further nominations:
Axel Cramer nominated Royston Wright, seconded by Gysbert van der Westhuyzen. Royston Wright accepts.
Axel Cramer nominated Alex Rogl, seconded by Karsten Friedensdorf. Alex Rogl accepts.
No further members were nominated and the Committee could co-opt additional members if required.

RL announced Royston Wright and Alex Rogl as the new Leopard Committee members.

Other committees

RL announced that the Black-faced Impala Committee will remain dormant with Mr Rusch being available as the liaison if the need arises.

RL also announced that the Alternative Income Committee lies dormant with the Marketing Committee being handled by the NAPHA Office and the Exco. The Scientific Data Committee is dormant, but Mr Hagen Denker is available as the liaison if the need arises.
RL had nothing further to add stating that the election of the NAPHA Executive Committee, committees and organs was finalised.

RW thanked RL for being the Election Officer and made two announcements.

- ALL NHP members are to please meet with Nicole Schwandt at the back of the hall after the AGM.
- All new Exco members are to please meet up front for a group photo.
-

DvdW thanked RW and asked the Gun Owners Association of Namibia to come to the front for their address.

36. Guest Speakers continued

36.1 GOAN (Gun Owners Association of Namibia) – Rico Viljoen (RV)

RV provided background on GOAN saying it was founded earlier this year to safeguard firearm owners' rights with the proposal of the new Firearm Act which was passed by the National Assembly on 02 October 2019 with rumours saying it will be gazetted after the national election on 27 November 2019. Confirmation was received from the technical committee to talk to GOAN to iron out problems in the current bill. Currently all firearm owners and those in the industry are under threat by the Act prohibiting and limiting the use of their firearms. Discussions with stakeholders raised concern as many of the new provisions are not well thought through. There are six points of concern:

- Ballistic fingerprint testing
- Firearm issuing and renewal –every 5 years
- Competency training – every 5 years
- Ammunition and calibre limits – 200 rounds per licence
- Effect on inheritance.

GOAN is open to all Namibians at a minimal membership fee – of NAD150.00 per annum or NAD75.00 to a Pensioner. The Executive Committee consists of three individuals and all work is being done by various volunteers. RV thanked TD and the NAPHA Office for capturing, updating and maintaining the data base until GOAN is properly established.
There are no questions.

DvdW thanked RV and urged members to join. She further reminded the members to visit all the booths as they exit the hall.

37. GENERAL

DvdW stated that there were no points under "General" but did request from the floor whether there were any other points to discuss.

Mr Ortwin von Gossler declared that in his opinion we are running into a cul-de-sac with our wildlife management and that the continuous increase of fencing is counterproductive. Wildlife is far more drought resistant than domestic stock and we should start moving in that direction, based on his personal experience when looking at grazing conditions in 'normal' years. He suggests new ways to look at managing wildlife and favours larger areas. He expresses pity that commercial conservancies have been discontinued and feels (wildlife) numbers should be reduced in concentrated areas. He does not yet know how to approach this issue but wanted to raise the idea of better management of wildlife. DvdW thanked Mr von Gossler for his input and for raising this point.

Mrs Friedensdorf commented and agreed on Mr von Gessler's point, but stated that her farm is surrounded by re-settlement farms where there are no animals and if she didn't have a fence, she would have no animals left. She asked that this point of view also be considered.

DvdW thanked her for her comment and stated that it demonstrates that there are situations and ways and means to act as responsible custodians with a regard for all types of practices and she categorically stated NAPHA does represent all the hunters in Namibia that are part of NAPHA through the Code of Conduct and there must be respect and regard for the different situations and that we have demonstrated that we are world leaders in how we manage conservation. She appreciated the two contributions.

RW said he thinks that Gudrun Heger, NAPHA and the Exco will continue to fight for the re-establishment of commercial conservancies as that will be the best compromise for like-minded people. DvdW noted the comment. There are no further comments.

RW reminded the new Exco to come and have a group photo taken.
Mrs von Gossler was asked to conduct the draw for the survey winner. RW announced the winner of the hamper from Maerua Superspar as Mr Rainer Halenke.

38. CLOSING OF THE 46th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

DvdW reminded everyone to go and bid on the online auction and to invest in their future and to support the Association. She thanked the membership for being present and Mr Rainer Ling for being the Election Officer once again.

She thanked everyone and said they all are appreciated, but also fails to understand why more members are not attending the AGM. She thanked the Exco and the Office as well as other organisers for their work and stated that the braai would begin at 18H30.

DvdW announced the 46th AGM officially closed at 17H30.

NAPHA Year-End Report
2019/2020

NAPHA Year-End Report 2019/2020

Introduction

2020 WILL LONG BE REMEMBERED AS HISTORIC IN EVERY ASPECT!

During our 2019 AGM, nobody could have envisioned the total disruption of the modern world by a virus first emerging in China. Namibia's borders were shut on the 27th of March after a State of Emergency was declared for Namibia on the 17th of March 2020.

This resulted in utter despair for the tourism community and the state coffers, losing in excess of NAD35 billion in income, as per revenue statistics assembled annually over the last years. Tour guides, travel agents, activity operators, car rental companies and tour facilitators, souvenir shops, butcheries, bakeries, supermarkets, fueling stations, communal conservancies, villages and last but not least, private landowners took a severe beating, due to absent tourists and subsequently foreign income.

There can be no doubt that the Covid-19 lockdown regulations had and still have an enormous impact on the tourism industry worldwide and that the Namibian industry and all its stakeholders will need to adapt and change dramatically to survive. It is also apparent that many players in the industry, or connected to the industry, will not survive the financial fallout of this pandemic resulting in severe job losses and restricted contribution to the National GDP.

In the short term, focus is shifting towards domestic travel and immediate cash flow generating operations, however domestic tourism represents less than 5% of the annual hospitality income and cannot sustain the industry. [NSA Survey of Covid-19 Effect]

It is essential that responsible stakeholders within the industry safeguard the interest of their guests and the health of the Namibian public at large during this unprecedented crisis. Furthermore, it is crucial that the protection of natural environments and wildlife which enable guest experiences is maintained. The aforementioned also directly contributes to the preservation of the communities and stakeholders within those areas, which depend on the tourism sector as their major source of income and consequent sustainability.

Namibia's hospitality and tourism industry are vital contributors to the economy and have shown an annual average growth rate of approximately 10%. It has generated thousands of jobs and still ranks as one of the fastest growing economic sectors, contributing approximately 15% of our country's gross domestic product.
Historically, most of Namibia's tourists came from Europe, primarily Germany, although in recent years travelers from various alternative source markets across the world especially Australian and Asian markets have taken note of Namibia as a sustainable tourism destination. Hunters from the USA add a good portion to hunting revenue earned for Namibia.

The Namibian tourism high season (between July and November) is influenced by the European holiday season and weather patterns. Due to the seasonal nature of Namibian tourism, about 70 per cent of business activity happens between April and October. The Covid-19 lockdown restrictions hit tourism since mid-March with business at its lowest cash point in the year. Many businesses rely on reserves built up during the 2019 high season.
For the hunting industry the high season is from April to September annually, where equally 70% of the business activity occurs.

As far as employment figures for Namibia are concerned, 114 500 people are employed directly and indirectly in the tourism industry, this makes up about 15.4% of total employment.
Unofficially, the above number is estimated to be in excess of 150 000 indirect employees and still excludes the informal sector as well as arts and crafts. About 60% of all tourism employment is rural based.

EXTRACT TAKEN FROM TRAVEL NEWS NAMIBIA By Le Roux van Schalkwyk "SAFETY IN (SMALL) NUMBERS: WHY NAMIBIA IS THE IDEAL POST-COVID TRAVEL DESTINATION."

> *The new normal will be destinations where social distancing is easy and where a sense of safety is paramount…*

'It will be interesting to see how travel and tourism will change in a post-COVID world. Whereas before travelers chose destinations according to affordability etc. tons of additional factors are sure to come into play when people plan their next trip abroad. COVID-safe destinations will definitely be one of the main considerations – this is where Namibia has (and always had) one of the biggest competitive advantages: space. Loads of space!
With a population of around 2.5 million people (equivalent to 0.03% of the total world population), Namibia is well-known for being one of the least densely populated countries. Its population density is just under three people per square kilometer, second only to Mongolia. To put that in perspective, the earth's population density is currently 50 people sharing each square kilometer. In comparison, Hong Kong has one of the world's highest population densities at 7140 people/km², in Europe a country like Germany has 240 people/km², while neighbouring South Africa is on par with the world's average at 49 people/km².

Namibians are also not spread out equally as 40% of the inhabitants can be found in the extreme north-central area along the border with Angola. Furthermore, just over 50% of the country's total population lives in urban centers. This means that out of a total area of 824,292 km² and a population localised to certain centers, there is ample space for social distancing. Space is by no means the only selling card of Namibia. If you are reading this, you have without a doubt seen the natural wonders and beautiful scenery the country has to offer.
Space has and is one of the most valuable commodities that enhances any visit. What makes travelers venture deep into the Namib, the oldest desert in the world, is that sense of place. The experience of having an uninterrupted 360-degree view of some of the most picturesque landscapes on this earth has healing power like no other, sorely needed in these times we live in.'

During our strategic planning session in February this year, the following matters were identified as NAPHA goals and strategies. Exco decided that it would be prudent to have short term (1 year) goals as well as long term (5 year) goals as this would enhance governance, partnerships, effective management and financial stability for the association.

- Trophy Measurement System – African Wildlife Stewardship Program
- Communal Conservancies Outreach Program
- Economic Survey
- Hunting Education and Training.

The subject that took up most of management's time and energy was its involvement with FENATA (Federation of Namibia Tourism Associations) negotiations with ministers, presidential advisors, ministry officials, stakeholders and colleagues to try and open the borders of our country in a responsible but simplified manner to allow tourists to enter Namibia.

In Memoriam - NAPHA sadly lost 3 members during the past year: Dietmar Hennings, Gunter Schwalm and Heini Binding.

1.) <u>Annual General Meeting</u>

a) 46th Annual General Meeting

This one-day event was held at Droombos Estate for the first time.
162 people attended the opening ceremony with Honorable Minister Shifeta, Deputy Minister Bernadette Jagger, Ambassador of the United States of America, Ms Lisa Johnson.
Mr Herbert Beck, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany extended his apologies for not being able to attend.

Mr Jens Ulrik Høgh, passionate hunter and conservationist from Sweden was NAPHA's keynote speaker for the event.

An informal 'spit braai' was held in the evening and attended by 211 guests.
The evening's live auction hosted by Mr Alex McDonald, sold donated booths for the Dallas Safari Club Convention and Jagd & Hund Messe (Dortmund) and a donated Krieghoff Double Barrel Hunting Rifle 470 NE.

A donated SCI Convention booth was sold a week later via telephonic bidding.
A special surprise VIP trip was arranged for selected NAPHA donors and supporters to drive to the south of Namibia in the Sossusvlei area, where we spent one night at the Gondwana Collection Flagship Desert Grace establishment. A special thank you to Mr Gys Joubert (Gondwana Collection CEO) and Mr Peter Pack (Pack Safaris) for the special rates extended.

A special word of gratitude to Mr Jens Ulrik Høgh from Sweden for being our guest speaker during the event.

b) NAPHA Motions

Motion Number One

Constitutional Motion – Exco Motion relating to the Substitution of the NAPHA Constitution

Due to the fact that -

a) amongst others the numbering of the Constitution is not correct;
b) the incorrect numbering creates amongst others vast interpretation and cross-reference problems; and
c) the Constitution contains provisions which are no longer followed in practice, e.g. certain financial, authorisation and payment provisions or which are in certain cases outdated,

it is proposed that the existing Constitution of NAPHA be substituted by the Constitution which has been circulated to members of the Association and will be lodged at the AGM to be held on the 26th of November 2019.

Proposer: Mr Royston Wright
Seconder: Mrs Gudrun Heger
No objections.
No abstentions.
Motion is passed.

Motion Number Two

Non-Constitutional Motion – Exco Motion to adopt the Age-Related Trophy (ART) Measuring System as NAPHA's official Measuring System in regard to the NAPHA Medal System and NAPHA Top Ten Trophies.

By now everybody knows, or should know, about the new Age-Related Trophy Measuring System that was adopted from a measuring system developed by the Erongo Verzeichnis working group. The ART Measuring System is a very progressive measuring system that takes into account the age of a trophy (or rather the age of the animal carrying the trophy), whereby immature trophy carriers are disqualified from records, and past-prime trophy carriers receive a multiplication factor accounting for brooming off of horn material due to age. This enhances hunters' claim that that they are practicing utilisation that is not detrimental to the genetics and population of a game animal.

***Proposer**: Mr Axel Cramer*
***Seconder**: Mr Dirk de Bod*

After deliberations, the NAPHA President, Danene van der Westhuyzen, suggested amending the tabled motion to read as follows:
'Exco motion to phase in for adoption the Age-Related Trophy (ART) Measuring system as NAPHA'S official measuring system in regard to the NAPHA medal system and NAPHA Top Ten trophies, by 31 August 2020.'

Proposed: Axel Cramer
Seconder: Hentie van Heerden
No objections.
No abstentions
Motion is passed.

Motion Number Three

Late Motion – To legalize Crossbow Hunting

When bow hunting was legalized 20 years ago, crossbows did not meet the minimum kinetic energy requirement, as set by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET).
Since then, crossbow technology improved tremendously and now produces more kinetic energy than compound bows and thus exceeds the minimum requirements stipulated by the legislation.
The NAPHA Bow Hunting Committee will conclude an array of tests and will submit their findings and related research on Crossbow Hunting to the NAPHA Exco by 31 March 2020 for perusal, before any request can be made to the Ministry to legalise (trophy) hunting with a crossbow.

Proposer: Dirk de Bod
Seconder: Hans-Werner Erpf
No changes;
No objections;
No abstentions.
Motion is passed.

2.) NAPHA Exco

At the 2019 AGM, Axel Cramer's (Treasurer) and Royston Wright's (Vice-President) terms came to an end. A third open position came through the resignation of Exco Member Mr Dirk de Bod, who, after completing one year of his two-year term, decided to resign thereby vacating this position to be filled for one year only.

Mr Axel Cramer was re-elected (2019-2021) and Mr Harm Woortman (2019-2021) and Mr Bernd Garbade (2019-2020) were elected by the members present and eligible to vote.
During the first Exco Meeting in December 2019 the following portfolios were confirmed:

Vice-President	: Axel Cramer
Treasurer	: Harm Woortman

Mr Bernd Garbade is filling the position of Exco Member for one year in Mr de Bod's absence.

Furthermore, the following portfolios were allocated:

CIC	: Danene van der Westhuyzen / Tanja Dahl
Committee Co-Ordinator	: Tanja Dahl
Conservation Force	: Danene v/d Westhuyzen / Tanja Dahl
Disciplinary and Ombudsman	: Tanja Dahl
DSC Conservation Advisory Board	: Danene v/d Westhuyzen
ERPHAN / Training	: Harm Woortman / Bernd Garbade
FACE	: Danene v/d Westhuyzen / Tanja Dahl
FENATA	: Tanja Dahl / Hagen Denker
Finances	: Harm Woortman / Tanja Dahl
Gun Owners Association (GOAN)	: Tanja Dahl
HUAP Trust	: Tanja Dahl
International Donors	: Tanja Dahl / Exco
LCMAN	: Tanja Dahl / Hagen Denker
Marketing Co-Ordinator	: Danene v/d Westhuyzen / Hagen Denker
Media	: Danene v/d Westhuyzen / Tanja Dahl
The MEFT	: Tanja Dahl / Exco
Nature Conservation Board	: Danene v/d Westhuyzen
NAU (incl. Joint Crime Prevention Forum)	:Tanja Dahl
NTB (Marketing + HRDC Committee)	:Tanja Dahl / Nicole Schwandt
OPHAA	: Danene v/d Westhuyzen / Tanja Dahl
Personnel Co-Ordinator	: Tanja Dahl

The lockdown and travel restrictions across the country also impacted scheduled Exco Meetings. Eight Executive Committee meetings would be held by the end of November 2020.

Meetings were held on:

1) 05 December 2019
2) 27 February 2020
3) 27 April 2020 – virtual meeting via Zoom
4) 10 June 2020
5) 14 July 2020
6) 13 August 2020
7) 24 September 2020
8) 18 November 2020 (meeting scheduled)

3.) NAPHA Exco Projects

- **The Wildlife and Protected Areas Management Bill**
  Having received and distributed a MEFT draft of the Bill, we were informed that the Bill has closed for public consultation and that MEFT Colleagues are making final amendments. NAPHA's previous submissions (a workshop held in 2018) were largely included.

NAPHA's suggestion of the formation of a **Statutory Body** to regulate the industry was incorporated to some extent, but requires more structure. Another suggestion included was the legalization of **Crossbow Hunting** (as per motion of the AGM 2019)~~,~~ and the amendment of the **Hunting Professional Classifications** (as per an AGM motion of 2006).

MEFT shared a draft version of the accompanying regulations with the public, whereupon NAPHA members were invited to submit feedback.
A handful of members indeed followed our invitation on this matter. A public consultation will be held – NAPHA will communicate a date and details, as soon as we have received these.

- **Namibia's own Age-Related Trophy (ART) Measurement System**
  After acceptance of the motion on the "ART" Measurement system, the Erongo Verzeichnis and NAPHA's President compiled a short introductory video. This video was distributed to our members via newsletter dated 31 July, together with a series over a number of newsletters detailing information on how to correctly measure trophies for different species.

  We encourage our members to support the medal sales, as this year's lockdown has resulted in an enormous dent in our income. Visiting hunters would have an exquisite reminder of their extraordinary experience in Namibia, with a charming 'Namibia branded' ribbon and a certificate. In addition, hunting clients support education of our youth, as an amount of the funds received is directly attributed to various projects education and training related.

  A face-to-face practical measuring course was envisaged to take place before 31 August, but could not materialise due to continued lockdown restrictions across the country at various times. An online video course was developed, which was shared with members in the interim. A physical course is now planned for late November 2020.

- **Conservation Pins**
  This initiative was announced on 05 June 2020. The pin, cast in antique silver, is the silhouette of Namibia and adorned with a topaz or can be attained without the topaz. To honour and celebrate 46 years of NAPHA's conservation endeavours and the promotion of sustainable utilization, we undertook this initiative to raise funds to advance and sustain Namibian conservation. The initiative was also essential as an alternative revenue generator to complement our normal medal sales which dried up as a result of the imposed lockdown and travel restrictions. We would like to specifically thank Mr Ralf Müller from Krieghoff for all his support in helping us to distribute the Pins sold (21 with Topaz and 14 without).

  Please advertise this pin to your future and past hunting clients to ensure that NAPHA can continue its work on many fronts. Interested parties can opt for a one- or two-year subscription to the NAPHA newsletter (depending on which type of pin was purchased), as well as an (electronic) copy of our HuntiNamibia magazine.

- **NAPHA Economic Survey**
  During the lockdown period NAPHA formulated a questionnaire to obtain feedback from the conservation hunting sector in order to place ~~put~~ a value to the financial contributions to Namibia's GDP by private landowners. A good number of members responded immediately, whilst a NAPHA member raised a concern with regard to his personal information being shared amongst his peers. NAPHA therefore sourced the services of Dr Warren Ritchie, an economist from Canada, who kindly offered to assist with the processing and evaluation of completed questionnaires. To date a first result was distributed amongst the participants.

  A total of 38 members responded to our requests for information. To enable an accurate representation of financial value of the hunting sector we need more responses. Please submit your completed questionnaire to Dr Ritchie.

- **NAPHA AGM 2020**
  A short whatsapp questionnaire was sent out to members on September 24 to gauge our members' view whether the AGM should be postponed due to uncertainties under the imposed Covid-19 health and safety regulations. The response clearly indicated that members wish to see the AGM postponed to 2021. A date will be discussed at the end of this year.

- **UK Ban on Trophy Hunting**

- **EU failed attempt to restrict hunting (24 April)**

- **Opposition to California Bill S.B. 1175**

- **Various dealings with the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)**

4.) **Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)**

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) was revised and renamed as the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) after inclusion of the Department of Forestry upon reshuffling of various Ministries during Independence Day festivities and subsequent Cabinet Meetings during March 2020.
The State President decreased the number of Ministries from 26 to 19 in order to save on Government expenses.
NAPHA attended various meetings with our Line Minister and MEFT colleagues.
Amongst the issues discussed –

MEFT Permit Service
Challenging in lockdown times and even later, when permits are still at an all-time low, NAPHA continues to address challenges at the Permit Office concerning the issuing of trophy hunting and other permits and the payment thereof. We also assisted members facing difficulties to obtain their respective farm registrations, game fence inspections, letters of registration and re-registration as Hunting Professionals.

MET Leopard Tag allocated for 2020
A short NAPHA survey circulated amongst our membership indicated that the majority of respondents would like to see their unused tags for 2020 be rolled over the next hunting season. This was agreed on and confirmed by the MEFT CITES officer, Mr Fillemon Iifo.

Legalisation of Crossbow Hunting
*See **Annexure A***

Extension of Meat Hunting Season
NAPHA's request to MEFT. This was not followed-up on by the Ministry. Verbal communication to NAPHA conveyed the difficulty of amending the legislation to extend the meat hunting seasons to a period outside the prescribed times for meat hunting (ending in July and August respectively).

Hunting Concessions in Communal and Government Areas
This was repeatedly taken up with the Ministry and upon consultation with NAPHA's Big Game Committee, a number of recommendations were submitted.
The aim was to assist professional hunters / outfitters and communal conservancy members operating in tender areas.

MEFT Elephant Management Plan
- Minimum standards for trophy elephant in Namibia
- Redefinition of 'own-use elephant'
- Opinions

The NAPHA Big Game Committee repeatedly invited members for their feedback and input. A handful of members provided feedback.
A stakeholder's workshop has been announced for 19 and 20 November 2020.

Financial Support to MEFT
NAPHA contributed NAD10,147.22 towards repair of a MEFT vehicle in order to enable MEFT to conduct practical examinations of students that had taken a theoretical examination and were awaiting their opportunity for a practical examination.

MEFT 2019 Tourism Statistical Report launched
During 2020 we attended 2 Tourism Statistical Report launches:
On 21 January 2020 we were invited to the launch of the 2018 statistics. These should have been released towards the end of 2019 and the Minister apologized for the delay.
On 10 August 2020 the Minister launched the release of the 2019 figures. We wish to clarify, that not all tourists indicated in this report (in excess of 1.5 million for 2019) are indeed tourist spenders, as

especially foreigners from neighboring countries also visit friends and relatives in Namibia. These are not tourists per se and should not be counted as such.

MEFT Trophy Hunting Report for 2018
This report stated that Namibia had a total of 5,337 trophy / conservation hunters for 2018, which is a 13.4% increase compared to 2017. Trophy hunters came from 55 different countries, the USA and Germany accounting for 55% of all visiting hunters. 24,200 trophies were hunted of which 17,584 were horned species; 6,042 were non-horned species and 278 animals belonged to the big five. The resultant number comprises of birds, reptiles and amphibians as well as aliens and exotic species. The top ten hunted species are:

Gemsbok	(4,124)
Warthog	(2,886)
Springbok	(2,473)
Hartebeest	(1,661)
Blue Wildebeest	(1,535)
Impala	(1,521)
Hartmann's Zebra	(1,495)
Kudu	(1,433)
Black Wildebeest	(1,039)
Eland	(906)

NAPHA furthermore shared a variety of information received from MEFT, amongst which the outbreak of locust swarms in the north-eastern parts of the country, fire-management, funding for anti-poaching in communal conservancies, etc. to name just a few.

5.) <u>Further NAPHA projects included</u>

a) NAPHA Surveys
- Two surveys to establish the impact of the lockdown regulations and the closure of borders
- Leopard Tag Survey (majority of members want the tags to be rolled over to 2021)
- Economic Survey to establish the value of and contribution to Namibia's GDP by private landowners across Namibia participating in (conservation) hunting
-

b) Other Surveys distributed via the NAPHA newsletter
- FirstRand Namibia Commercial Covid-19 Survey
- Survey by NSA on lockdown implications on Namibia
- Pangolin Survey in collaboration with NUST and the Biodiversity Research Centre
- Biomass survey
- Wildlife Use Permit Issuance Survey
- DEFRA participation

c) Medical Aid Group Benefits
NAPHA was instrumental in securing group benefits for our members with NHP, NMC, Renaissance Health and NAMMED. These come at a significant discount as opposed to individual rates.with the only requirement being that the main member of such family, needs to be a NAPHA member.
Due to newly implemented NAMFISA regulations gazetted on 1 June 2020, group discounts were no longer to be offered since 13 May 2020 and sadly these benefits will fall away by 31 December 2023. As of January 2024, all medical aid members will fall into the same payment category according to their elected medical aid plan and are therefore required to pay the same contributions, irrespective of belonging to a group or not.
Members that participated in a group scheme before 13 May 2020 will still obtain favorable rates until 31 December 2023.
In the interim, NMC announced measures to assist members with financial difficulties.

d) NAPHA Press Releases
- Social Media releases - NAPHA actively pursued an exchange of information on its Facebook Page – various topics were addressed — *see* ***Annexure B***
- Weekly newsletters including various topics
- Shared the Bank of Namibia Report on Foreign Exchange Abuse (which is a myth busted)
- NAPHA Press release on MEFT support by German Development Centre with N$250 million), 17 July 2020 – *see* ***Annexure C***

e) Education on Covid-19 related issues

NAPHA Office assembled a huge variety of information on Covid-19 and its implications, which was shared via our weekly newsletters. This included:

- What is the virus and how to prevent its spread
- Guidelines and regulations of lockdowns
- Worldwide statistics on the spread and effect of the virus
- Explanation of the State of Emergency for Namibia
- "Rückholprogramm" / Repatriation flight information
- Basic formula for a liquid hand sanitizer solution
- How to make your own mask
- Sharing of rapid response team names and numbers
- How to spot and respond to fake news
- Sharing public advice on protective measures and taking care of your health
- Tips on self-isolation and coping with stress
- Lessons for tourism sector post Covid
- Proposed special operating procedures for tourism entities
- Regular updates to Namibians and procedures applying to travel into or out of the country
- Financial implications and tips to negotiate with your bank

We shared all official documents with our readers and answered many telephone calls, tended to queries, tried calming people in distress, tried motivating callers, offered assistance and support to members and their clients, assisted with documentation, short notice reservations and permit applications, the list is endless ....

f) Protocols on filming hunts and conducting interviews on hunting in Namibia

This topic normally becomes important once a film or an image has been shared on social media with far reaching implications. We have protocols in place and advise our members not to engage in filming and/or interviews prior to checking with our office.
Bad publicity travels fast and far and we remind everyone of the Social Media Guidelines (*see **Annexure D***) that NAPHA compiled to utilise media platforms responsibly, especially when it is used for marketing purposes.

g) HuntiNamibia Magazine

Sadly, after 21 years (1999-2020) of uninterrupted publication of our flagship magazine, we need to share with you that we will not be able to compile a HuntiNamibia for 2021, due to a lack of contributions – both financially (advertising) as well as content wise. We remain hopeful that our treasured magazine, which has become a collector's piece for many, can be compiled and distributed again in the new year.

h) Interviews conducted with:

A multitude of Interviews were conducted. Amongst these were:
a variety of Radio Stations

- Various interviews with Landbou Radio,
- Various interviews with Channel 7,
- Various interviews with Kosmos Radio,
- Namibia Broadcasting Corporation German Radio,
- Namibia Broadcasting Corporation 'Good Morning Namibia' Television,
- Various interviews with Trustco Radio (Mixed FM)
- Various interviews with Kletskompas (Francoise Steynberg/Republikein),
- Various interviews with AgriForum and 'Landbou Joernaal'

i) Presentations given:

- An SCI Convention Presentation on Namibia's Leopard Census
- Okahandja Farmer's Association
- A NAPHA Marketing Video was released on 24 April 2020
- A NAPHA Age Related Trophy Measurement System course video was released in July 2020
- DVG Vet Congress October 2020
- EarthX Conservation Congress in October 2020

j) Other events attended

- **DSC** Convention

- **Wildlife Products Steering Committee**

- **SCI Foundation's African Wildlife Consultative Forum (AWCF)** 20189 held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, was attended by Danene van der Westhuyzen and Hagen Denker from NAPHA.

- **Namibia Agricultural Union (NAU)** – Quarterly 2-day meetings attended by Tanja discuss many important issues pertaining to Namibia, amongst these Land Reform issues, Human Wildlife Conflict situations, Water Scarcity, Best Farming Practices, Statistics and Price Indicators, National Safety (especially on farms), Agriculture, SWAKARA and Poultry- and Dairy-Industry related matters, Charcoal Production, Debushing matters, etc.

- **Large Carnivore Management Associating of Namibia** (LCMAN) - Quarterly meetings attended by Tanja and Hagen. This platform, chaired by Dr Laurie Marker of the Cheetah Conservation Foundation (CCF), deals with the manyfold issues related to predators – e.g. Human wildlife conflict situations, the Hyena and Wildhorse Situation in the south of the country, various studies on carnivores including Wild dog, Hyena and Lion, the compilation of a Red Data Book on animal species in Namibia and many more. The exchange of information addresses similarities but also opposing opinions.

- **Federation of Namibian Tourism Associations (FENATA)**
  FENATA was much in demand this year. Being the umbrella association of most tourism related enterprises across Namibia, FENATA conducted a mammoth task in lobbying with government, ministries, decision makers and office bearers since February this year.
  - The statement by FENATA was circulated via the NAPHA Newsletter dated **06 March 2020** – *see **Annexure E***
  - A second update was shared with our members on **27 March**, expressly ringing alarm bells as to the impact of the state of emergency on Tourism, requesting urgent intervention from Government, addressing retrenchments and closure of companies, restaurants, hotels, guesthouses, guest farms, etc.
  - A third summary on the recovery plan for Namibian Tourism was shared on **24 April**.
  - A FENATA Labour Directives update was also communicated in the newsletter dated **24 April**.
  - A FENATA Recovery Plan for Tourism was conveyed on **15 May**, as per discussion with the Ministers of MEFT, Finance and Public Enterprise.
  - Update on the Class Action Suite – Namibia Employers Federation via FENATA, **22 May.**
  - Further engagement with FENATA discussed the possibility of welcoming hunting clients to hunting farms who registered as quarantine stations – **12 June**.
  - FENATA Tourism Industry Update – **03 July**.
  - FENATA Media Release on **16 July** – Tourism needs reliable indications on a way forward or risk total collapse.

  The FENATA Chairperson was attacked on social media in his personal capacity by individuals not belonging to any association, who felt left out when Government consulted with Private Sector. This is especially sad when Private Sector acted to the benefit of the entire industry – even those individuals not paying any contribution to any association.

  FENATA's Tourism Dialogue day had to be postponed due to lockdown restrictions. We will update members as soon as a new date has been decided on.

- **Namibia Tourism Board** – NAPHA participated in discussions on NTB's Marketing Advisory Committee (MAC) and Human Resource Development Committee (HRDC)

- **ISAP Forensic Course** – Harm Woortman attend this workshop upon invitation to NAPHA

- **Okahandja Famers Association Day** – NAPHA attended this day to answer questions and provide information on the necessity of 'paper work' that is related to permit applications, registrations, etc. for conservation hunting.

- **Opening of Wildlife Boma at Neudamm Campus** – NAPHA attended the official handover of the boma for the School of Veterinary Medicine

k) Eagle Rock Professional Hunting Academy (ERPHAN)

The NAPHA Office was very involved with administrative support to ERPHAN. Advertisements were shared a number of times via newsletter, WhatsApp and e-mail correspondence, telephonic and in-person conversations. A PDN Hunting Guide course was duly offered (30 July – 11 August 2020) and concluded with the MEFT examinations on 12 and 13 August 2020.
Mr Sidni Swaartbooi was awarded a year's sponsoring membership, donated by NAPHA Member Mr John Neumann, as best performing student during the course.
A Hunting Guide and Professional Hunter Course was offered from 19-30 October 2020.

l) Hanns Seidel Foundation

Dr Clemens von Doderer ~~has~~ supported negotiations with Lufthansa Management in trying to establish a flight connection between Europe and Namibia, as well as endeavours to assist dealings with Ministries to open Namibia's borders in a responsible manner.

m) Gun Owners Association of Namibia (GOAN)

Due to Covid related restrictions the GOAN AGM previously scheduled could not be conducted. Any membership fees paid in 2019 and 2020 will be valid until 31 December 2020. We await a date for the AGM to be announced in due course.

NAPHA Newsletter, 7 August 2020:
A short update on the amendments to the firearms act.
As you all know the implementation of the amended Act was put on hold even though it was passed through parliament and signed by the President.
Several matters still need to be attended to.
In the meantime, the ministries Home Affairs and Safety & Security were unified under one Minister. It happens that the previous Minister of Safety and Security is no longer responsible for the Bill.
GOAN was informed that the new Minister has not yet pronounced himself on the future of the Act. This means that it still is on ice.
The chairman of the workgroup on the amendments to the Bill Dr Ludik will retire in October. His position at the National Forensic Science Institute has been earmarked for Commissioner Nelius Becker. It is not clear yet if the workgroup will be retained, changed or abolished. GOAN will be informed as soon as the Minister takes a decision. Until such time that the new Bill is gazetted the present Act and its provisions remains in force.
An update will follow as soon as we know more.

n) Namibia Chamber of Environment (NCE)

The Namibian Chamber of Environment (NCE) hosted a workshop with eight of its member organisations on the 3rd of October 2019 to create a new media engagement strategy. One of the needs highlighted during this meeting was for an online platform that NCE members could use to share their work, generate positive news stories, and counter negative media and false information.
The Conservation Namibia website, linked with the magazine published jointly by Venture Media and NCE, provides this platform. This brief report covers the progress made by the website and its performance in terms of attracting a broader audience since its inception less than four months ago.
This website – conservationnamibia.com – will be handled by Gail Thomson and funded by NCE for an unspecified time.

o) EPUPA Conservancy

NAPHA organized and facilitated a workshop on the use and effects of poisons in the EPUPA Conservancy. This was the result of discussions after a number of crocodiles were found poisoned in the Kunene Region. These poisoned animals are interlinked in natures food chain and animals feeding on these carcasses will be affected.

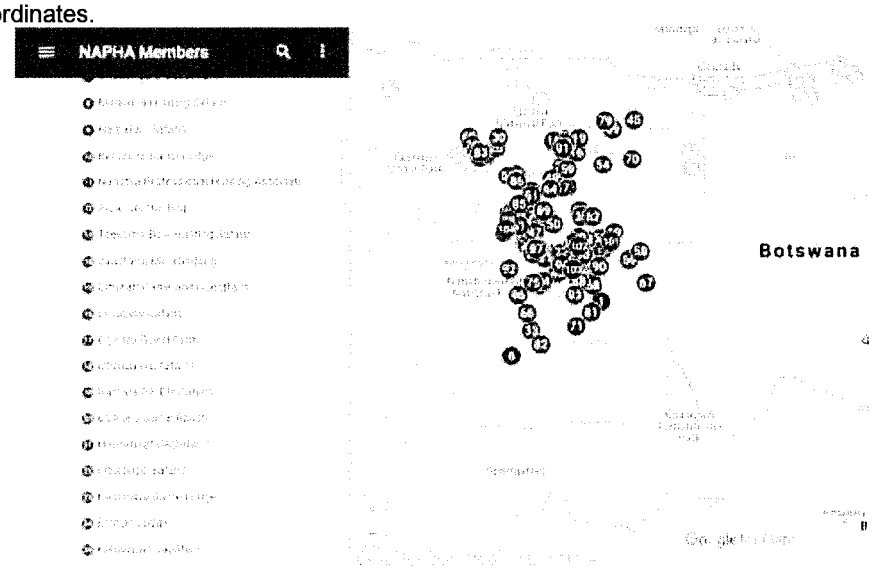
Mrs Liz Komen from NARREC (Namibia Animal Rehabilitation Research and Education Centre) kindly agreed to travel to Epupa and hold a workshop on the use of poisons and pesticides and the impact of these on the environment. Her feedback indicated that there was a great need to further educate and share information and also indicated further needs related to human wildlife conflict situations.
We sincerely thank Mrs Komen for her dedication and willingness to offer this workshop.

p) NAPHA Online Map

An online map was created during 2017, indicating the location of registered NAPHA members. The idea behind this map was twofold:

1) to have the map embedded on the NAPHA website for further marketing of NAPHA members;
2) The office regularly receives queries by potential clients requesting to hunt in a certain area, and looking for an outfitter. These queries can be handled in a neutral and impartial manner by providing the link to this map.

The map continues to grow steadily and as new members join our association, they are automatically added to the map. If a location cannot be found, the office will ask for the coordinates.



q) NAPHA E-Library

The office regularly receives interesting articles, studies and opinion pieces from all over. Many are shared in the Newsletters throughout the year. In order to keep them all in one place and easily accessible, we created an online library for this purpose. The library grows steadily and can be accessed via the NAPHA office.

r) NAPHA First Aid Refresher Courses

Dr Heidi Rapp offered a First Aid Refresher Course on 13 March 2020.
A second course will take place towards the end of November 2020.

s) Promoting Local Tourism Support

NAPHA has been actively promoting Namibia to Namibians, in the absence of foreign visitors. We continue to encourage fellow Namibians to experience our wide-open spaces and beautiful country, not only to support local establishments, but to also share in the beauty of what is offered.

t) Promoting our Members Products to a Global Audience. In an initiative by the office, we shared a marketing newsletter with our global audience. All members were invited to submit their information by 16 November for a mail-out on 19 November 2020.

u) **New NAPHA Website**
Unfortunately, a new website did not materialise, as the developers indicated they would not have time to continue with this project due to many other commitments. The original deposit paid was refunded to NAPHA.

v) **Assembling benefits for our members has been a priority in these testing times.**
With this year being what it is, the office brainstormed to secure financial benefits to the conservation hunting community.

NAPHA was successful in securing benefits from:

Tactical Sports:	3-15%
Sentratek Engineering:	5%
Komnik & Franck CC:	5%
Afro Pumps and Metal Art	10%
Your Butt Archery Supplies	7.5%
Savanna Car Hire	20%
Savanna Workshop	10%
Savannah Panel Beater	10%
Namibia Book Market	10%
Etzold Auto Repairs	10%
Catamaran Charters	20%
Powerflow	Free wheel alignment and first wheel balancing and rotation with the purchase of 4 new tyres.

Further negotiations are ongoing with a number of suppliers.

6.) **Personnel and Office**
The office was under immense pressure to perform this year. As any information needed to be shared with our members required authentication. "Fake news" made this task even more daunting. NAPHA Office staff was forced to work from home as of Monday, 30 March, following the announcement of a State of Emergency for Namibia and lockdown implications for the Khomas Region on Friday, 27 March until Friday, 24 April 2020, when NAPHA received a certificate as Essential Service Provider and could proceed operating from the office.
New membership cards were designed and processed and we successfully found a donor in the form of Safari Club International - thank you very much, SCI.

NAPHA medal sales plummeted to 449 after last year's total of 1,122. This means less income for NAPHA. A total of NAD22,450 was paid to the Hunters Support Education Committee for furthering education and conservation projects amongst scholars and students.
We thank members for their support.

7.) **NAPHA Committees**
We thank all members chairing the sub-committees for submitting reports.

Big-Game	: Report attached. *See* ***Annexure F***
Bow Hunting	: *See* ***Annexure G***
Education	: NAPHA Office Napha Courses offered included: First Aid Training: 13 March 2020 Bow Hunting: 30 October – 1 November 2020; Bow Hunting Examination: 4 November 2020
Hunters Support Education	: *See* ***Annexure H***
Leopard	: no activity this year.
Marketing	: **NAPHA Office** Assembling benefits for our members has been a priority in these testing times.

8.) **NAPHA Organs**

Ombudsman	: *See* ***Annexure I***
Disciplinary Committee	: *See* ***Annexure J***
Tribunal	: No activity

9.) Partners in Conservation and other stakeholders
(In alphabetical order)

a) African Professional Hunters Association - APHA

b) Air Namibia
NAPHA supported our National Airline over many years. With current developments, there seems to be great uncertainty as to what lies ahead regarding the future for our national carrier.

c) Ashby Bowhunting Foundation
NAPHA signed an MOU with the Foundation and hopes to liaise on more matters bow hunting and crossbow hunting related.

d) Conservancy Association of Namibia - CANAM
NAPHA attended the CANAM AGM on 08 July and continues to support the endeavours of this voluntary association in the interest of conservation in Namibia. CANAM joined forces with Advocate Peet Harmse to assist to reinstate and legalise the previously revoked status of Freehold Conservancies.
During the CANAM AGM NAPHA was awarded a clay Guinea Fowl in recognition of our support for CANAM.
NAPHA furthermore pursues cooperation between CANAM, the NAU and WWF/NACSO to map the private land across the country contributing towards conservation and the protection of habitat.

e) Conservation Force (CF)
John and Chrissie Jackson continue to fight for legal import of trophies of various species into the US. They pursue to assemble 'fact sheets' to provide anti-hunting groups with factual information and the horrific impact of poaching in the absence of regulated conservation hunting. They relentlessly invest time and money to support anti-poaching efforts and ensure that African voices are heard when decisions are made, impacting the future of Africans and their wildlife.
Danene was invited to join the board of CF in a capacity as director.

f) Custodians of Professional Hunting and Conservation - South Africa (CPHCSA)
Continued good co-operation exists between our associations. Danene attended the AGM of CPHCSA in 2019 in the Drakensberg.

g) Dallas Safari Club (DSC)
DSC Foundation Covid Relief Fund was introduced and widely advertised to raise money in support of critical anti-poaching efforts.

DSC's President Scott Tobermann and his wife Debbie participated in our AGM surprise VIP trip to the Gondwana Collection's Desert Grace establishment. Corey Mason unfortunately stayed behind in Windhoek, due to his luggage being left en-route to Namibia.

DSC Foundation generously supported NAPHA's Hunters-Support-Education Project with an amount of USD5,000.

DSC furthermore generously supported NAPHA again by donating a convention booth for the NAPHA auction, which could be auctioned off at a good price.

h) Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU (FACE)
Regular exchange of information continues to be the modus operandi between our associations.

i) First National Bank of Namibia (FNB)
NAPHA has been in touch with FNB's Christo Viljoen on an array of matters, ranging from the prediction of future developments under current uncertain times to discussing favourable loan conditions for NAPHA members.

j) International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)
NAPHA shared 8 chapters of 'debunking the myths.
1/10 "Trophy hunting is pushing species to extinction" – this was not published in the NAPHA Newsletter, but can still be found on the CIC website.

2/10 "Trophy Hunting Weakens Wildlife Species by Targeting the Strongest and Healthiest Individuals"
3/10 "Only 3% of revenues from trophy hunting reach local communities"
4/10 "Trophy Hunting Equals Poaching"
5/10 "Trophy Hunting Can Always be Replaced with Photo-tourism"
6/10 "Canned lion hunting is the same as any other type of trophy hunting"
7/10 "Trophy hunting is not ethical"
8/10 "Differences in ideologies on wildlife conservation mean that parties cannot work together"

9/10 and 10/10 will be circulated once they are published by the CIC.

k) International Professional Hunters' Association (IPHA)
Selected NAPHA Members are members of IPHA. We continue a good relationship.

l) Sustainable Use Alliance (SUA)
Upon invitation by the President of the IWMC World Conservation Trust, Mr Eugéne Lapointe, NAPHA joined the SUA group and donated USD100.00.

m) Hunters-United-Against-Poaching (HUAP) Trust
The HUAP Trust held a Trustee Meeting, whereby a new Trustee appointment was discussed and reinvestment of funds at more favourable rates, in addition to future plans and supporting the Black Rhino Custodians.

n) Krieghoff
Mr Ralf Müller continues to be one of the most loyal supporters of NAPHA. He was instrumental in assisting with the design and manufacturing of our Conservation Pin in Germany, due to lockdown restrictions in Namibia. Krieghoff continues their unwavering support by donating an excellent quality hunting rifle to our annual auction, as well as Krieghoff caps for all members attending the NAPHA AGM.

o) Namibia Agricultural Union (NAU)
A regular exchange of information is kept in place with the NAU's Executive Committee. Great cooperation between our two offices continues to support a great relationship. We furthermore thank the NAU for availing their Boardroom for NAPHA First Aid Courses.

p) Namibia Chamber of Environment (NCE)
The Chamber had a busy year tackling issues such as:

- Fracking (shale oil and gas exploration) in the Kavango East Region
- Biomass production and export
- Negative impacts of bans on products and trophies from lawfully hunted game
- Bush encroachment management
- The 'tippy tap' sanitation project
- The Carnivore Red Data Book
- Woody vegetation change in Bwabwata National Park
- Growth in agricultural commodities – Wildlife and Tourism
- Conservation and the Environment (www.conservationnamibia.com)
- Forestry legislation workshop
- Impact of Covid-19 on Communal Conservancies
- Pangolin Survey
- Blue Rhino Brochure, and many more

q) Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)
We continue to touch sides with NNF and closely cooperate with Rosalia Ileka.

r) Namibia Tourism Board (NTB)
NTB, with the aid of Private Sector, was very much involved in developing an Operational 'Toolkit' to guide standard operating procedures in these unprecedented times.
NTB furthermore shared industry reports in various German speaking markets (eg. hospitality, airlines, cruise, tour operators) and specifically Mr Digu /Naobeb (NTB CEO), Ms Maureen Posthuma (NTB Head of Marketing) and Mr Matthias Lemcke (NTB Frankfurt Office) were very helpful and supportive over the last months. NTB Frankfurt continues to act as distribution hub for our HuntiNamibia Magazines.

s) Namibian University of Science and Technology (NUST)
On Friday, 24 January, the University of Namibia (UNAM) held the official handover and opening of the Wildlife Boma for the School of Veterinary Medicine at the UNAM Neudamm Campus, 10km before the Hosea Kutako Airport.
NAPHA was invited and attended the occasion.

t) Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations (NACSO)
We liaise with NACSO on various matters and continue a good relationship with Maxi Louis, director of NACSO.

u) Operators and Professional Hunters Associations of Africa (OPHAA)
Danene was appointed CEO of OPHAA and continues to lobby on behalf of Africa's hunting associations adhering to the same goals and visions.

v) Safari Club International (SCI)
SCI made use of an opportunity to advertise on the reverse side of the NAPHA membership card in return for a donation of USD5,000. Thank you to SCI.

A thank you to SCI for their continued support in providing a donated convention booth to the NAPHA AGM auction. A special thank you goes to Mr John Boretsky.

NAPHA will furthermore virtually attend the African Wildlife Consultative Forum (AWCF) in November 2020 hosted in Botswana and organised by the SCI Foundation. We would specifically like to thank Mr Joe Goergen for his support.

w) Venture Media
Rièth van Schalkwyk gave notice to NAPHA that she is in no position to continue assembling the – what would have been – 22nd edition of our valued HuntiNamibia Magazine.
NAPHA tried convincing members to provide articles and material for the magazine, but alas had to acknowledge that we simply do not have enough support to continue with the next edition.
This seems to be the sad state of affairs of morale amongst our valued readers and we sincerely hope that our magazine, which has become a collector's piece for many, will be published again for the following cycle.
We thank Rièth for her continued efforts and wish to encourage our members to consider advertising in the next edition to support this outstanding marketing tool.

x) World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
Mr Richard Diggle participated in the discussion rounds held on the topic of Communal Conservancy Hunting Agreements.
A special thank you to Mr Matthew Walters for his assistance with statistics on Communal Conservancies, as well as to Mrs Katharina Dierkes for her great co-operation with our office.
Mr Chris Weaver has officially bid his farewell to WWF, as he resumes a well-deserved retirement. Mr Julianne Zeidler has taken over the reins of WWF Namibia – we wish her well.

10.) Rebeus Trust
No new developments on this Trust, but the current recipient of benefits, Mr Rebeus Ndiiweda, continues to receive a monthly allowance from this Trust. We want to remind our members on the availability of this fund for grant applications. Current interest earned on this trust is less than what the monthly expenses to Mr Ndiiweda are and will need to be adjusted to protect the capital invested.

11.) Corporate Partners
(Information correct at time of print)
HABITAT SPONSOR – N$ 250,000
Dallas Safari Club
DSC Foundation
Krieghoff

RHINO SPONSOR – N$ 150,000
Safari Club International
SCI Foundation

KUDU SPONSOR – N$ 75,000 (-N$ 99,999)
Okatjeru Hunting Namibia
Venture Media

ORYX SPONSOR – N$ 50,000 (-N$ 74,999)
Hollard
Sports Afield
Tactical Sports

WARTHOG SPONSOR – N$ 25,000 (-N$ 49,999)
FNB Namibia
Gondwana Collection
Westfalenhallen Dortmund
Super Game Dealers
AfriCar Car Hire

JACKAL SPONSOR – N$ 20,000 (-N$ 24,999)
Blaser
Events Unlimited
Ondundu Etosha Lodge

12.)Public Relations

NAPHA increased activity in this domain with various interviews conducted for radio stations, television, film crews, Facebook, etc.

This year NAPHA was only represented at the DSC Convention.

The annual HuntiNamibia Magazine was distributed at the DSC and SCI Conventions as well as the Jagd & Hund (Dortmund) and Hohe Jagd & Fischerei in Austria. Additional copies were also sent to the Frankfurt NTB Office as well as to Krieghoff for distribution with the NAPHA Conservation Pin. It continues to be a prestigious collector's piece for many and is a shame that the next edition will not be assembled.

13.)Medal System

Medal sales are the financial backbone of the Association and we once again appeal to all members to support the Association by selling medals.

Winners are established for two categories, namely Individual and Group Category.

A sincere word of appreciation to all members actively selling medals.
449 dals were sold between 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020.

14.)Membership Status

Full Member (Ordinary Member)	212
Extraordinary Member	42
Sponsoring Member	44
Pensioner	37
Hunting & Camp Assistant	0
Honorary Member	4
Donors	5
	344

(Above table correct as on 31 August 2020.)

A new membership cycle started on September 1st, and the above table provides an indication on the number of members of NAPHA.

NAPHA holds a stable membership, even though a number of members expressed financial constraints, initially as a result of the ongoing drought and now the drought in combination with a lack of tourists due to Covid lockdown implications restricting worldwide travel.
New applications continue to be thoroughly screened and discussed at Exco level to maintain a positive image for hunting.

15.)Closing Words

We wish to remind our members that our second white Marble Rhino (stationary in front of the College of the Arts, center of town) is still available for sale. Proceeds for this artwork will be shared by NAPHA and Namibian sculptor Alpheus Mvula.

We thank our members for supporting NAPHA. Thank you to all who have settled their dues upon receipt of their invoice to allow our association to continue the work as summarized above for the past financial year. In times such as these, it becomes even more important to stand together and speak with one voice.

2020 brought highly unusual circumstances and challenges for all of us. At this point no one knows how long these 'strange and uncertain' times will prevail or if they will ever disappear. Many theories exist and each of us has his/her own beliefs about what is happening and the reasons for it. Nonetheless, one thing remains steadfast – we all need to be flexible; we need to adapt to changing circumstances, we need to re-think and re-strategize and many of us have realized or are realizing we can all live without many of the things we used to 'have-to-have'.

Closer to nature, closer to our friends and family, closer to our true self, closer to our own being .... The only constant in life is change!

We wish you a peaceful festive season and a busy 2021 hunting season.

NAPHA (DIARY) DATES FOR MEETINGS AND EVENTS

September 2019

- 05 September Discussions with Hotel Thule, Meeting with Logo Embroidery to discuss AGM branding
- 09 September – Exco Meeting
- 12 September IRDNC Brainstorming Session & NAPHA Audit
- 13 September Awareness Workshop on legislation and prosecution on wildlife crimes
- 18 September Invitation to welcome Josh Bartlett (US Embassy) at the Wine Bar
- 25 September Leopard Committee Meeting

October 2019

- 02 October – Introduction to Hanns Seidel Foundation
- 03 October – NCE Media Workshop and Meeting with FNB
- 07 October – Meeting with Prof Morgan Hauptfleisch from NUST
- 09 October - NLU Congress
- 10 October – Hollard Liability Insurance discussions and FENATA AGM
- 18 October – Pre-AGM Discussions with Droombos Estate
- 22 October – Exco Meeting

November 2019

- 01-03 November – Bow Hunting Course SKW
- 06 November - NAU UR
- 07 November – NAU UR and HsE Committee Meeting
- 08 November – Meeting with Abigail Brown from the Environmental Futures Research Insititute
- 12 November – Human Wildlife Conflict Meeting with NAU
- 14 November – LCMAN Meeting and AGM
- 20 November – Marketing Advisory Committee Meeting with NTB
- 21 November – Meeting with Wolfgang Brune (Discuss book on Namibia)
- 22 November – NAPHA VIP AGM attendees arrive, welcome at Am Weinberg Hotel
- 23 November – NAPHA VIP AGM attendees arrive, welcome at Am Weinberg Hotel
- 24 November – NAPHA VIP Excursion to Sossusvlei area – Desert Grace Lodge of Gondwana Collection
- 25 November – First Aid Course Dr Heidi Rapp
- 25 November - Meet AGM attendees at Hotel Thule for a Sundowner
- 26 November – NAPHA AGM
- 27 November – Presidential Elections
- 28 November – Meet with Rosalia Ileka to discuss feedback on conservancy matters and attend TASA Evening Function

December 2019

- 12 December – Meet with Izak Ouseb to discuss issues of a Resettlement Farm

January

- Office closed till Monday 13 January 2020.
- TD attended the DSC Convention held from Thursday 9 till 12 January 2020.
- 21 January – Launch of Tourism Statistic Report 2018
- 24 January - attended the launch of the UNAM Boma at the Neudamm Campus
- 24 January - Meeting with ERPHAN (Robert Grellmann) to discuss training matters
- 24 January – Meeting with Richard Diggle from WWF to discuss the impact on Conservancies with regard to the impact of a possible UK ban on the import of trophies
- 27 January – attended the launch of the B2 Gold rhino gold bars
- 28 January – Sunday 02 February – Dortmund Show.
- 29 January - Liz Komen presented "NARREC poison workshop" in the Epupa Conservancy

February

- 05 February – Human Resource Development Meeting with NTB
- 05 February – FENATA Exco Meeting
- 05 - 08 February 2020 SCI Convention
- 06 February – Spitbraai invitation of US Embassy

- 07 February - MET Stakeholder Consultation wildlife protection and law enforcement
- 20 February – meeting with NTB to discuss the role and purpose of NTB
- 24 February – NTB- MOC
- 25 February – Meeting with Venture Media in the NAPHA Office regarding 2021 Huntinamibia
- 26 February – Hannes Kaufmann from Mixed FM interview in the NAPHA Office
- 26 February – Meet with Bow Hunting Committee and Richard Fryer to discuss Bow Hunting matters
- 27 February - Exco Meeting
- 28 February – Meeting with US Embassy Representatives
- 28 February – Meet with Web Designer Wilko Aschenborn to discuss NAPHA Website
- 28 February – Meet with Markus Eicher from the 'Handswerkskammer Frankfurt-Rhein-Main'
- 29 February – sent letter to DEFRA regarding proposed UK ban on import & export of trophies

March

- 04 March - attended NAU UR meeting
- 05 March - attended NAU UR meeting (including Adv Danie Small's comment on wildlife crime prosecution)
- 10 March - MET exams re-write
- 10 March – Capturing of NAPHA's Receiver of Revenue accounts on ITA's
- 11 March - attended Okahandja Farmers Association Day.
- 13 March - First Aid refresher course held at NAU
- 13 March – LCMAN Meeting
- 13 Meeting – Epupa Conservancy Discussions
- 13 March - attended LCMAN meeting.
- 14 March Outbreak of Covid 19 announced in Namibia.
- 16 March - FENATA Meeting with MET (Min. Shifeta and Dr Shikongo) to discuss impact of Corona
- 17 March – State of Emergency declared in Namibia
- 18 March – FENATA meeting with MET (Min. Shifeta) to follow-up on Corona discussions
- 18 March – FENATA meeting with FNB
- 19 March – Meeting with CIC Delegates (Christian Nyhuis and Dr Clemens von Doderer)
- 24 March - Elephant Management Plan follow-up with Dr. Lindeque
- 25 March – FENATA Meeting with MET follow-up on Corona issues
- 28 March – 04 May 2020 – LOCKDOWN
- 30 March – start working from home office.

April

- 07 April – Interview with NBC German Radio
- 10 April – Zoom Meeting with WWF, NACSO and MET regarding Communal Conservancy Hunting Tender Documentation
- 16 April – MEFT Zoom Meeting.
- 21 April - MEFT Zoom Meeting.
- 27 April - resume work back in office- obtained certificate for essential services.
- 27 April - EXCO Zoom meeting
- Covid 19 NAPHA survey launched
- NAPHA Economic Survey assembled

May

- 05 May - Lockdown ended.
- 08 May – MEFT/WWF/NAPHA concession follow-up meeting at NAPHA
- 14 May 2020- ERPHAN meeting and fixing of course dates
- 19 May 2020- Big Game Committee meeting with Jozef Lamprecht
- 26 May - NAPHA economic survey launched via Whatsapp

June

- 03 June – Meet with Franziksa Breuer from GIZ
- 05 June – LCMAN Zoom meeting
- 05 June - launch of the NAPHA Conservation Pin
- 10 June - Exco meeting.
- 11 June - MEFT/ERPHAN/NAPHA

- 11 June – NTB Marketing Advisory Committee Meeting
- 12 June - NAPHA Office – casual meeting with Bernd Schneider (FENATA).
- 15 June – meeting with NTB.
- 18 June – First Meeting with Dr Warren Ritchie regarding NAPHA's Economic Survey
- 23 June - HsE Nature Awareness meeting
- 24 June – MEFT meeting
- 25 June – FENATA meeting
- 29 June – Lisa Scriven discussion regarding Covid Protocols (Corona Smart Info)
- 30 June – NAU UR

July

- Compiled California Bill letter
- NAPHA Press release on lack of support for private landowners
- 01 July - FENATA meeting at Gondwana and then NAU UR
- 02 July - NAU UR
- 07 July – FENATA - MF at 15H00.
- 07 July - HUAP Audit.
- 08 July - CANAM AGM – Clay Guinea fowl award
- 13 July - Hosea Kutako International Airport reopening media attendance
- 14 July – Exco Meeting
- 15 July 2020- FENATA
- 21 July 2020 – Big Game Committee Meeting
- 31 July 2020 – start PDN course at ERPHAN

August

- 06 August - NBC interview 'Good Morning Namibia'
- 10 August - MEFT Tourism Report 2019 launch
- 11 August - End of PDN course at ERPHAN
- 12 August - NTB - Marketing Advisory Committee meeting.
- 12 August & Thursday 13 August – MEFT PDN Exams
- 13 August - Exco Meeting
- 18 August – FENATA Funds meeting
- 21 August - Zoom meeting with Warren Ritchie
- 24 August - HUAP Trust zoom meeting
- 27 August - meeting with Spar regarding discount discussion
- 31 August - Stier Vente Auditors stock take
- 23 September – FENATA AGM
- 24 September – Exco Meeting
- 24 September- Farewell Chris Weaver - WWF

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 AUGUST 2020

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President:	*D van der Westhuyzen*
Vice-President:	*A Cramer*
Treasurer:	*H Woortman*

STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The annual financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2020 set out on pages 5 to 20 were approved by the Executive Committee and are signed on its behalf by:

PRESIDENT *TREASURER*

WINDHOEK
28 September 2020

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the members of

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Namibia Professional Hunting Association set out on pages 5 to 15, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 August 2020, the income statement, the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and the notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Association as at 31 August 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Namibian Statement of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice – NAC 001: Financial Reporting for Small and Medium Sized Entities and the requirements of their constitution.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Namibia. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The Executive Committee are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the detailed income statements on pages 16 to 20 which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the annual financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

68/.....

Other information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Executive Committee for the annual financial statements

The Executive Committee are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with the Namibian Statement of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice – NAC 001: Financial Reporting for Small and Medium Sized Entities and the requirements of their constitution, and for such internal control as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- *Identify and asses the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.*

- *Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.*

- *Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.*

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Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual financial statements (continued)

- *Conclude on the appropriateness of the Association use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Association's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association to cease to continue as a going concern.*

- *Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.*

- *Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.*

We communicate with the Executive Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Executive Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

STIER VENTE ASSOCIATES
REGISTERED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (NAMIBIA)

Per: B Vente
Partner

WINDHOEK, 28 September 2020

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION
BALANCE SHEET AT 31 AUGUST 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		N$	N$
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Furniture and equipment	2	36 743	47 762
Reserve fund and other investments	3	3 072 217	2 885 492
		3 108 960	2 933 254
CURRENT ASSETS			
Money Market Investment – Rebeus Fund	3	455 313	455 104
Inventory	4	149 783	133 736
Cash and cash equivalents	5	122 108	147 091
Trade and other receivables	10	150 108	176 783
		877 312	912 714
TOTAL ASSETS		3 986 272	3 845 968
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
FUNDS			
Balance at the beginning of the year		2 590 926	1 840 523
Surplus for the year		42 967	750 403
Balance at the end of the year		2 633 893	2 590 926
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	6	1 352 379	1 255 042
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		3 986 272	3 845 968

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		N$	N$
REVENUE	1		
Advertising material		35 685	48 862
Conservation pins		87 652	-
Medals		324 059	782 826
TOTAL REVENUE		447 396	831 688
Opening inventory		133 736	116 923
Purchases		110 208	148 065
Closing inventory		(149 783)	(133 736)
COST OF SALES		94 161	131 252
GROSS PROFIT		353 235	700 436
OTHER PROCEEDS			
Administration income – HUAP Trust		24 000	24 000
Administration income – Leopard project		-	215 000
Annual general meeting		52 419	98 465
Auction sales		580 950	819 341
Bad debts recovered		4 755	10 045
Dividends and interest received		203 272	231 427
Donations received	7	350 536	484 855
Extraordinary membership fees		130 200	161 558
Foreign exchange gain		262	-
Membership fees		1 036 552	974 964
Permit income		49 497	59 186
Website refund		20 000	-
TOTAL PROCEEDS		2 805 678	3 779 277
EXPENDITURE			
Accounting fees		23 373	18 723
Auditors' remuneration			
- current year fees		37 200	35 100
- increase in provision		-	8 000
- other services		10 000	9 000
Advertising		108 839	135 974
Annual general meeting		437 736	510 509
BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD		617 148	717 306

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION
INCOME STATEMENT (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		N$	N$
EXPENDITURE (continued)			
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD		617 148	717 306
Bad debts		25 475	5 015
Bank charges		38 246	34 441
Computer expenses		20 358	12 568
Consulting fees		1 000	-
Depreciation of furniture and equipment		27 019	19 306
Donations		24 802	-
Entertainment and committee meetings		-	2 074
Foreign exchange loss		-	2
Insurance and licenses		12 800	14 490
Legal fees	8	14 408	146 928
Office and cleaning expenses		15 149	36 168
Office rent		199 820	199 167
Postage		7 054	12 344
Reimbursements - executive committee		166 050	303 905
- sub-committees		18 231	-
Repairs and maintenance		8 824	-
Salaries		1 338 314	1 268 071
Security expenses		8 958	8 142
Sponsorship medal donation - Hunters Support Education Project		22 450	54 350
Stationery and printing		43 181	68 123
Subscriptions and membership fees		23 468	6 861
Telephone and fax expenses		18 525	27 084
Trade fair visit		96 525	279 944
Travelling – committee		6 031	8 511
Web site and hosting		8 875	32 031
		2 762 711	3 256 831
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR FROM OPERATIONS		42 967	522 446
NAPHA VAT (expenses)/recovery		-	(33 530)
Surplus from closure of scientific data project (page 20)		-	65 831
Minox products sales – leopard project		-	195 656
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		42 967	750 403

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		N$	N$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from customers		*3 312 925*	*4 648 017*
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		*(3 338 246)*	*(4 227 003)*
Cash (utilized)/generated by operations	*9*	*(25 321)*	*421 014*
Dividends and interest received		*203 272*	*231 427*
Net cash inflow from operating activities		*177 951*	*652 441*
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of furniture and equipment		*(16 000)*	*(16 343)*
Movement in reserve fund investments		*(186 934)*	*(1 052 909)*
Net cash outflow from investing activities		*(202 934)*	*(1 069 252)*
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		*(24 983)*	*(416 811)*
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		*147 091*	*563 902*
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		*122 108*	*147 091*

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Namibian Statement of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice - NAC 001: Financial Reporting for Small and Medium Sized Entities, using the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the profit and loss.

The preparation of the annual financial statements in conformity with NAC 001 requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the annual financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported year based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions. Actual results may ultimately differ from these estimates.

The following are the principal accounting policies of the association which are consistent with those applied in prior years:

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the income from sale of medals, certificates and advertising materials net of value added tax.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow, and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured.

Interest and money market dividend income is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the year to maturity.

The association recognises dividends when the association's right to receive payment is established.

Furniture and equipment

The association carries furniture and equipment at historical cost less depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Furniture and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to reduce the book value of the assets to estimated residual values over their expected useful lives.

The depreciation rates used are shown in note 2.

The assets depreciation rates and residual values are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each balance sheet date.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial year in which they are incurred.

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1. *ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)*

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is calculated on first-in, first-out basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventory.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments recognised on the balance sheet include cash and cash equivalents, investments, trade receivables, trade payables and borrowings.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less provision made for impairment of these receivables. Such provision for impairment of trade receivables is established if there is objective evidence that the association will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.

Trade payables

Trade payables are carried at the fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods or services that have been received or supplied and invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier.

Impairment of assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds it recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are separately disclosed in current liabilities.

Operating leases (lessee)

The association classifies leases of assets where the lessor effectively retains the risks and benefits of ownership as operating leases. It charges operating lease payments to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the year of the lease.

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1. *ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)*

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year-end exchange rates are recognised in the income statement.

Computer software

Computer software is expensed in the year it is incurred.

Investments

Investments are recognised at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Investments are classified as either: trading, held-to-maturity or available-for-sale. The classification is dependent on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Investments with fixed maturity that management has the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity, and are included in non-current assets, except for those maturing within 12 months of the balance sheet date when they are classified as current assets. Investments that are acquired principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price are classified as trading investments.

Available-for-sale investments are intended to be held for an indefinite year of time, but which may be sold in response to changes in liquidity or market conditions. The association recognises gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale investments in equity. When the investment is disposed of any accumulated fair value adjustments in equity are transferred to the income statement. The association recognises interest income in the income statement.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when:

- *the association has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and*
- *it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and*
- *a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.*

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

		2020	2019
		N$	N$
2.	*FURNITURE AND COMPUTER EQUIPMENT*		
	For the year ended 31 August		
	Opening carrying amount	*47 762*	*55 666*
	Additions	*16 000*	*16 343*
	Disposal	*-*	*(4 941)*
	Depreciation	*(27 019)*	*(19 306)*
	Closing carrying amount	*36 743*	*47 762*
	As at 31 August		
	Cost	*168 375*	*152 375*
	Accumulated depreciation	*(131 632)*	*(104 613)*
	Net carrying amount	*36 743*	*47 762*
	Depreciation rate	*20%*	*20%*
3.	*RESERVE FUND - INVESTMENTS*		
	Capricorn Selekt Fund (Class B)	*3 072 214*	*2 885 492*
	Pointbreak Institutional Money Market Fund - Rebeus fund	*455 313*	*455 104*
	Capricorn Asset Management money market investment earning market related return, currently 4,7% per annum. Pointbreak (Rebeus fund) Money Market fund earns market related interest at 5,2% per annum.		
4.	*INVENTORY*		
	Books, clothing and advertising material for resale	*44 916*	*68 180*
	Conservation pins	*32 086*	*-*
	Medal inventory	*72 781*	*65 556*
		149 783	*133 736*
5.	*CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS*		
	First National Bank of Namibia Limited – deposit account	*37 210*	*33 642*
	Bank Windhoek Limited – current account	*77 832*	*107 028*
	Petty cash	*7 066*	*6 421*
		122 108	*147 091*

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

	2020	2019
	N$	N$
6. *TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES*		
Trade creditors	*47 221*	*53 136*
Exco reimbursement	*121 200*	*121 200*
PAYE payable	*20 802*	*17 115*
Provision for auditors' remuneration	*40 000*	*40 000*
Minox products	*69 746*	*68 210*
Hunters' Support Education Project	*194 157*	*125 934*
NAPHA - Education Project	*175 168*	*145 571*
Leopard project	*228 772*	*228 772*
Rebeus Fund	*455 313*	*455 104*
	1 352 379	*1 255 042*

The Executive Committee consider the carrying amount of trade and other payables to approximate their fair value.

7. *DONATIONS RECEIVED*		
Donations and sponsorships	*350 536*	*484 855*

During the year under review donations and sponsorships were granted by First National Bank of Namibia Limited, Hollard Namibia, Dallas Safari Club, Safari Club International Krieghoff and various other donors at the Annual General Meeting.

8. *LEGAL FEES*		
Legal fees		
- Disciplinary hearing	*2 625*	*-*
- Member litigation	*3 043*	*-*
- NAPHA Constitution Revision	*-*	*112 000*
- Trademark registration	*8 740*	*-*
- Wildlife bill consultations	*-*	*160 900*
Donations towards 2019 Wildlife Bill consultations		
- NCE	*-*	*(91 422)*
- Individual contribution	*-*	*(4 000)*
- CANAM	*-*	*(16 000)*
- Namibian Agricultural Union	*-*	*(14 550)*
	14 408	*146 928*

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

		2020	2019
		N$	N$
9.	*RECONCILIATION OF SURPLUS TO CASH (UTILIZED)/GENERATED BY OPERATIONS*		
	Net surplus	*42 967*	*750 403*
	Adjustment for:		
	- depreciation	*27 019*	*19 306*
	- dividends and interest received	*(203 272)*	*(231 427)*
	- scrapping of furniture and equipment	*-*	*4 941*
	Cash (outflow)/inflow before changes in working capital	*(133 286)*	*543 223*
	Decrease in trade receivables	*26 675*	*105 469*
	Increase in inventory	*(16 047)*	*(16 813)*
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	*97 337*	*(210 865)*
	Cash (utilized)/generated by operations	*(25 321)*	*421 014*
10.	*TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES*		
	Trade receivables	*68 765*	*45 813*
	Provision for doubtful debt	*(24 580)*	*(5 055)*
	VAT receivable	*99 024*	*97 861*
	Prepayments	*6 899*	*38 164*
		150 108	*176 783*

The Executive Committee consider the carrying amount of trade and other receivables to approximate their fair value.

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

In the normal course of its operations, the association is exposed to credit, liquidity, interest rate, currency and operational risk. The association manages these risks as follows:

Credit risk:

The association has policies in place to ensure that sales and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. The association has policies that limit the amount of credit risk exposure to any one financial institution, and cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions.

Liquidity risk:

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

Interest rate risk:

As part of managing interest rate exposure, interest rate characteristics of borrowings will be positioned according to expected movements in interest rates.

Foreign currency risk:

Foreign currency risk is created due to the influence of exchange rate fluctuations. The association has a policy to take out cover on foreign currency transactions only as agreed by the Board.

Operational risk:

Operational risk is inherent in the association's operation. The goal is to manage the risk to acceptable levels and to minimise unexpected events.

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION
INCOME STATEMENT – HUNTERS' SUPPORT EDUCATION PROJECT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

	2020	2019
	N$	N$
INCOME		
Contribution from medal sales	*22 450*	*54 350*
Donation Dallas Safari Club	*43 173*	*-*
Donation Faye Withworth	*-*	*13 942*
Donation Steve and Sue Skold	*3 000*	*-*
Prior year school awards refunded	*500*	*-*
	69 123	*68 292*
EXPENDITURE		
NAPHA School Awards		
- basic education for farm children (Amos Meerkat Project)	*-*	*50 000*
- cash awards	*900*	*1 500*
	900	*51 500*
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	*68 223*	*16 792*
SURPLUS BROUGHT FORWARD	*125 934*	*109 142*
SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD	*194 157*	*125 934*

Contribution from medal sales:

A donation of N$ 50 per medal sold by Namibia Professional Hunting Association is made to the Hunters Support Education Project. A total of 449 medals were sold (2019: 1 087).

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION
INCOME STATEMENT – REBEUS FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

	2020	2019
	N$	N$
INCOME		
Donation	-	451 891
Interest received	30 209	33 213
	30 209	485 104
EXPENDITURE		
Distribution – Ndiweda Rebeus	30 000	30 000
NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	209	455 104
SURPLUS BROUGHT FORWARD	455 104	-
SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD	455 313	455 104

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION

INCOME STATEMENT - NAPHA - EDUCATION PROJECT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

	2020	2019
	N$	N$
INCOME		
Bow hunting	-	5 217
ERPHAN – PDN course	155 609	-
Skinning course	-	42 274
First Aid course	28 018	32 957
	183 627	80 448
EXPENDITURE		
Bow hunting	5 218	2 300
ERPHAN – PDN course	127 774	-
Skinning course	-	48 821
First Aid course	21 038	23 740
	154 030	74 861
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	29 597	5 587
SURPLUS BROUGHT FORWARD	145 571	139 984
SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD	175 168	145 571

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION

INCOME STATEMENT – LEOPARD PROJECT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

	2020	*2019*
	N$	*N$*
INCOME		
Donations:		
- Namibia Chamber of Environment	*-*	*108 696*
EXPENDITURE	*-*	*-*
DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR	*-*	*(467 777)*
SURPLUS BROUGHT FORWARD	*228 772*	*696 549*
SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD	*228 772*	*228 772*

NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION

INCOME STATEMENT - NAPHA - SCIENTIFIC DATA LOAN
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

	2020	*2019*
	N$	*N$*
INCOME		
Donations received	-	-
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	-	-
SURPLUS BROUGHT FORWARD	-	*65 831*
TRANSFER TO NAPHA ON CLOSURE OF PROJECT	-	*(65 831)*
SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD	-	-

Namibia Professional Hunting Association

Income Statement for the period ended 31st August 2020
and Budget for the year 2020/2021

	Budget *2019/20* *N$*	***Actual*** *2019/20* *N$*	***Budget*** *2020/21* *N$*
REVENUE			
Advertising material	*40000*	*35 685*	*30 000*
Conservation pins		*87 652*	*150 000*
Medals	*780 000*	*324 059*	*500 000*
Total Revenue	*820 000*	*447 396*	*680 000*
Opening inventory	*133736*	*133 736*	*162 398*
Purchase Advertising material	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Purchase – Medals	*140 000*	*110 208*	*100 000*
Closing Inventory	*-130 000*	*-162 398*	*-145 000*
Cost of Sales	*143 736*	*81 546*	*117 398*
GROSS PROFIT	*676 264*	*365 850*	*562 602*
OTHER PROCEEDS			
Admission fees	*24 000*	*24 000*	*24 000*
Annual General Meeting	*75 000*	*52 419*	*50 000*
Auction Sales	*600 000*	*580 950*	*100 000*
Dividends and interest received	*170 000*	*203 272*	*150 000*
Donations	*300 000*	*350 536*	*250 000*
Extraordinary membership fees	*155 400*	*130 200*	*130 000*
Membership fees other	*1 023 208*	*1 036 552*	*1 200 000*
Permit Income	*60 000*	*49 497*	*40 000*
Bad debts recovered	*Nil*	*4 755*	*Nil*
Leopard Project Income/ Donation	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Website refund		*20 000*	*10 000*
Foreign exchange gain		*262*	*Nil*
TOTAL OTHER INCOME	*2 407 608*	*2 452 443*	*1 954 000*
TOTAL PROCEEDS/ REVENUE	***3 083 872***	***2 818 293***	***2 516 602***
EXPENDITURE			
Auditors Remuneration	*55 000*	*47 200*	*45 000*
Accounting/Bookkeeping fees	*25 000*	*23 373*	*20 000*
Advertising	*110 000*	*108 839*	*100 000*
Annual General Meeting	*460 000*	*437 736*	*180 000*
Bad Debts/ Vat Provision	*10 000*	*25 475*	*10 000*
Bank charges	*37 000*	*38 246*	*38 000*
Computer expenses	*30 000*	*20 358*	*20 000*
Consulting fees	*Nil*	*1 000*	*5 000*

Depreciation of furniture and equipment	*20 000*	*27 019*	*15 000*
Donations		*24 802*	*20 000*
Entertainment and committee meetings	*3 500*	*Nil*	*4000*
Foreign Exchange Loss	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Insurance and Licenses	*16 000*	*12 800*	*13 000*
Legal fees	*35 000*	*14 408*	*50 000*
Leopard Project expense	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Office and cleaning expenses	*40 000*	*15 149*	*17 000*
Office rent	*220 000*	*199 820*	*200 000*
Postage	*13 000*	*7 054*	*15 000*
Reimbursements – EXCO, Sub Committees	*320 000*	*184 281*	*250 000*
Repairs and maintenance		*8 824*	
Salaries	*1 270 000*	*1 338 814*	*1 350 000*
Security Expenses	*10 000*	*8 958*	*10 000*
Sponsorship - Medal Hunters Support Education Project	*54 000*	*22 450*	*35 000*
Stationary, Copier lease and printing	*72 000*	*43 181*	*60 000*
Subscriptions and membership fees	*35 000*	*23 468*	*25 000*
Telephone and fax expenses	*35 000*	*18 525*	*20 000*
Trade fair visit	*200 000*	*96 524*	*100 000*
Travelling - committee	*10 000*	*6 031*	*10 000*
Vocational Training Levy	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Web site and hosting	*40 000*	*8 875*	*30 000*
Total Expenditure	*3 120 500*	*2 762 711*	*2 642 000*
NAPHA Vat recovery/ (Expenditure)	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Surplus from closure of scientific data project	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Minox product sales – Leopard Project	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Net Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year	*(36 628)*	*55 582*	*(125398)*

Enclosed is the Actual Audited Balance Sheet, Income and Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st August 2020 and the proposed Budget for Financial year 2020/2021.

Dear members, we are looking back at an extraordinary year which none one of us could foresee. We tried extremely hard to keep the financials of NAPHA 'as good' as we can. We want to highlight the critical points of the financial year 2019/20 and explain the budget for the ensuing financial year, which is as challenging to plan as the past one.

Income Statement:

1. NAPHA income decreased with N$960,984. This can be explained as the income from the leopard project was a once off previously. N$215,000 was a significant amount where we reaped profits in the last financial statement. As generally anticipated, Corona virus related tourism absence resulted in the most significant decrease as we had only medal sales as source of income for 2019/2020. As hunting stopped, consequently the medal sales stopped. As a result, NAPHA medal sales income was reduced by N$458,767. In our endeavours to make up for this missing income, we introduced the Conservation Pin, which compensated our income with N$ 87,653. Dividends and interest received went down from N$231,000 to NS203,272, due to the reduced interest rates announced by the Bank of Namibia. Funds received from donations & sponsorships from our international supporters were N$350,000; thankfully exceeding our expectations from the COVID stricken budget.

2. Total income from membership fees amounted to N$1,166 million with a slight increase compared to last year, which is highly valued in these difficult times. Thank you to all members.

3. The total expenditure amounted to N$2,762 million, compared to a budget of N$3,120 million (2020) and to NS3,256 million (in 2019). Due to additional cost reduction and saving actions, we could further reduce the expenditures. Main points were
   - Legal fees - our new Constitution was signed off, we did not have to spend more funds on legal matters; thankfully the payment was less than budgeted for in the last financial year.
   - Travel reimbursements could be minimised due to the travel restrictions under the state of emergency and online zoom meetings were utilised wherever possible.
   - Usual trade fair visits were reduced and cancelled due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. N$96,525 vs. N$200,000 in the budget. Due to Covid-19 NAPHA only attended the DSC Convention.
   - Website and hosting: NAPHA planned to build a new homepage which was budgeted at N$40,000. As the chosen provider was unable to submit his product as scheduled, we had to postpone it to the next financial year and could reduce expenditure for this financial year to N$8,875.

   - As hopefully all are aware, our office had an extremely busy year, full of meetings and lobby work, addressing the concerns of members on many different matters. A good amount of work had to be finalised after hours. The office was re-arranged as Carlin Sobotta joined the team. A minimal increase in salary expenditure of N$1,338 million is compared to the budget of N$1,270 million.

4. Despite of all these circumstances, in conclusion, we were extremely fortunate **to still be able to record a surplus of N$55,582 for the year,** compared to a budgeted deficit of N$36,628.

Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement:

a.) NAPHA remains adequately capitalised upon closure of the financial year 2019/20 with equity of N$2,646 million with a slight increase from the surplus of N$55,582 from the past year, compared to the reserve of N$2,590 million of the previous year.
b.) The balance sheet reflects total assets of N$3,998,887. We do have sufficient working capital available to fund our short-term obligations if times remain difficult.
c.) The Rebeus Fund, invested with Pointbreak, reflects a year-end balance of N$455,313. The beneficiary of the fund receives a monthly remuneration of N$2,500, which this year turned out at break even with interest and payments. If interest rates stay low, the monthly return on the fund will be less than the expenses paid.
d.) The NAPHA office, in conjunction with the EXCO, further improved on the collection of debtors. We were able to reduce the outstanding debtors to a minimum, even under these challenging conditions.
e.) Net cash inflow from operating activities remained positive with N$177,951 compared to a positive balance of N$652,441 as per the previous year. Although we experienced a drop in the operational cash flow level, management did not need to delve into its cash investment reserves to fund the operational expenditure of the office during the year under review.

Commentary on the proposed Budget for Financial year 2020/2021.

To start off, it is challenging to draft a budget under current circumstances.

Expenditure:

As we have significant uncertainties on our income side, we have budgeted for an overall expenditure decrease of N$120,711 amounting to N$2,642 million vs N$2,762 million actual recording for the past financial year, where we already had to cut costs.

The following assumptions were used to substantiate this:

- We have reduced the AGM budget to N$180,000. The office and EXCO have decided to look at a venue out of town and make this event more of a social and simplified gathering as we cannot expect foreign dignitaries to be part of the AGM under these globally uncertain circumstances. For the time being, it is not possible to hold an AGM under the existing national laws and conditions, and the event was therefore postponed to the next financial year. Given this uncertainty, we reduced the cost in the existing budget.
- As most hunting shows are cancelled, it remains doubtful that NAPHA will visit any trade-fairs. Should economic circumstances improve, we have budgeted for one international appearance at N$100,000.
- Funds for Exco & Sub-Committee reimbursements are reduced to the budgets in the past with N$250,000 vs. N$320,000 for 2019/20 where Exco and Sub-Committees only used N$184,281. To generally save on expenses, it is an option to conduct shorter meetings via Zoom or other internet platforms.
- We budgeted an amount of N$50,000 for amendments to the new hunting regulations following the wildlife bill/act.
- We tried to cut costs wherever possible, but at the same time make it feasible to keep the association functional.

Income:

- The budget for income from medals and advertising material has been reduced to only N$500,000 whereas NAPHA usually assembled an amount of approximately N$800,000. The development of Covid-19 is extremely hard to forecast, and therefore we had to adjust this amount. Nonetheless, the budgeted amount carries our expectations that the situation will

continuously improve during 2021. A second uncertainty is our new measurement system, as we do not have any experience on how this will be implemented/supported.

- To generate income from supporters beyond the membership base, we continue with the marketing and sales of our Conservation Pin. Sponsors and members will be updated with our weekly newsletter and can share in NAPHA's development and events concerning the hunting community. We conservatively budgeted N$150,000 and hope to exceed this amount by good measure.
- We are extremely conservative with income derived from the AGM auction. It is difficult to predict the outcome of this event and we feel it is tough to ask for donations in these financially challenging times. We will be thankful if we do receive (some) support. The AGM is a significant source of income for NAPHA, but we cannot rely on this for 2020. Included in the budget, is a sponsored Krieghoff hunting rifle available for sale. For now, we hope to obtain a minimum of N$100,000 for this prestigious item.
- The budget for membership fee income was based on the actual number of invoices dispatched to our members, less a provision for cancellations and some new sign-ups.
- We believe that our office is effectively structured - should things return to normal - to continue promoting additional services to our members at a minimal cost eg. permit and other applications.
- We actively pursue international donations, as in the past, to help us through this situation.
- In the end, the income thus budgeted at N$2,516 million compared to an actual of N$2,818 million, is a reduction of N$301,691 (11%).

Conclusion:
We have budgeted for a deficit of N$65,398, which is highly influenced by Covid-19 developments. We will need to reconsider our income situation and might be forced to use some of NAPHA's reserves under these new circumstances. We hope to be surprised with a positive outcome but cannot afford to make any unrealistic predictions in this situation.
NAPHA will try to cut cost wherever possible, apply for grants and try hard to exceed expected income in comparison to the budget.
We also still have measures at hand to adjust if things could be turning to the worse, by cancelling the AGM, trade fair visits, legal fees, website updates and advertising expenses.

The Exco furthermore decided to reach out to our members in need and offer a smoothed payment option on the 2020 membership fees. A decision was made to accept a 50% down payment on membership fees until the 1st of December 2020 with the remainder to be settled by the end of March 2020. We are grateful for the good number of members who already settled their bills and those who can pay their entire fee prior to December. As a motivation and support, we would like to refund or cancel payments of members that sell four (4) or more Conservation Pins.
Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic and the worldwide constrained economy, Exco also proposes no increase of membership fees for 2020/2021.

Closing off, I want to thank a very hard-working and constantly available office team, always in a good mood and assisting wherever possible in these turbulent times! An Exco team, consulting and exchanging ideas in long discussions. It is great to work in a diverse and robust team.
A special thanks to Axel Cramer who handed over his fruitful work in the financial sector in the past. Always available for a piece of good advice and to make the right decisions in the interest of our association.
Finally, I want to thank all members for their support. NAPHA is our bread-securing association, supporting our industry and grown traditions. Without strong community back-up and support, it is not possible to run NAPHA – thank you all, for standing together and let our good hopes be stronger than a pandemic.

Stay healthy and thankful for what we have, for our beautiful nature.

Harm Woortman

Treasurer

Confirmation of Membership Fees

Membership Fees						
	2016 / 2017	2017 / 2018	2018 / 2019	2019 / 2020	2020 / 2021	2021 / 2022
	10%	7.5%	7%	5%	0%	0%
Admission Fee (non-refundable)	500.00	500.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Full Member (Ordinary Member)	3,975.00	4,280.00	4,600.00	4,830.00	4,830.00	4,830.00
Spouse 25% (Full/Extraordinary member only)	-	-	3,450.00	3,620.00	3,620.00	3,620.00
Young Members 50% (under 25)	-	-	2,300.00	2,415.00	2,415.00	2,415.00
Extraordinary Member	2,980.00	3,200.00	4,600.00	4,830.00	4,830.00	4,830.00
Sponsoring Member	1,925.00	2,070.00	2,230.00	2,340.00	2,340.00	2,340.00
Pensioner (ordinary/extraordinary only)	1,115.00	1,200.00	1,290.00	1,355.00	1,355.00	1,355.00
Hunting Assistant	1,115.00	1,200.00	1,290.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
Camp Attendant	1,115.00	1,200.00	1,290.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
Other Fees: Tribunal Appeal Fees	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00

Note:

New registrations - 1 September – 28 February: Full amount payable.

New registrations – 1 March – 31 August: 50% discount on full amount payable.

New registrations under 25 years of age: 50% discount (only applicable to Ordinary and Extraordinary Member categories).

Pensioner discount: only available after having attained the age of 65; only applicable to Ordinary and Extraordinary Membership categories.

Spouses: qualify for a 25% discount if registered for Ordinary of Extraordinary Membership.

ANNEXURE A



NAPHA
NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION

www.napha-namibia.com

Mr Colgar Sikopo
Director Wildlife and Parks
Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Windhoek

CC MET / NAPHA Liaison, Mr Richard Fryer

6 March 2020

Dear Mr Sikopo,

With reference to a motion regarding crossbow hunting in Namibia tabled at our Annual General Meeting held on 26 November 2019, we are fulfilling our mandate in providing motivation for the legalisation of crossbow hunting in Namibia. The aim of NAPHA is to legalise Crossbow hunting for the purpose of conservation hunting on plains game.

Namibia is a preferred hunting destination, receiving on average 5,500 conservation hunters annually, with most travelling long distances from Europe or America.

At present, Namibia is losing out on revenue of an exclusive market by hunters, wishing to make use of crossbows for the purpose of conservation hunting, as our current legislation does not approve the use of a crossbow for the purpose of conservation hunting.

> ***Section 110A: Bow hunting of game for the sake of trophies***[1]
> *(4) A bow contemplated in subregulation (3) shall be either -*
> *(a) a long bow, being a straight, one piece or take-down bow;*
> *(b) a recurved bow, being a bow with curved tipped limbs which bend away from the archer when the bow is held in the shooting position; or*
> *(c) a compound bow, being a bow, which uses a cable and pulleys to increase its power or the velocity of the arrow shot from it, by means of the storing of energy,*
> *and shall not include a cross-bow*

These potential hunters are then directed to neighboring countries.

It is for this reason that a motion was tabled at the 46th NAPHA AGM, held on 26 November 2019 in regard to crossbow hunting in Namibia:

> *TO LEGALISE CROSSBOW HUNTING*[2]
>
> *When bow hunting was legalized 20+ years ago, crossbows did not meet the minimum kinetic energy requirement, as set by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)*

[redacted]

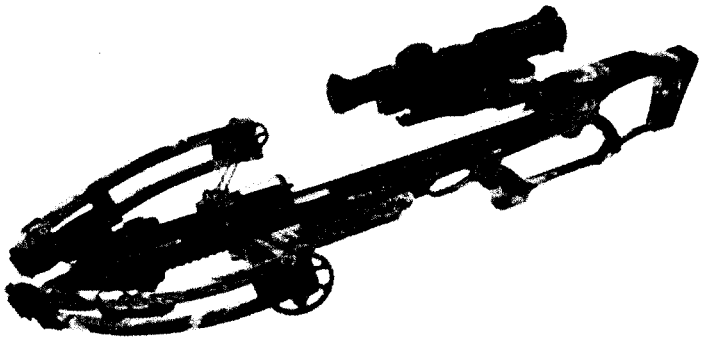
[1] Regulations: Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975
[2] Minutes of the 46th NAPHA AGM, held on 26 November 2019

Since then, crossbow technology improved tremendously and now produces more kinetic energy than compound bows and thus exceeds the minimum requirements stipulated by the legislation. The NAPHA Bow Hunting Committee will conclude an array of tests and will submit their findings and related research on Crossbow Hunting to the NAPHA Exco by 31 March 2020 for perusal, before any request can be made to the Ministry to legalise (trophy) hunting with a crossbow.

What is a crossbow?
The earliest evidence of crossbows comes in the form of ancient Chinese trigger mechanisms dating back to the 6th century BC. It's not exactly clear which of the East Asian civilizations developed the crossbow, but it is clear that by the mid-4th century BC, they had become a vital military component. Over time, crossbows have taken many sizes and forms, from large siege ballistae to the more common, hand-held lever and crank crossbows

The modern crossbows of today resemble firearms to some extent, but have a horizontal bow attached to them.

[3]



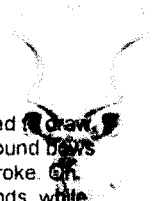
Although having the same launch principle as a compound bow, crossbows differ from bows in that a bow's draw must be maintained manually by the archer pulling the bowstring with fingers, arm and back muscles or release aid and holding that same form in order to aim (which demands significant physical strength and stamina), while a crossbow uses a locking mechanism to maintain the draw, limiting the shooter's exertion to only pulling the string into lock and then releasing the shot via depressing a lever/trigger. This not only enables a crossbowman to handle stronger draw weight, but also hold for longer with significantly less physical strain, thus capable of better precision

[4]Draw Weight
It is an adequate tool for beginner hunters especially minors and woman as it is a powerful hunting tool and has little recoil and noise, unlike a rifle. Crossbows are more effective and sufficient hunting tools even up to longer distance due to speed (kinetic energy) and accuracy, thus a lower wounding rate.

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[3] www.newcrossbows.com

[4] https://www.sinclairoutfitters.com/hunter-ranch/blog/compound-bows-vs-crossbows-choosing-right-one/



Measured in pounds, draw weight refers to the amount of effort or power needed to draw the bowstring. Crossbows typically have much higher draw weights than compound bows because they need to make up for having smaller limbs and a shorter power stroke. On average, the draw weight for a compound bow ranges between 50 and 70 pounds, while most crossbows range between 150 and 175 pounds. For these high draw weights, most crossbowmen and women utilize a cocking device to cock the bow.

[5]Kinetic Energy

A compound bow is fully reliant on the body weight of the individual holding the bow.
A child, weighing 30-45kg would only be able to draw 15-25 lbs, barely meeting the minimum requirement to hunt small game.
A small framed woman, weighing 45-60kg would be able to draw 25-35 lbs, also barely meeting the minimum requirement to hunt small game.

***Section 110A: Bow hunting of game for the sake of trophies*[6]**

(9) No person shall, when bow hunting for the sake of trophies, use any bow hunting equipment of which the arrow, when propelled from the bow-

(a) has an energy of less than 33,9 joules (25 ft. lbs.), and has a weight of less than 22,68 gram (350 grain), when hunting any of the small game;

(b) has an energy of less than 54,24 joules (40ft. lbs.), and has a weight of less than 25,92 gram (400 grain), when hunting any of the medium game; or

(c) has an energy of less than 88,13 joule (65ft. lbs.), and has a weight of less than 29,16 gram (450 grain), when hunting any of the big game.

listed in sub regulation (10)

[7]A crossbow will deliver the same amount of force every time it launches the bolt. That means a lighter bolt shoots faster and a heavier bolt shoots with more power. A slight fluctuation in kinetic energy may occur as a result of the weight of the bolt.
Most crossbows are issued with their matching bolts, ranging in average 350 – 450 grain.

By calculating the kinetic energy delivered by a crossbow, in comparison to a compound bow as listed in subregulation (9) of the Regulations of the Nature Conservation

Ordinance, the formula [illegible] is used.

A **350-grain bolt** (22.68 gram) travels at a speed of approximately 445 feet per second total kinetic energy.

Therefore: $\frac{445 \times 445 \times 350}{450240}$

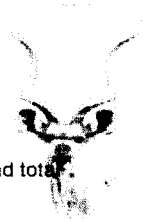
= 153.87 ft. lbs (208.62 joule)

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[5] https://www.huntingabout.com/hunting-archery/compound-bows-vs-crossbows-choosing-right-one/

[6] Regulations: Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975

[7] https://www.alpencrossbows.com/best-crossbow-bolts/



A **400-grain bolt** (25.92) travels at a speed of approximately 430 feet per second total kinetic energy

Therefore $\frac{430 \times 430 \times 400}{450240}$

= **164.19 ft. lbs (222.62 joule)**

A **450-grain bolt** (29.16) travels at a speed of approximately 410 feet per second total kinetic energy

Therefore: $\frac{410 \times 410 \times 450}{450240}$

= **167.93 ft. lbs (227.69 joule)**

This shows that the energy delivered by a crossbow significantly surpasses the minimum energy required as per our legislation, which ranges between 25 ft lbs (for small game) and 65 ft. lbs (for big game).

Section 110A: Bow hunting of game for the sake of trophies[8]

(5) An arrow shall have a shaft made of aluminium, wood, glass fibre, carbon or carbon compounds, with a minimum length of 500 millimetres.

Bolt length typically ranges from 16 to 22 inches. The average crossbow bolt is 20 inches long.
The shaft of a hunting crossbow bolt should be made of aluminum, carbon fiber, or a combination of the two.
Carbon fiber is the overall best choice for crossbow bolts but it is also the more expensive. It is incredibly durable and flies very well. Penetration is also much better with carbon fiber.

Section 110A: Bow hunting of game for the sake of trophies[9]

(6) A broad head attached to the front end of the shaft of an arrow shall, subject to subregulation (8), be a pointed device made of steel, shall consist of at least two smoothly sharpened cutting edges with a length of 26 millimeters or more and, at the end of the broad head which is attached to the shaft of the arrow, with a width of, or if the broad head consists of more than two cutting edges, with a diameter of, 26 millimetres or more.

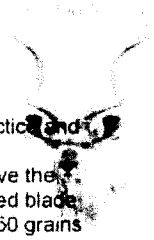
(7) No broad head referred to in subregulation (6) or (8) shall -

(a) have barbs of any kind whatsoever;
(b) have serrated edges; or
(c) be used in conjunction with, or have applied to it, any poison or narcotic.

Crossbow Heads are found in two varieties: field points and broadheads.

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[8] Regulations: Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975
[9] Regulations: Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975



Field points typically weigh 100 to 150 grains and are best suited for target practice and some small game.
Broadheads are attached to the tip of the shaft just like field points, but they have the sharp edge to create a kill shot. There are usually two types of broadheads: fixed blade and expandable / mechanical blade. Like field points, they range from 105 to 150 grains in weight.

[10]Accuracy
Crossbows are designed to be extremely accurate hunting tools and allow the shooter to hold their aim longer, and the only fatigue is the weight of the crossbow itself. With compound bows, there is the weight of the bow, but also the tension of holding the string. Even though this tension is minimal with compound bows as compared to other vertical bows, it still gives the crossbow an advantage.

With modern crossbows, provision is made for the mounting of a crossbow scope. This is almost a necessity for longer-range shots. They have a graduated reticle with aiming points for different distances, and a power ring that allows the user to adjust for different arrow speeds. Coupled with a range finder, scoped crossbows give a hunter every reason not to miss the target. Lastly, crossbows are generally much easier to shoot accurately right out of the box, or for beginners who have some familiarity with firearms.

[11]Ease of use and safety
The crossbow is a suitable hunting tool for disabled hunters, elderly avid bowhunters that no longer have the strength to draw a compound bow, hunters with shoulder problems and injuries unable to draw a compound bow, as well as minors or woman that want to expenence the hunt but do not have the strength to draw the required energy as prescribed in Section 110A, paragraph 9 of the Regulations Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1974.

We look forward to receiving your favorable consideration of the above.

Kindly advise if you advise if you require any further information or details on this advice.

Yours in conservation,

Tanja Dahl
Chief Executive Officer
Namibia Professional Hunting Association

[10] https://www.huntersandoutfitters.com/huntersdailblog/compound-bows-vs-crossbows-choosing-right-one/
[11] https://www.huntersandoutfitters.com/huntersdailblog/compound-bows-vs-crossbows-choosing-right-one/

ANNEXURE B

Social Media Posts: 1 September 2019 – 31 August 2020

27/08/2020 17:30	The French weekly "Le Point" is running a poll. The only question: Should hunting be banned in France? Approximately 100,000 people have taken part and around 55% say "yes". Since the anti-hunters are gaining more and more influence on a European level, we cannot be indifferent. Anyone who can spare 15 seconds should cast their vote.	8.2K
20/08/2020 13:38	"You may already have your opinions & views on trophy hunting, I did before I started the chat, however, I ask you to leave them here. This show is about talking to local people, whose lives & livelihoods depend on trophy hunting (or, since this interview, I now call, conservation hunting.) Maxi, Lorna & John don't just look at records or stats & bits of paper, they see the impacts of conservation hunting. From the benefit to the people & local communities, the animals & their survival & the habitat & environment." https://intothewild.podbean.com/?fbclid=IwAR2jSYhq5AvzhHNldBHSh9v-umHDUO0YNHk8lizvtTBox707NrAxk0pDegk	329
20/08/2020 10:30	Photos from Namibia Professional Hunting Association's post	734
18/08/2020 14:25	Join the webinar on lead poisoning in wildlife. Lead in vultures, physiology of lead absorption, national and international aspects as wel as the work done by SA Hunters and Game Conservation will be discussed. This will be very informative for all hunters. Go to birdlife.org.za/blsa-conversations/ to register.	366
11/08/2020 14:50	Lions are less likely to attack cattle with eyes painted on their backsides "The predation of livestock by carnivores, and the retaliatory killing of carnivores, as a result, is a major global conservation challenge. Such human-wildlife conflicts are a key driver of large carnivore declines and the costs of coexistence are often disproportionately borne by rural communities in the global south. While current approaches tend to focus on separating livestock from wild carnivores, for instance through fencing or lethal control, this is not always possible or desirable. Alternative and effective non-lethal tools that protect both large carnivores and livelihoods are urgently needed."	662
11/08/2020 09:26	The increasing pressure on wildlife and its habitat combined with the continual burden on the hunting sector to justify its contribution to conservation has necessitated the compilation of current economic statistics by using the information provided by NAPHA members and other relevant stakeholders.NAPHA is recognized as a reputable association, with sustainable utilization of wildlife enshrined in its constitution. This requires great responsibility and accountability and in order to gauge the progress made, it necessitates self-scrutiny. We, therefore, request and encourage you to contribute your share in this sector-wide effort by participating. The sole purpose of this economic survey is to establish the value of trophy hunting on title deed land and what it contributes to the GDP. Please provide your 2019 financial information. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xvpIgDq-eB8llr3FTmYeW-02Y81clciY/view?usp=sharing	1.2K
10/08/2020 08:59	NAPHA invites interested parties to tender for the advertising space on the reverse side of the NAPHA membership card, for the membership cycle: 01 September 2020 – 31 August 2021. NAPHA has approximately 400 members at present and cards are issued upon annual renewal of membership. 1. Please submit your offers to the NAPHA Office via e-mail to napha@napha.com.na. Bidding closes at 12h00 on 12 August 2020. 2. The tender shall be awarded at the sole discretion of NAPHA and the highest tender shall not necessarily be accepted. 3 The successful party will be informed of acceptance of the tender in writing on or before 14 August 2020. 4. The tender price shall be subject to an additional 15% Value Added Tax (VAT) and is payable by 18 August 2020. For further information on the advertising tender please contact napha@napha.com.na / +264 61 234 455.	754
07/08/2020 21:36		613
06/08/2020 13:55	#DebunkingTheMyths "Only 3% of revenues from Trophy Hunting reach local communities." International hunting revenues play a significant role in supporting local communities living in and around hunting areas. People are made to believe that communities only receive "3%" of hunting revenues. This has been shown to be a deliberate misuse of data. The estimated data was only relevant for one country (Tanzania) at one point in time (2008) and does not include the full range of benefits from international hunting. Communities tend to receive the best returns from hunting in countries that implement community-based natural resource management (CBNRM). This is where governments support and give communities the legal right to collectively manage and economically benefit from the sustainable use of wildlife resources. Hunting tour operators will pay concession fees to communities to have the right to hunt on their lands. In addition, community members will earn further benefits through the operation of hunting programs. This can include tangible benefits (employment, direct income, infrastructure) and intangible benefits (capacity building, skills training, cultural benefits). Complementary business sectors, such as transport and accommodation industries also benefit from hunting operations. Hunting activities can even lead to the growth of downstream business ventures, including product processing such as butchery and taxidermy.	617
05/08/2020 12:43	To honour and celebrate 46 years of NAPHA's conservation endeavours and the promotion of sustainable utilisation, NAPHA has undertaken this initiative to raise funds to advance and sustain Namibian conservation. This pin is a symbol of our continued support of conservation in all its facets. By supporting this initiative, you too can become a valuable link in the conservation chain. Hunting is applied conservation. Your support ensures protection of Namibian habitat and diversity of our wildlife. Contact NAPHA at info@napha.com.na or 061 234 455 to place your order today!	589

04/08/2020 17:24		593
04/08/2020 09:32	Despite these uncertain times, Namibia continues to be the perfect destination to visit. Home to vast land and beautiful, rugged landscapes, in Namibia, social distancing was the norm, long before it became a necessity. With a low population and strong COVID-safety measures in place, we're getting ready to welcome you back to our pristine vistas of endless horizons. Our government has recently announced a tourism restart plan in which visitors from identified low-risk nations will be allowed to roam Namibia. Visitors will need a 72-hour negative PCR test results to stay at their first destination in the country for seven days (during which they will undergo another test) and then they can continue on their holiday! The details will be finalised by the respective COVID Task Team to be appointed by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and we will share more information with you as soon as it becomes available! When the time to travel is right, we can't wait to welcome you back. Namibia will be ready for you!	837
31/07/2020 20:56	*[Picture]*	13.4K
29/07/2020 18:48	*[Picture]*	441
28/07/2020 16:25	*[Picture]*	563
23/07/2020 14:26	*[Picture]*	858
22/07/2020 08:28	Thank you to everyone who contributed to our weekly #UniquelySighted Newsletter segment. Share your picture with us for placement in the NAPHA Newsletter. Images can be e-mailed to napha@napha.com.na or sent via WhatsApp to 081 299 3509	518
21/07/2020 08:29	Don't forget to order your pin TODAY!	445
20/07/2020 08:48	The Narrative by Gys Joubert What is it that the tourism industry is asking of our government? No need to repeat the numbers in terms of the massive impact that tourism has on Namibian society; especially in rural Namibia, as well as the direct and indirect impact it has on the well being of our economy. People in tourism, like all other Namibians, are part of this society. Namibia is our home and we have a deeply-rooted love for our country. By presenting our beloved Namibia to the world, we make a difference. We understand that the worst thing we could do now is to simply throw open our borders regardless of the possible consequences. We understand and support the notion that first and foremost we must look after the well-being of Namibians. We further fully understand that as an industry we have the most to lose, in the short and the long term, if we do not reopen the borders for Namibian tourism in a measured and responsible manner. In its simplest form, we proposed the following main mitigating criteria for the reopening of tourism: - To only allow tourists from countries who have 30 new infections or less per 100 000 inhabitants over a rolling 14-day average (that is 0,0003% odds of an infected person). - Only one port of entry to start with, which will be Hosea Kutako International Airport. - The traveler would need a negative PCR test (Covid-19 test) no older than 72 hours prior to boarding the plane. - Medical travel insurance would be required to ensure no impact on public health facilities in Namibia. - On arrival, visitors would be required to take another (second) PCR test. - Tourists will need to be based at a fixed address for the first three nights until local PCR test results are confirmed. - A fixed itinerary for the full trip will be required to ensure traceability. - Strict protocol at all establishments and operators according to international benchmarks to ensure we limit the physical interaction between our employees and the guests. This is to ensure the safety of both employees and the visitors. By implementing these measures we try to bring back tourism in a responsible and measured manner. Is this a watertight guarantee that no Covid-19 cases can slip through? It makes it highly unlikely, but no, there are no guarantees. If we however choose to keep our borders closed, either directly or via impossible requirements for tourists entering, then unfortunately we can provide guarantees. It is not fear mongering; it is simply a fact that tourism companies cannot hold on for much longer. Thousands of employees, who are mostly young and of which many come from mostly rural areas, will lose their jobs, their livelihoods and their contribution to rural families and communities because tourism companies will eventually be left with no choice but to close down, like some already have. To enforce a 14 day quarantine or any form of quarantine will have the exact same effect as keeping the borders closed. No tourist will come to Namibia to spend time in quarantine and airlines will not fly here because there will be no demand. I, like 99% of the Namibian population, have not been tested for Covid-19 but I can rightfully move around Namibia as I wish (except for Erongo – which limitations will obviously also apply to tourists). Yet, we do not want to allow tourists (only from low risk countries) to come and spend their money in our country (which will protect livelihoods) even after they were tested twice. How does that make sense? Tourists will not be coming to Namibia to socialise, they will come to enjoy our wildlife and our wide-open spaces. After all, for many people the world pandemic reminded - or taught them anew, the value of open spaces and being able to move around freely. Covid-19 is on this planet and unless you are an island, you cannot keep it out. It is not our governments fault- we cannot blame anyone; it is here, and we will have to accept it. Responsibility lies at an individual level to do the right things to ensure we mitigate the spread and we protect the vulnerable people in our society. Why do we think it will be better tomorrow? The virus will not disappear. It will be with us probably for another year. This virus will not come to wipe us all out. That is a fact. We have movement across all our borders on a daily basis. We import the majority of our consumables from South Africa. It is disappointing to see how truck drivers are vilified by some on social media. Have a look at the food you are giving to your children. I bet the majority of it comes from South Africa and it was brought here by a truck driver. A truck driver who knows that unless he is willing to cross the border into South Africa, he cannot feed his own family. He has to put himself in harm's way to ensure that you and I have food and our businesses have products to sell. Truck drivers of Namibia, I salute you. The industry leadership and representation have put in a herculean effort to represent our industry, without fear or favour, from day one of this crisis, and in the most committed and selfless manner. I have been privileged to be a witness to some of these efforts and no matter the outcome or whether we realize it or not; we will be indebted to them forever. Our fate is out of our hands. It is now in the government's hands, and herein lies another problem. I have no desire to be controversial and I firmly believe in building bridges rather than burning them, but sometimes certain uncomfortable truths must be aired to start the conversation. As a Republic (for the people by the people) we must understand that the only source of funding that government	2.1K

	has is taxes. Government can also borrow money, like they are doing, but the debt burden remains on the taxpayers of today and tomorrow who eventually will have to repay this debt. There is no such thing as public money, there is only taxpayers' money. Yet at the moment taxpayers are suffering with livelihoods lost, salaries cut or staring into the abyss of losing what took a lifetime to build. All while government employees (whose salaries are funded by taxpayers) are enjoying 100% of their salaries and benefits. How is that fair? Unprofitable State-Owned Enterprises getting government bailouts, using taxpayers' money which enables some of those SOEs to unfairly compete with taxpaying private companies. All whilst many tax paying private companies have no choice but to send their employees, people who have sometimes given the better part of their lives to an employer, into a future of no hope. Do we realise or even care about the impact of a breadwinner coming home to tell his or her family that they have lost their job? And in addition to this, the impact is also disproportionate to the poorest of our nation. Is this fair? Is this just? I honestly do not mean to be divisive or harsh but as I write this my mind wanders to the poem of Charles Bowen: "The rain, it raineth every day on the just and the unjust fella, But mostly on the just, Because the unjust has the just's umbrella." How can government employees make the right decisions for non-governmental employees – people like you and me - when they themselves do not share the risk, they do not stand worryingly close to the edge of the cliff with a bitter reality looming ever so close? What is the narrative here? What is the story we tell each other? Are we ultimately one nation with one destination or are we simply 2.5 million people living in close proximity to each other? Gys Joubert Photo: Gondwana Collection Namibia https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/narrative-gys-joubert/?fbclid=IwAR3UeAISEmCWoptclzCfmalidNL0c0bIZFEY53KCT92mE3NNy4iUcuD7UI0	
15/07/2020 14:07	Danke, JAGEN WELTWEIT.	690
15/07/2020 08:18	From Tanzania to Namibia, from Ethiopia to Zimbabwe everyone tells you the same story. Without hunting there is poaching. With hunting there is conservation. Listen to the people from the front lines from Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia. End of Story.	1.1K
13/07/2020 17:00	Every week, we share an array of photos taken in Namibia in the NAPHA Newsletter. Seen something unique? Share your picture with us for placement in the NAPHA Newsletter! Let's share Namibia's beauty with the world. Thank you, to last week's contributors.	711
06/07/2020 09:37	*[Picture]*	642
30/06/2020 23:30	NAPHA proudly announces the launch of the NAPHA CONSERVATION PIN. This pin is a symbol of our continued support of conservation in all its facets. By supporting this initiative, you too can become a valuable link in the conservation chain. To honour and celebrate 46 years of NAPHA's conservation endeavours and the promotion of sustainable utilisation, NAPHA has undertaken this initiative to raise funds to advance and sustain Namibian conservation. Enshrined in the Namibian Constitution is the sustainable use of its natural resources. This was the first of its kind in the world. This declaration is further reiterated in the aims of our association. NAPHA is an association of members supporting a common goal. Over the years NAPHA actively supported various research and scientific data projects; to name a few - rabies in kudu, genome sequencing, establishing the rangeland of black-faced impala, as well as undertaking a two-year leopard survey. It has supported and facilitated undergraduate studies. It supports education, both in rural and urban areas and advocates the importance of ethical and sustainable hunting. It enjoys an open-door policy and dialogue with its line Ministry, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, when addressing legislative and policy matters. NAPHA's attendance and participation on various international platforms like CITES, the AWCF, CIC, DSC, SCI, Conservation Force as well as domestic and regional affiliates and stakeholder NGO's, has been instrumental and attributed to cumulative efforts to secure Namibia's vast habitat, fauna and flora. The pin, cast in antique silver, is the silhouette of Namibia and adorned with a topaz. This precious stone is typically colourless (silver) or pale blue, consisting of an aluminium silicate that contains fluorine and is found in the Erongo Mountain Range. Like antique silver, our ancient land has withstood the test of time, and not only against the elements, but also human interventions. With Namibia's wildlife and habitat being constantly confronted by human adversity, it warrants vigilant custodianship. Such vigilance comes at a high price. With the topaz symbolizing healing, hope and abundance, it was the obvious choice to include this Namibian gem in the pin along with an engraving of the majestic kudu, NAPHA's emblem. The pin will become available at the end of June with two donation options available. Habitat 1 For NAD 4,800 (Euro 240.00 or USD270.00) you will receive a NAPHA CONSERVATION PIN with a topaz gemstone and a 24-month subscription to our weekly newsletter, keeping you updated and informed of developments in Namibia as well as a copy of our annual HuntiNamibia magazine in either English or German. Habitat 2 For NAD 2,400 (Euro 120.00 or USD 135.00) you will receive a NAPHA CONSERVATION PIN without a topaz gemstone and a 12-month subscription to our weekly newsletter, keeping you updated as well as a copy of our annual HuntiNamibia magazine in either English or German. Orders can be placed with info@napha.com.na YOU ARE OUR AMBASSADORS; WE THANK YOU FOR SUPPORTING OUR WILDLIFE HERITAGE.	1.8K
30/06/2020 18:25	Der Namibische Berufsjagdverband verkündet die Einführung der NAPHA CONSERVATION ANSTECKNADEL zur Unterstützung des Verbandes durch Ihre Freunde in aller Welt. Seit 46 Jahren setzt sich NAPHA intensiv und unermüdlich für die Jagd und den Naturschutz in Namibia ein. Seit seiner Gründung ist NAPHA dem Naturerhalt verpflichtet und steht im engen Austausch mit dem Ministerium für Umwelt, Forst und Tourismus und wird bei der Entwicklung neuer Gesetze integriert und zu Rate gezogen. Mit der Verankerung der nachhaltigen Nutzung von Ressourcen im Grundgesetz ist Namibia weltweit das erste bzw. einer der ersten Länder, welches sich diesem Vorsatz fundamental verpflichtet. In diesem Sinne handeln NAPHA und seine Mitglieder beispiellos bei der Pflege, Erhalt und Nutzung von Tierbeständen und damit verbundenen Jagdkultur. Der nun stark eingeschränkte Jagdtourismus jedoch, stellt uns alle vor große Herausforderungen. Zur Sicherung und fortwährenden Unterstützung dieser Nachhaltigkeitsarbeit wollen wir als Verband die Gelegenheit nutzen eine Anstecknadel im Sinne des Naturschutzes vorzustellen. Die käuflich zu erwerbende Anstecknadel ist ein Symbol des kontinuierlichen Einsatz für die Jagd und den Naturschutz, der sichtbar an zukünftigen Veranstaltungen getragen werden kann. Wir hoffen, durch die finanzielle Unterstützung dieser Initiative auch in Zeiten des Corona Virus unseren Beitrag für den Naturerhalt weiterhin leisten zu können. NAPHA unterstützt diverse Forschungsarbeiten, welche immer wieder für neue Erkenntnisse sorgen und der wissenschaftlichen Dokumentation der Natur dienen. Beispiele aus jüngerer Vergangenheit sind Arbeiten zur Bekämpfung der Kudu Tollwut, die Genomsequenzierung verschiedener Wildarten, die Erhebung des Verbreitungsgebiets der Schwarznasenimpalas oder wie zuletzt die über zwei Jahre laufende Veröffentlichung des Leopardenzensus. Diese Datenerhebungen sind unabdingbar für den Erhalt der Artenvielfallt. Weiterhin setzt sich die NAPHA für die Bildung im Land und die Stärkung des Bewusstseins für ethische und nachhaltige Jagd ein. NAPHA ist mit verschiedenen nationalen Verbänden im alltäglichen Austausch, sowie international mit diversen Verbänden wie CITES, AWCF, CIC, DSC, SCI oder Conservation Force verknüpft. Als Teilnehmer diverser öffentlicher Veranstaltungen vertritt NAPHA die Interessen der Jagd und des Naturschutzes in Namibia. Die limitierte Anstecknadel zeichnet den Umriss Namibias mit einem Kudu, das langjährige Emblem der NAPHA. Die im Hintergrund antik Silber gefärbte Anstecknadel wird im	17.7K

	Zentrum durch einen aus dem Erongo stammenden Topas geschmückt, der den aktuell nötigen Funken jagdlicher und gesundheitlicher Hoffnung symbolisiert. Seien Sie ein kleiner Stein in diesem leuchtenden Netzwerk aus Gleichgesinnten und unterstützen Sie weiterhin den Naturschutz in Namibia. Das Meistern dieser Situation fordert von allen einen täglichen und unermüdlichen Einsatz und gewiss freuen wir uns, wenn die Zeit der Covid 19 Pandemie überstanden ist - und Sie unser Land in all seiner realen Schönheit wieder vor Ort unterstützen können. In Kombination mit der Ankündigung unserer Anstecknadel möchten wir unsere Unterstützer gerne über die aktuellen Geschehnisse im Verband sowie im Land mit unserem wöchentlichen internen Verbandsrundschreiben informieren. Folgende Anstecknadeln können Sie als kleine Spende für den Naturschutz erwerben: Habitat 1 Für NAD 4,800.00 (Euro 240.00 oder USD 270.00) bekommen Sie unsere NAPHA Naturschutz Anstecknadel geschmückt mit einem Topas und wenn Sie mögen ein 24-monatiges Abonnement unseres wöchentlichen verbandsinternen Rundschreibens, welches Sie über die aktuellen Geschehnisse in Namibia informiert. Dazu gibt es die aktuelle Ausgabe der „Hunt in Namibia" auf Deutsch oder Englisch. Habitat 2 Für NAD 2,400.00 (Euro 120.00 oder USD 135.00) bekommen Sie unsere NAPHA Naturschutz Anstecknadel ohne den Topas und wenn Sie mögen ein 12-monatiges Abonnement unseres wöchentlichen Verbandsinternen Rundschreibens, welches Sie über die aktuellen Geschehnisse in Namibia informiert. Zudem gibt es die aktuelle Ausgabe der „Hunt in Namibia" auf Deutsch oder Englisch. Sollten sie sich entscheiden in diesem Jahr NAPHA aus der Ferne zu unterstützen, wenden Sie sich bitte mit einer Bestellung (siehe Formular unten) an: info@napha.com.na WIR MÖCHTEN UNS FÜR DIE UNTERSTÜTZUNG BEDANKEN UND FREUEN UNS, BALD EIN STÜCK NAMIBIA AN VIELEN HEMDEN UND HÜTEN STRAHLEN ZU SEHEN.	
29/06/2020 10:56	"Advocacy groups promoting and pressuring policy makers to end all trophy hunting (as well as use and trade of wildlife) need to consider the potential ramifications of such bans. If an end to trophy hunting is the ultimate goal because of its moral unacceptability, the impact on conservation and community livelihoods that depend on hunting needs to be accounted for. If conservation is indeed an important goal of those calling for an end to trophy hunting, alternative revenue streams and transition plans need to be developed for landholders and communities where hunting is a key source of income. This will sustain both conservation land use and livelihoods."	750
22/06/2020 16:30	NAPHA CONSERVATION ANSTECKNADEL Der Namibische Berufsjagdverband verkündet die Einführung der NAPHA CONSERVATION ANSTECKNADEL zur Unterstützung des Verbandes durch Ihre Freunde in aller Welt. Seit 46 Jahren setzt sich NAPHA intensiv und unermüdlich für die Jagd und den Naturschutz in Namibia ein. Seit seiner Gründung ist NAPHA dem Naturerhalt verpflichtet und steht im engen Austausch mit dem Ministerium für Umwelt, Forst und Tourismus und wird bei der Entwicklung neuer Gesetze integriert und zu Rate gezogen. Mit der Verankerung der nachhaltigen Nutzung von Ressourcen im Grundgesetz ist Namibia weltweit das erste bzw. einer der ersten Länder, welches sich diesem Vorsatz fundamental verpflichtet. In diesem Sinne handeln NAPHA und seine Mitglieder beispiellos bei der Pflege, Erhalt und Nutzung von Tierbeständen und damit verbundenen Jagdkultur. Der nun stark eingeschränkte Jagdtourismus jedoch, stellt uns alle vor große Herausforderungen. Zur Sicherung und fortwährenden Unterstützung dieser Nachhaltigkeitsarbeit wollen wir als Verband die Gelegenheit nutzen eine Anstecknadel im Sinne des Naturschutzes vorzustellen. Die käuflich zu erwerbende Anstecknadel ist ein Symbol des kontinuierlichen Einsatz für die Jagd und den Naturschutz, der sichtbar an zukünftigen Veranstaltungen getragen werden kann. Wir hoffen, durch die finanzielle Unterstützung dieser Initiative auch in Zeiten des Corona Virus unseren Beitrag für den Naturerhalt weiterhin leisten zu können. NAPHA unterstützt diverse Forschungsarbeiten, welche immer wieder für neue Erkenntnisse sorgen und der wissenschaftlichen Dokumentation der Natur dienen. Beispiele aus jüngerer Vergangenheit sind Arbeiten zur Bekämpfung der Kudu Tollwut, die Genomsequenzierung verschiedener Wildarten, die Erhebung des Verbreitungsgebiets der Schwarznasenimpalas oder wie zuletzt die über zwei Jahre laufende Veröffentlichung des Leopardenzensus. Diese Datenerhebungen sind unabdingbar für den Erhalt der Artenvielfallt. Weiterhin setzt sich die NAPHA für die Bildung im Land und die Stärkung des Bewusstseins für ethische und nachhaltige Jagd ein. NAPHA ist mit verschiedenen nationalen Verbänden im alltäglichen Austausch, sowie international mit diversen Verbänden wie CITES, AWCF, CIC, DSC, SCI oder Conservation Force verknüpft. Als Teilnehmer diverser öffentlicher Veranstaltungen vertritt NAPHA die Interessen der Jagd und des Naturschutzes in Namibia. Die limitierte Anstecknadel zeichnet den Umriss Namibias mit einem Kudu, das langjährige Emblem der NAPHA. Die im Hintergrund antik Silber gefärbte Anstecknadel wird im Zentrum durch einen aus dem Erongo stammenden Topas geschmückt, der den aktuell nötigen Funken jagdlicher und gesundheitlicher Hoffnung symbolisiert. Seien Sie ein kleiner Stein in diesem leuchtenden Netzwerk aus Gleichgesinnten und unterstützen Sie weiterhin den Naturschutz in Namibia. Das Meistern dieser Situation fordert von allen einen täglichen und unermüdlichen Einsatz und gewiss freuen wir uns, wenn die Zeit der Covid 19 Pandemie überstanden ist - und Sie unser Land in all seiner realen Schönheit wieder vor Ort unterstützen können. In Kombination mit der Ankündigung unserer Anstecknadel möchten wir unsere Unterstützer gerne über die aktuellen Geschehnisse im Verband sowie im Land mit unserem wöchentlichen internen Verbandsrundschreiben informieren. Folgende Anstecknadeln können Sie als kleine Spende für den Naturschutz erwerben: Habitat 1 Für NAD 4,800.00 (Euro 240.00 oder USD 270.00) bekommen Sie unsere NAPHA Naturschutz Anstecknadel geschmückt mit einem Topas und wenn Sie mögen ein 24-monatiges Abonnement unseres wöchentlichen verbandsinternen Rundschreibens, welches Sie über die aktuellen Geschehnisse in Namibia informiert. Dazu gibt es die aktuelle Ausgabe der „Hunt in Namibia" auf Deutsch oder Englisch. Habitat 2 Für NAD 2,400.00 (Euro 120.00 oder USD 135.00) bekommen Sie unsere NAPHA Naturschutz Anstecknadel ohne den Topas und wenn Sie mögen ein 12-monatiges Abonnement unseres wöchentlichen Verbandsinternen Rundschreibens, welches Sie über die aktuellen Geschehnisse in Namibia informiert. Zudem gibt es die aktuelle Ausgabe der „Hunt in Namibia" auf Deutsch oder Englisch. Sollten sie sich entscheiden in diesem Jahr NAPHA aus der Ferne zu unterstützen, wenden Sie sich bitte mit einer Bestellung (siehe Formular unten) an: info@napha.com.na WIR MÖCHTEN UNS FÜR DIE UNTERSTÜTZUNG BEDANKEN UND FREUEN UNS, BALD EIN STÜCK NAMIBIA AN VIELEN HEMDEN UND HÜTEN STRAHLEN ZU SEHEN.	1.2K
18/06/2020 17:11	*[Picture]*	571
08/06/2020 16:14	NAPHA introduces Conservation Pin NAPHA proudly announces the launch of the NAPHA CONSERVATION PIN. This pin is a symbol of our continued support of conservation in all its facets. By supporting this initiative, you too can become a valuable link in the conservation chain. To honour and celebrate 46 years of NAPHA's conservation endeavours and the promotion of sustainable utilisation, NAPHA has undertaken this initiative to raise funds to advance and sustain Namibian conservation. Enshrined in the Namibian Constitution is the sustainable use of its natural resources. This was the first of its kind in the world. This declaration is further reiterated in the aims of our association. NAPHA is an association of members supporting a common goal. Over the years NAPHA actively supported various research and scientific data projects; to name a few - rabies in kudu, genome sequencing, establishing the rangeland of black-faced impala, as well as undertaking a two-year leopard survey. It has supported and facilitated undergraduate studies. It supports education, both in rural and urban areas and advocates the importance of ethical and sustainable hunting. It enjoys an open-door policy and dialogue with its line Ministry, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, when addressing legislative and policy matters. NAPHA's attendance and participation on various international platforms like CITES, the AWCF, CIC, DSC, SCI, Conservation Force as well as domestic and regional affiliates and stakeholder NGO's, has been instrumental and attributed to cumulative efforts to secure Namibia's vast habitat, fauna and flora. The pin, cast in antique silver, is the silhouette of Namibia and adorned with a topaz. This precious stone is typically colourless (silver) or pale blue, consisting of an aluminium silicate that contains fluorine and is found in the Erongo Mountain Range. Like antique silver, our ancient land has withstood the test of time, and not only against the elements, but also	16.9K

	human interventions. With Namibia's wildlife and habitat being constantly confronted by human adversity, it warrants vigilant custodianship. Such vigilance comes at a high price. With the topaz symbolizing healing, hope and abundance, it was the obvious choice to include this Namibian gem in the pin along with an engraving of the majestic kudu, NAPHA's emblem. The pin will become available at the end of June with two donation options available. Habitat 1 For NAD 4,800 (Euro 240.00 or USD 270.00) you will receive a NAPHA CONSERVATION PIN with a topaz gemstone and a 24-month subscription to our weekly news update, keeping you informed of developments in Namibia, as well as a copy of our annual HuntiNamibia magazine in either English or German. Habitat 2 For NAD 2,400 (Euro 120.00 or USD 135.00) you will receive a NAPHA CONSERVATION PIN without a topaz gemstone and a 12-month subscription to our weekly news update, keeping you informed, as well as a copy of our annual HuntiNamibia magazine in either English or German. Over the years NAPHA actively supported various research and scientific data projects; to name a few - rabies in kudu, genome sequencing, establishing the rangeland of black-faced impala, as well as undertaking a two-year leopard survey. It has supported and facilitated undergraduate studies. It supports education, both in rural and urban areas and advocates the importance of ethical and sustainable hunting. It enjoys an open-door policy and dialogue with its line Ministry, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, when addressing legislative and policy matters. NAPHA's attendance and participation on various international platforms like CITES, the AWCF, CIC - The International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation, Dallas Safari Club / DSC Foundation, Safari Club International - SCI / Safari Club International Foundation, Conservation Force as well as domestic and regional affiliates and stakeholder NGO's, has been instrumental and attributed to cumulative efforts to secure Namibia's vast habitat, fauna and flora. YOU ARE OUR AMBASSADORS - THANK YOU FOR SUPPORTING OUR WILDLIFE HERITAGE.	
08/06/2020 10:43	*[Picture]*	635
05/06/2020 17:12	***GOOD NEWS FOR THE WEEKEND*** Lufthansa Group airlines significantly expands flight schedule until September "The core brand Lufthansa alone will be flying more than 100 times a week to destinations in North America via its hubs in Frankfurt and Munich in autumn. Around 90 flights a week are planned to Asia, over 20 to the Middle East and over 25 to Africa. In Africa, for example, there will again be flights to Windhoek and Nairobi, in the Middle East to Beirut and Riyadh, in North America to Houston, Boston and Vancouver, in Asia to Hong Kong and Singapore." https://newsroom.lufthansagroup.com/english/newsroom/all/lufthansa-group-airlines-significantly-expands-flight-schedule-until-september/s/23de56e7-60e3-4637-a654-1b6975846566	1K
05/06/2020 08:25	Today marks the 46th anniversary of the UN day for encouraging worldwide awareness and action to protect our environment. This year's World Environment Day takes place during the global coronavirus pandemic, which is having a devastating effect on economies worldwide. The foods we eat, the air we breathe, the water we drink and the climate that makes our planet habitable all come from nature. For instance, each year, marine plants produce more than a half of our atmosphere's oxygen, and a mature tree cleans our air, absorbing 22 kilos of carbon dioxide, releasing oxygen in exchange. Despite all the benefits that our nature give us, we still mistreat it. That is why we need to work on that. That is why we need this Observance. World Environment Day, hosted by Colombia this year, is the most renowned day for environmental action. Since 1974, it has been celebrated every year on 5 June: engaging governments, businesses, celebrities and citizens to focus their efforts on a pressing environmental issue. The World Environment Day is celebrated in different ways across the globe. The celebration involves several activities such as concerts, street rallies, tree planting, and clean-up activities among other activities. In several countries, the annual event is aimed at enhancing political attention and activities towards improving the environment. Individuals and groups are also encouraged to explore the amazing species in their everyday life and the nature they love.	585
04/06/2020 08:09	*[Picture]*	850
02/06/2020 14:32	Herewith the English translation to the below Open Letter by Olli Carstens, in response to a recently aired program by a german television broadcaster. Following the broadcast of a recently aired program, I received several responses from potential clients originating from Germany. A particularly important client stated that he would no longer consider Namibia as a tourism destination and requested that I take a look at this ZDF contribution and express an opinion on it: I had to watch this one-sided 'researched' and factually incorrect report several times and find it unbelievable: the three authors responsible for this report twist facts and thus represent "fictional truths". By legitimizing this report via the ZDF, it is intended to create awareness and find approval among the broader uninformed German public. The viewer is influenced into an opposing view of conservation hunting, as it appears impossible for an uninformed viewer, to form an unbiased opinion! This 'report' is therefore not a contribution to national information; I can only rate this as a deliberate attempt of manipulation of the viewers. The purpose and intention of this misrepresentation is not clear to me. Why would you deliberately misinform? I assume this will generate increased viewer numbers! I find it interesting that the title of this program is "Germans hunting for trophies", which deals with the conservation hunting of German citizens worldwide. The statistics shown, include amongst others, also polar bears. The film however specifically focusses on Africa. It appears, our three heroic 'authors' Esser, Grobler and Heise only (partially) researched Namibia. They were not in South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Kenya. Is conservation hunting not conducted in those countries? The dramatic shot scenes of giraffe, lion, elephant and rhino, are not from within Namibia and were not filmed by the authors personally. I assume that they rented a 'Jeep' vehicle for a short self-drive tour from "Windhök" to 'authenticate' this one-sided 'research' on the topic in Namibia. Of course, a few interviews had to be added for the purpose of credibility. Back in Germany, the material was edited to present a "striking report". "FRONTAL 21" ... our three heroes reporting onsite! How befitting! I would like to explicitly deal with misinformation or misleading statements from the content of the so-called "reportage": The film includes interviews by 'Bunsi' Erpf and Jofie Lamprecht. Both individuals are registered hunting professionals in Namibia. All registered hunting professionals are members of NAPHA (Namibia Professional Hunting Association) http://www.napha-namibia.com/de/about-napha/ and are therefore subject to a code of high hunting ethics, similar to German hunting laws. These ethics and conservation provisions are amongst the most respected in the world and are testimony of a high respect towards nature and wildlife! State supervision and legal responsibility lies with the Namibian Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) http://www.met.gov.na/. The ministry is the governing body of all hunting professionals, outfits, hunting farms and conservancies in Namibia. Game counts are conducted under MEFT authority, statistics are assessed meticulously and permits are issued on an individual basis after careful consideration of circumstances, counts, condition of habitat, etc. Every hunting professional is required to apply for each hunting client, for a certain date and time and for which species to be hunted. The ministry sets hunting quotas and decides individually on each approval. This is also one of the significant reasons why Namibia currently boasts the highest free-roaming population of cheetah, leopard and rhino in the world. These high numbers can only be achieved through proper conservation management. However, conservation management implies that animal populations are managed by the selective offtake of specific animals. All business models and profits from hunting tourism in Namibia move within these legally controlled parameters. The loss of rhinoceros in Namibia is the exclusive result from criminal poaching! The Namibian Government as well as various other private institutions and associations, provide outstanding support to anti-poaching efforts. I am not aware that the MEFT has availed rhinos for the purpose of hunting in Namibia. On the other hand, I have heard	493

	that two rhinos are available annually for conservation hunting in South Africa. The proceeds from these trophies are exclusively allocated to institutions dedicated to the protection and conservation of these animals. However, elephants may be hunted with permission and under observation by the MEFT in Namibia. For background information - The African elephant population has seen a constant decline across the continent for several years. Decades of ongoing war (e.g. Angola) and steep population increases have dramatically reduced the habitat of the largest land mammal on this continent. This results in areas for elephant being far too small for their numbers. In summary – there are too many elephant for the available habitat! A good example (...one of many!) is the waterhole at Okaukuejo in the Etosha National Park. Until the 1990s, this waterhole was surrounded by dense bushland. Animals could only be observed when directly at the water. In the meantime, the area around Okaukuejo was transformed into a limestone desert! The continually increasing elephant population is destroying bush growth faster than what it can regrow. An acacia tree takes approximately 100 years to reach an approximate shoulder height of an elephant. An elephant, however, effortlessly bends this tree – destroying it - only to reach the green tips in spring. The destruction of vegetation in areas where many elephant reside can be recognized throughout southern Africa. Anyone who has visited the city of Kasane on the banks of the famous Chobe River in Botswana can verify this. The habitat in Kasane and its surrounding area appears as if having been hit by a bomb! In this specific area, the habitat has been permanently destroyed by elephant, also becoming uninhabitable for many other species. Protection must be replaced, or at least supplemented, by conservation. On the opposite in Namibia, elephant habitat is also available outside of national parks. This applies in particular to the so-called desert-adapted elephants. These animals have adapted to their habitat over many years and are able to survive and thrive in dry river beds in the Namib desert. Due to human population expansion in the same areas, this results in increased so-called human-wildlife conflict. This topic was raised by the ZDF program. Human-Wildlife Conflict is reflected at Omatjete, where community members show how elephants destroyed a water line and the ongoing struggle that the community has to endure to cope with this destruction. Community members criticize that income from hunting is not passed on to them, even though the installation of this infrastructure was financed by funds generated from hunting tourism. It is stated that the water basins are not cleaned and that elephants, as a result, become aggressive because of the dirty water (!!!). Anyone who has the slightest knowledge of elephant behavior is aware that these animals DO NOT become aggressive merely because they have to drink muddy water. No need to go into any further details here. The presenter interviewed a man from the "Omatjete Conservancy". As a Namibian business, every community has to develop its own business model in order to obtain income / donations that serve to maintain the infrastructure created within the community. The Omatjete Communal Conservancy is clearly not capable of this and therefore used this opportunity to publicly shift blame onto a third party. During the last scene of the program "Germans hunting for trophies" a desert-adapted elephant is seen in a dry riverbed. The commentator notes dramatically and emotionally "... permitted to be shot!" This is far from the truth, as it is prohibited in Namibia to utilize desert-adapted elephant for regular conservation hunting! The report, therefore, ends with a proven lie. The authors Esser, Grobler and Heise should be held accountable for their misrepresentation and deliberate deception to the public. A complaint should also be filed against the "public service" broadcaster ZDF, after all, the broadcaster carries full responsibility for the incorrect report and untrue content of this aired program. Olli Carstens Windhoek / Namibia	
01/06/2020 18:34	*[Picture]*	572
26/05/2020 21:00	Share your pics and tell your story! Our Newsletter is distributed worldwide.	604
26/05/2020 16:00	A full 10-day Hunting Guide / Professional Hunter course is scheduled to take place from 19 - 30 October 2020. VENUE: Etango Ranch COSTS: N$ 16,500.00 Included in Price: - Accommodation for students - Meals and snacks for students - Use of Lecture Hall, Lecture Material and Educators Excluded in Price: - N$450.00 MET Examination fee is not included and for own account. Register today at info@napha.com.na / 061 234 455	455
26/05/2020 14:00	A short course for aspiring Hunting Guides / Professional Hunters, where all three modules will be offered: TROPHY: 06 October 2020. GAME: 07 October 2020. LEGISLATION: 08 October 2020. VENUE: Etango Ranch COSTS: N$1,500.00 per person / day / subject Excluded in Price: N$450.00 MET Examination fee is not included and for own account. Register today at info@napha.com.na / 061 234 455	460
26/05/2020 12:01	Here are the dates for the #PDN (Previously Disadvantaged Namibian) Hunting Guide Course: Course: 29.07 - 11.08.2020 Examination: 12-13.08.2020 Venue: Etango Ranch, Eagle Rock Professional Hunting Academy Costs: N$18,000.00 (MET Examination fee of N$450.00 is not included and will need to be paid separately). Included in Price: - Accommodation for students - Meals and snacks for students - Use of Lecture Hall, Lecture Material and Educators Kindly reserve your place on the relevant course with NAPHA as soon as possible - space is limited. Register today at info@napha.com.na / 061 234 455	1.3K
20/05/2020 14:32		1.3K
18/05/2020 11:29	HUNTING SCHOOL RESUMES Herewith the announcement of dates for both the PDN (Previously Disadvantaged Namibian) course as well as the HG (Hunting Guide) / PH (Professional Hunter) courses. In order to determine the interest in these courses, contact us today to reserve your spot on the relevant course - as space is limited. - PDN Course: 29 July to 11 August 2020, followed by examinations on 12 and 13 August 2020. Candidates qualifying for a re-write of the exams will receive preference and will have the opportunity to attend the entire course at a reduced rate. A course can be confirmed with a minimum of 8 candidates and a maximum of 16. VENUE: Etango Ranch (diagonally opposite the turnoff to Hosea Kutako International Airport). - HG / PH Courses: The course for aspiring Hunting Guides / Professional Hunters is set up in 2 options: a) A short course, where three modules will be offered of 1 day each: TROPHY: 06 October 2020. GAME: 07 October 2020. LEGISLATION: 08 October 2020. A course can be confirmed with a minimum of 8 candidates and a maximum of 16. VENUE: Etango Ranch (diagonally opposite the turnoff to Hosea Kutako International Airport). b) A longer, 10-day course from 19 to 30 October 2020 (including an open weekend). A course can be confirmed with a minimum of 8 candidates and a maximum of 16. VENUE: Etango Ranch (diagonally opposite the turnoff to Hosea Kutako International Airport). Contact us today to reserve your spot! Tel: 061 234 455 / E-mail: napha@napha.com.na	940
15/05/2020 08:21	This content isn't available at the moment	734

12/05/2020 13:35	*[Picture]*	290
08/05/2020 16:20	"I urge my fellow Namibian youth, especially those of us employed in travel tourism and conservation to use this time during the lock-down, to read up and educate ourselves of the real facts of the importance the tourism sector has on our daily livelihoods and the economy of this beautiful nation. This is the time to educate your communities on the importance of conserving and appreciating the Namibian wildlife and our environment at large."	943
25/04/2020 20:05	Es gibt da eine große Weisheit der Natur und des Lebens, die uns Namibiern und Afrikanern von Kindesbeinen an gelehrt wurde. Wir wissen, wann es an der Zeit ist sich zurückzulehnen und der Natur ihren Lauf zu lassen... Bis dahin träumt bitte weiter von Namibia, und bleibt gesund!	4.7K
21/04/2020 22:31	There is a great wisdom of nature and life instilled in Namibians and Africans. We know when it is time to sit back and let nature take its course, like now with the Covid Crisis. For now then, dream of Namibia and take care.	40.6K
17/04/2020 18:29	NAPHA - COVID-19 Impact Survey - April 2020 In an attempt to assess the impact of COVID-19 on our members and the conservation hunting sector, we are conducting a brief survey to assemble important information in order to support the sector with valuable information and in discussions with stakeholders and government. Once the information has been processed, the results will be shared with members. All information provided will be treated as confidential. Every single response will be a valuable contribution and we need a good number of members to respond in order to represent the hunting community in Namibia. Please also feel free to request anyone you know in the conservation hunting industry to complete this survey. It will only take approximately 7 min to complete. https://forms.gle/XeGK7rzvRngwKQN68 For further enquiries, please do not hesitate to contact us. Thank you and stay healthy! Your NAPHA Team	595
14/04/2020 17:45	*[Picture]*	932
14/04/2020 11:59	Danene van der Westhuyzen grew up in Namibia and began hunting with her father at an early age, and one of the lessons that she remembers most about those early days in the field is her father's respect for wildlife. Danene learned as a child that hunting and a love of nature and animals was congruous, and that hunting was a very effective form of wildlife conservation. Now, years later, Danene has become one of the strongest and loudest voices for hunter-based conservation efforts, both in her home country and abroad. Even though she is a certified optometrist, she has devoted much of her life to hunting. For more than a decade she has worked as a professional hunter, and in 2012 she obtained her dangerous game hunting license—the first woman in Namibia to do so. Today, she operates Aru Safaris in Namibia and serves as the president of the Namibian Association of Professional Hunters (NAPHA). She also serves on the Namibian Conservation Board, the Dallas Safari Club's Conservation Advisory Board and on the Board of Directors of Conservation Force while serving as the CEO of the Operators and Professional Hunting Associations of Africa. https://www.nrahlf.org/articles/2020/3/31/namibian-ph-says-hunting-is-the-game-changer-for-conservation/	1K
14/04/2020 10:04	Discussion will focus on the Effects of COVID-19 and lockdown on the Hospitality and Tourism Sector https://www.facebook.com/MICTNamibia/videos/222635678995545/	607
10/04/2020 08:41	Dear members, friends, After a number of years of drought we finally had some rain in our arid country, and just look how thankful the earth is. The splendour of lush green fields. A real sight to behold in Namibia, the hidden diamond. But what a sad irony it is, to have these incredibly magnificent surroundings and nature for a change, but with no-one to share it with. Suddenly I see advertisements for virtual tours of so many beautiful places, museums, cities and even holidays for us to buy or download during this horrible Covid Crisis era. A few weeks in and people cannot go without the stimulation (or simulation) of beauty. But virtual tours will never substitute the warm rays of the sun on your back, the anticipation and sometimes fear of what lingers in front of you, or the lucky sight of a springbok pronking, or a flash of white as a kudu runs off in front of you. How lucky are we, stuck in heaven I would say, (if you could see the sceneries surrounding me...) But Africa, its wildlife and habitats are facing the biggest threat ever. And that is that our international hunters and friends are not visiting and experiencing Africa first hand. Namibia is so very much dependent on its hunting and photo tourism. Our conservation success is based on the sense of ownership, and we, therefore, protect it fiercely. Are the foundations of this basis cracking? These ideals are not possible without hunters. I fear that this country might go back to only livestock farming, into survival mode, where MAN IS everything and not PART of everything. This is our test of the times. And I trust that we WILL pass the test. We will continue with the keeping and protection of nature. More importantly, and the essence of it all, is to continue to motivate, support and provide for the people on the ground that enable this. In this time of Lent, we are for once literally FORCED to reflect, to stand still, to do serious self-examination: Is what we are doing right, and good, and with pure intentions? Do we have enough respect for nature and its Creator? Do we follow our mandate that God, the Maker and Lord of everything has given us? Are we doing all of this for His glory alone or for ourselves? Where do our priorities lie? How much are we still going to play GOD over nature, and not allow Nature to do what it does best - to heal, and to be healed. I know one thing today, and that is that God has inspired me to do everything that is meaningful in my life. There is nothing that drives our lives like the creativity of God and there is nothing that drives His creativity like nature! God bless you and keep you all. Danene van der Westhuyzen President Namibia Professional Hunting Association	4.1K
07/04/2020 15:32	*[Picture]*	534
03/04/2020 19:00	What does the 21-day lockdown mean? At present, most of the worldwide travel is suspended. This is also the case for Namibia. Air Namibia has grounded all its flights until the lockdown is lifted. Over the past few days Lufthansa has sent empty aircraft to Namibia in order to repatriate German nationals. Namibian nationals currently still abroad should contact the Namibian Embassy to enquire on repatriation proceedings. However, it is strongly advised that everyone should remain where they are at present. Should you be repatriated to Namibia, you will be taken to a quarantine facility for 14 days at your own cost. Essential / Critical service providers are exempted from this regulation this includes the transport of food and goods. Countrywide, all schools and higher education institutions will remain closed until the lockdown is lifted. Any gathering of more than 10 people will be prohibited	1.9K

	and a police officer / NDF soldier may break up any such meeting. Although a countrywide lockdown is still under consideration, lockdown regulations apply to the whole country, special emphasis is placed on travel restriction applicable to the Khomas and Erongo regions. The lockdown began on Saturday, 28 March 2020 at 14:00 and will continue until Friday, 17 April at 23:59. (GG7159). This means that during this period no one may enter or depart the Khomas or Erongo regions also not to move between the two regions! For the purpose of the lockdown, the towns of Okahandja and Rehoboth are included. If you do need to travel into / from Khomas and / or Erongo regions, you must obtain a permit to do so from your nearest police station. Essential / Critical service providers are exempted from this regulation this includes the transport of food and goods. Countrywide, is it required that everyone should adhere to the social distancing guidelines and to stay at home as far as possible. President Geingob requested the Namibian nation to take this matter seriously even if we "only" have 14 confirmed cases over 3 regions. The President himself and his wife had to undergo testing for COVID-19, which led to a negative test result. Whilst everyone is requested to stay at home, this is not a holiday and should also not be treated as such. Police and the Namibian Defense Force are on patrol and may stop you, should you leave your home. The only exceptions are, if you are performing a critical service, obtaining medical assistance, visiting a pharmacy, food store, court or bank. Whilst physical exercise in a group of fewer than 3 people is permitted, it requested that you refrain from leaving your home. You are encouraged to exercise within your home environment. Failure to adhere to the regulations set out by the Government is punishable by a fine, not exceeding N$2,000.00, or 6 months imprisonment or both! Should you feel unwell, proceed to self isolate immediately. The Centre for Disease Control (CDC) can be reached at 0800 100 100. Please contact your doctor telephonically before visiting a medical practice. Should you wish to get tested, please consult with your doctor first. For the duration of the lockdown, we will continue working from home as of Monday, 30 March 2020. We ask that you make use of the NAPHA mobile phone for the time being until we return to the office: +264 81 299 3509. We will also be available via email to assist where possible. Any questions in regard to COVID-19 cases within Namibia can be attended to daily at 16:00 in the COVID-19 Information Center situated at the Khomas Regional Council, Kovambo Nuyoma Community Hall, Windhoek. You can submit your questions by calling the hotline 0800 100 100 or sending an email to covid.nam@mict.gov.na In addition, the MICT, together with the Ministry of Health and Social Services and other ministries will inform the public about the current state of the pandemic in Namibia every day at 10 a.m.	
28/03/2020 18:57	*[Picture]*	3.7K
27/03/2020 18:36	The regional lockdown for Khomas and Erongo regions is implemented as from midnight on Friday night at 23:59. • The NAPHA staff will still be in office until close of business on Friday afternoon, 27 March 2020,17h00. We will continue working from home as far as possible as of Monday, 30 March 2020. • The NAPHA Office phone could not be diverted to a cellphone number. Therefore we ask that you make use of the NAPHA Cellphone for the time being until we return to the office: - Namibia Professional Hunting Association Mobile: +264 81 299 3509 - Danene van der Westhuyzen, President: president@napha.com.na - Tanja Dahl, Chief Executive Officer: ceo@napha.com.na - Nicole Schwandt, Executive Assistant: napha@napha.com.na - Carlin Sobotta, Administrative Assistant: info@napha.com.na We will be available via email and cellphone to assist where possible. • Those that have taken part in the First Aid Refresher Course on 13 March can rest assured: We have obtained your First Aid Certificates and have submitted a copy at the Permit Office. • The Permit Office at the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) is also closed. However, the cashier (Mhanda) at the Gambling Office is on call . Kindly contact us to obtain her telephone number. We ask that you phone her before driving to the Permit Office, as she would also have to leave home to assist you.	439
20/03/2020 18:50	Namibian citizens and permanent residents are encouraged to suspend non-essential travel and remain within the borders of Namibia. *A temporary travel suspension is in place for Namibians and holders of permanent residence permits wishing to leave Namibia until 30 April 2020.* In exceptional cases, this category of persons may be permitted to travel by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration and the Ministry of Health and Social Services.	517
19/03/2020 09:59	*[Picture]*	542
18/03/2020 18:10	Dear NAPHA Members, We attended a follow up meeting at the Ministry of Environment and Tourism this morning to obtain feedback from the Minister following his discussions in Parliament yesterday. For those who missed the press conference by the State President held yesterday afternoon, you can see it here. Tourists presently in Namibia, even those not intending to leave are urgently requested to please contact their respective embassies. A list of Embassies and Consulates in Namibia can be obtained from our office. The Embassies keep track of their citizens in order to enable quicker reaction times if required. Whilst the issuance of visas on arrival is suspended, tourists who are still in Namibia must visit the Ministry of Home Affairs for an extension on their current visas. This is done at no cost to the tourist. Local travel is currently unrestricted! The country is open to those that are within our borders, and the situation is evaluated regularly. Remember: #Localislekker! Since the 14th of March press conference by our State President, His Excellency Dr Hage Geingob, a trend has developed amongst various tourism establishments to lower their pricing to primarily accommodate tourists that are still in the country. We applaud these efforts. As most inbound and outbound travel is now suspended for a period of 30 days (with exceptions for special cases with prior authorization from Ministries of Home Affairs and Health), this might be a perfect opportunity for us as Namibians to explore our own country. #localislekker. We are aware that most establishments are in a very difficult situation, as Corona hit us, directly after a draught of magnificent magnitude whilst still enduring a struggling economy. The Minister confirmed that the Labour Act states that every employee is entitled to at least four consecutive weeks' annual leave with full remuneration in respect of each annual leave cycle. If granting extended leave to safeguard employment, we encourage you to adhere to the Labour Act. In addition, the Minister confirmed that as the President declared this a State of Emergency, Government is at liberty to implement extraordinary measures, to protect the public interest. Whilst a majority of borders from South Africa and also Botswana are closed, some of the main borders remain open for essential trade of goods and services. Anyone intending to cross the borders will be screened at these border posts. The President also announced that all leisure travel across our borders is halted for the next 30 days. This includes travellers to and from South Africa. He urged Namibians who reside in other countries to postpone any travelling plans to Namibia. Any Namibian / Permanent Residence Permit holder returning to Namibia is subject to supervised self-quarantine for 14 days. To minimise travel, the President suggested that international meetings should take place via teleconferencing / videoconferencing. For the next 30 days, precautionary measures will have to be put in place during any livestock auctions so as to prevent transmission of the virus. All gatherings of more than 50 people are to be suspended. Accommodation establishments should: - Provide sanitisers and masks for all staff - Educate guests to have own protective measures - Have full travel history of the guests and any following destination. - When developing symptoms immediately contact health authorities. - Adopt and implement WHO Guidelines at their workplace. - Training of staff members on appropriate infection prevention and control measures. - Employers should make use of public awareness messages and campaigns to reach every community member in their respective region. Education is key! Financial implications In our strive to support members' hardship, FENATA engaged with FNB Namibia – an avid tourism supporter, to raise the views and concerns from a tourism viewpoint. It is critical to engage with your bank PRIOR TO DEFAULTING on any payment. As soon as a default has occurred, the scenario changes. Use the	1.1K

	following general pointers to ensure the bank understands your business and supports your plans for the future especially in these uncertain and challenging times: 1. Be proactive – talk to your bank/relationship manager as soon as possible about your situation. Please do so before you default on any payments due. Once default occurs, our mandate as a Bank is much less than when you speak to us pro-actively. 2. Be honest about your situation and the challenges you are encountering. Plan properly – what are the critical expenses you need to pay in order to sustain your business until things return to normal? 3. Manage your finances – keep detailed and relevant records. Make sure your financial statements are in order, accurate and up to date. 4. Be prepared – keep all the necessary and relevant documents on hand and ready before your appointment at the bank. All these documents are critically important and will ensure that the bank understands your application or request and will consider it with the merit it deserves. 5. Be informed – keep in contact with people in the industry. This will help you stay in touch with what is happening in the greater industry.	
17/03/2020 17:13	Dear NAPHA Members, On Saturday, 14 March His Excellency, Dr Hage Geingob announced the immediate banning of all flights inbound and outbound of Qatar, Ethiopia and Germany in order to curb the spread of the novel corona virus, Covid-19, for a period of 30 days. Thereafter, South African President Cyril Ramaphonsa on Sunday, 15 March, announced the closure of 35 of the 72 South African borders as from Wednesday, 18 March – also for a period of 30 days. Tourism Stakeholders and Namibian Government: On Monday, the 16 March FENATA (Federation of Namibian Tourism Associations) held a meeting with Honorable Minister, Pohamba Shifeta from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and all tourism related stakeholders to discuss and address the extraordinary and difficult situation experienced by our members with the intention of supporting this situation as far as possible. The aim of this meeting was to discuss liquidity / flexibility for tourism, the avoidance of large scale retrenchments, possible delayed payment options, repayment holidays, postponement of permits issued and guidelines for future actions. Minister Shifeta took note of the concerns raised by the tourism stakeholders. These concerns and suggestions were then raised in Parliament today, Tuesday, 17th. The Honorable Minister called for a follow up meeting on Wednesday (18th) to relay feedback from the parliamentary discussions. We will then be in a position to provide you with more information. Air Namibia – Fire Arms: The presidential announcement resulted in Air Namibia immediately suspending all flight connections between Windhoek and Frankfurt, leaving hunters who travelled with their rifles in a predicament, as the temporary import permit for such rifles might expire prior to the hunter being able to leave the country. In such a case, the rifle must be surrendered to the rifle office at the airport. Air Namibia is in discussion with their role players to resolve how rifles can be returned to their rightful owners, once the situation has stabilised. Ministry of Environment and Tourism – Permit Office: As a gesture of goodwill MET Permit Office has agreed that permits issued and valid as from 16 March 2020 and not utilized due to clients cancelling because of the Corona pandemic can be returned to the MET Permit Office with the original receipt and a brief statement, confirming the cancellation. The funds paid for these permits / applications will be kept on credit and utilised for a next application. We recommend that you keep copies and have them stamped. Corona Testing: Current protocol states that all suspected cases of infection should be referred to the Central Hospital in Windhoek. Hospitals countrywide are taking preventative measures to contain the situation. A mobile clinic was opened at Hosea Kutako International Airport, with the aim to offer immediate support to cases suspected to be positive. In addition, Robert Mugabe Clinic, Windhoek, will also be converted into an isolation centre. Should you wish to be tested, PathCare Namibia (Eros Laboratory) can assist. However, in Namibia, our efforts at this stage should be directed at identifying, isolating and testing PUIs (Persons Under Investigation) for Covid-19 with maximum efficiency and speed, while avoiding both panic and complacency. Testing of persons who are not PUIs and testing of asymptomatic persons is not advised, as this is not an efficient utilization of resources. Therefore a medical referral is required. The doctor will have to complete a Case Investigation Form as well as the Corona Virus Request Form and send it to PathCare. PathCare Namibia can collect samples at the Eros laboratory in Windhoek. This needs to be pre-arranged at telephone number: 081 122 1472. PLEASE STAY IN YOUR VEHICLE – A PathCare Staff member will come to your vehicle to collect samples. The cost of the Covid-19 PCR test at PathCare Namibia is N$1,100.00 and your results will be sent to your physician within 48 hours. In light of this developing situation, we would like to share with you the following: *Don't panic!* Please do not add to the hype created by the media and check on the factuality of any information, before sharing it. If you are unsure of the information you have received, please contact us. At present, it seems that the media focuses on the death rates for sensationalism and less on the recoveries. A positive diagnosis is likely to lead to a full recovery with the correct treatment. Confirmed cases in China until 11 February indicated: - 5% Critical cases - 14% Severe cases* - 81% Mild Cases - of these cases, 2.3% died. According to Wordometers.info, at 12:36 GMT on 17 March 2020: - 187,332 confirmed cases are registered globally - 80,843 are fully recovered - 99,012 are presently still active cases - Worldwide: 7,477 have died, of which: 3,226 are in China 2,158 are in Italy 988 are in Iran *Protect yourself!* First and foremost, we should protect the Namibian people. Companies should place the wellbeing of their staff members and the survival of the company before profits. We should help each other – we are all in the same boat. *Educate your staff.* The World Health Organisation has released various tips on health and hygiene. Educate yourself and your staff, also keeping cultural differences in mind. Whilst this situation is developing, we would like to assure you that NAPHA, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and other stakeholders are in regular contact to support the situation and strategise on a way forward. Should you have any further questions, we are available at 061 234 455 / 081 299 3509 / napha@napha.com.na.	2.6K
17/03/2020 14:08	Dear NAPHA Members, The German Government announced that they are commencing with the repatriation of German citizens from countries which are severely affected by the Corona Virus and from where flight connections have been suspended. Currently, no specific measures have been indicated for Namibia. The German Embassy still urges all German citizens currently within the Namibian borders to register with their crisis response database, which can be found here: https://elefand.diplo.de Please note, this should be used ONLY by individuals (tourists) currently in Namibia and not German citizens that reside in Namibia for longer periods (permanent residence, etc.). More information on this can be found at: https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/ReiseUndSicherheit/covid-19/2296762?isLocal=false&isPreview=false Registering at the above-mentioned portal will assist the German government to assess the number of individuals that need to be repatriated and the resources required to get this done.	589
16/03/2020 17:43	*[Picture]*	608
16/03/2020 10:29	Dear Members, NAPHA is acutely aware of the difficult situation experienced by our members and we are trying our level best to address and support this situation as far as possible. NAPHA will attend a meeting with Minister Shifeta this afternoon, where the aim is to discuss liquidity/flexibility for tourism, the avoidance of large scale retrenchments, possible delayed payment options, repayment holidays, postponement of permits issued, guidelines for future actions. Please revert with suggestions you may have until 13h00, which can be discussed at today's meeting. (WhatsApp: 081 299 3509)	3.1K
14/03/2020 13:51	Statement by His Exellency President Hage G. Geingob following confirmation of two cases of COVID-19 on Namibian Soil 14 March 2020 Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, Thank you for coming to State House, The World Health Organization has declared COVID19 a global pandemic. Therefore, Namibia has to take steps to deal with this pandemic. The Minister of Health announced this morning that there are two confirmed cases of COVID-19 on Namibian soil. The health of Namibians is the first priority. Appropriate precautionary measures must be taken. To protect Namibians from being affected by this virus: 1. The Independence Celebrations that were scheduled for Independence Stadium are called off. However, the swearing-in-ceremony	1.5K

	will take place at State House. 2. The financial outlay for Independence Celebrations will be diverted to the fight against the Coronavirus. 3. The Namibian Government is suspending inbound and outbound travel to and from Qatar, Ethiopia and Germany with immediate effect for a period of 30 days. 4. All big gatherings are suspended for a period of 30 days. 5. Lockdown of Windhoek Gymnasium with immediate effect for a period of two weeks 6. Suspension of all travels by Namibian government officials, including State-Owned Enterprises Photo: Eagle FM	
05/03/2020 15:32	In this podcast, Charlie Jacoby talks to Jens Ulrik Høgh of the @Nordic Safari Club - Communication about the mistakes in Sir Ran's interview and the downright lies. http://www.fieldsportschannel.tv/fieldsportschannelpodcast29/	307
29/02/2020 11:10	Sustainable utilisation of wildlife is the greatest conservation tool in Africa!	285
25/02/2020 14:37	A brilliant letter from a NAPHA Member, Hagen Denker. To whom it may concern, Re.: The proposed ban on the import of hunting trophies into the UK Personally, from a practical perspective, I could not care less about a possible ban of hunting trophies into the UK. Yes, I am a landowner, and yes I make a living from trophy hunting, but my business would not cease because of a ban, and I would not stop hunting because of a ban. I would not have to diversify into some other business, because the conservation of nature - that I also achieve through hunting - is a much more fundamental question and activity to me. I am a conservationist because I believe that there is an incredible importance to conserve nature and live a natural life. And this would not be changed by a ban from whatever country. So why am I opposing the proposed ban by the UK? There are three main reasons, and the first two are a question of principle for me. Firstly, the proposed ban is nothing else than an ideological drive by people who have largely or completely become detached from nature and a natural life as well as being part of nature, and what this actually entails. Such people have lost the comprehension of what happens in nature and moreover reduce the act of hunting to a mere act of killing, which brings them into a moral dilemma. They do not understand that killing is only the penultimate and yet necessary part of hunting - and no true hunter will claim to enjoy killing. However, to have hunted you have to have killed. As such detached people never directly come into a situation where they have to decide to, or even 'only' witness, killing, they condemn hunting as a whole, where in actual fact their problem is with killing (death) and more specifically a human directly being 'responsible' for this. The questions must be asked: what do such people eat? What do they wear? Where do they live? How many living beings had to die to afford such people such a life style? Secondly, these detached-from-nature people have a problem with a hunter bringing back a 'trophy' from abroad. Some of these people accept that the killing of animals is necessary to feed people, but that killing for a mere trophy is despicable, as the notion persists that meat from trophy hunted animals is wasted. This is decidedly not the case; especially in communal hunting areas in Namibia, hunting outfitters are contractually obliged to distribute the meat to the local communities. Also in private hunting areas, all meat is utilised. Therefore the so-called trophy that is much rather a piece of memorabilia - in simplified terms like a pebble from a beach or gnarly piece of wood from a forest - from the adventure of the hunt, has no greater effect than a meat hunted animal. To the contrary, a trophy hunted animal yields much higher financial returns, resulting in less animals that have to be taken. Hence, again, this is much more an ideological and emotionalised question than a question of whether there is a threat to an animal species. The third reason I am opposed to the proposed ban is because the ramifications that such a ban would render, go far beyond what most people can imagine, and they go far beyond how I personally feel about or am affected by such a ban. The ultimate goal of hunters, conservationists - and in some ironic way probably also of the proposed ban - is to protect nature, natural habitats and the beings living there. The single biggest threat to all of this nature is the encroachment by humans/ civilisation, and it is of paramount importance that we do our best to protect what little nature is left. More so than in other parts of the world, the drive and hunger for civilisation and a piece of land in developing countries is incredible. Therefore these local communities are key to conserve nature. This In many instances is achieved from them receiving benefits from nature that far outweigh the benefits that other (destructive) land uses have. Hunting presents such benefits. And a ban would actually and seriously jeopardise the positive effects and benefits for the local communities and, arguably more important, nature at large. The local communities will have no option neither will they have second thoughts but to turn to alternative land uses to just make a living off of the land. This means that a ban would be the absolute end of nature in such areas. Can anybody really live with the responsibility of taking a decision that will effectively wipe pristine natural lands off the map? I cannot fathom that a so-called first world country would actually take a decision that would be purely based on emotions and ideologies of a saturated community, and that would moreover ironically result in the exact opposite of what it intends to do. Even many anti-hunting and/ or hunting critical NGOs have acknowledged that well regulated hunting can be a conservation tool, especially in the absence of a viable alternative. Therefore one can only hope that a fact-based decision will be taken that will not be to the detriment of nature. I thank you for reading this and for your consideration. Yours sincerely Hagen Denker Namibia	34.5K
18/02/2020 15:23	Gail Potgieter's Open letter to DEFRA To Whom It May Concern: I am writing with regards to the "Call for evidence on the scale and impacts of the import and export of hunting trophies" into the United Kingdom, launched by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). I refer particularly to the report given to parliament on this topic by Dr Ross Harvey as it has been reported in the media[1]. As a South African conservation biologist who has worked in Botswana and Namibia, I argue that the picture painted by Harvey for parliament is highly skewed and detached from reality. That reality concerns both the wildlife and the people living in southern African countries, which will be among the worst affected by trophy import bans enacted by the UK and other countries that may follow your lead. Read more: https://www.mahohboh.org/gail-potgieters-open-letter-to-defra/	653
18/02/2020 12:04	These posters (size A2) are available from the NAPHA Office at no cost, but a donation to the Namibia Animal Rehabilitation Research and Education Centre / Elizabeth Myer Komen would be appreciated.	778
17/02/2020 09:29	Happy Valentines Day and the winner is..... During the past week, we ran a competition in preparation of Valentines Day. The office was hard at work, packing hampers and getting the word out to invite members and also the general public to visit the NAPHA Office. We sold a total of 15 Desert Secret Hampers, each gaining entry into the draw. We thoroughly enjoyed the office visits during the past week and were even part of a special valentines surprise. We waited in anticipation until 17h00 on Thursday and then approached our neighbour, Mrs Barbara Sturm, who extended her willingness to assist with the draw. After thoroughly mixing the bowl with names in, she drew the lucky winner's name: Linette Potgieter. As Linette resides in Swakopmund, she donated the chocolate cake to the office. We, therefore, extend an invitation to all members to pop into the office and enjoy a slice with a cup of freshly ground coffee as from Monday, 17 February. Thank you to Desert Secrets Namibia and Komnik & Franck cc and everyone that took part – we appreciate your support.	736
10/02/2020 20:00	Dear Sir/Madam A recent letter in Science by Dickman et al about trophy hunting unleashed a passionate debate in the Western media. These discussions have involved over 400 conservationists, academics and animal rights advocates from the US, Europe and Australia, voicing strong, if divergent, opinions on effective conservation strategies. Much of the discussion focuses on Africa,	572

	but with the notable exception of Dickman et al's letter, key voices missing from the debate are those of rural people and governments who live with and manage African wildlife, and who will ultimately determine its future. As legitimate representatives of many thousands of people from key wildlife range states (Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Zambia), we would like to correct this and have our perspective and voices heard..... https://africageographic.com/blog/trophy-hunting-rural-communities-respond/	
10/02/2020 09:25	*WIN* *WIN* *WIN* Purchase a Desert Secrets Namibia hamper at the NAPHA Office and stand a chance to win 2 bottles of wine (donated by Komnik & Franck cc) and a delectable chocolate cake - all in time for #Valentines_Day.	798
07/02/2020 19:22	*[Picture]*	324
06/02/2020 14:17	Saving Africa's lions will rely on evidence around trophy hunting, not emotion Hunting plays a major role in funding and protecting wildlife. "...hunting has long played a major role in funding and protecting wild places and wildlife in Africa, including threatened species such as lions. While lions have disappeared from more than 90 percent of their historic range, the global conservation authority IUCN confirms that trophy hunting is not a major threat to the big cats. Rather, lions are primarily threatened by habitat loss, livestock encroachment, loss of wild prey, and conflict with people wanting to protect their lives and livelihoods." By Amy Dickman and Catherine Semcer https://thehill.com/changing-america/opinion/481669-saving-africas-last-lions-will-rely-on-evidence-not-emotion	436
31/01/2020 16:31	*[Picture]*	950
24/01/2020 18:55	*[Picture]*	744
24/01/2020 09:06	NAPHA noticed another unfounded attack on one of our members on social media by John Grobler. We have informed our member, Kai-Uwe Denker, of this and, seeing that he is not even on any platform of social media, we have requested him to make a statement which is placed below. NAPHA would furthermore like to state that should anyone require true information and facts, to please contact our office or the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and not rely on any of John Grobler's false claims, accusations and rants. It is truly a pity that his journalism has reached the lowest of the low. Statement by Kai-Uwe Denker regarding John Groblers „Bennie" Facebook accusations So John Grobler is back from hiding. Needless to say at his very best – placing completely baseless and personalized accusations on FB, becoming hysterical and blaming someone who is not on FB, nor active in the internet at all, to "hire FB guns" and "blocking (his) profile and other pics", which turns out to be a Telecom problem... 1. As far as Grobler is concerned I wish to state that - • I see no need, nor have I ever spent time or money to collect any dirt on John Grobler. The only thing I have done was to confront Grobler at the Scientific Society gathering about previous. ridiculous FB statements and commented on the fact that he was not able to participate in a sophisticated public debate regarding the "Voortrekker" issue when he was offered to do so and rather chose to run away and again post personal attacks on FB. • Seeing that there would be a need for a credible investigative journalist, it is very sad to see what John Grobler occupies himself with. 2. Regarding the Bennie elephant and lactating female Leopard/Tsiseb issue, I wish to state that - • I have on an on-and-off basis been involved with Tsiseb Conservancy since the registering of that conservancy; the reason for my involvement there, in spite of many conservation related difficulties, being my love for the desert and the scenery there. • I have never hunted, nor am I interested to hunt elephant there and have never negotiated or applied in any which way to hunt elephant in Tsiseb Conservancy. • There is no truth whatsoever in John Grobler's statements regarding plans to hunt that Bennie elephant. Full stop. • The statement regarding plans to hunt a lactating female leopard at White Lady Lodge is just as ridiculous and completely baseless and untrue as well. • I hope that the general public realizes by now how absolutely unreliable and untrustworthy Grobler's reporting is. Kai-Uwe Denker	9.5K
13/01/2020 10:18	https://vimeo.com/379958803	654
02/12/2019 10:09	NAPHA AGM Dinner - 26 November 2019	1.8K
02/12/2019 10:02	NAPHA AGM - 26 November 2019	638
29/11/2019 09:39	...alhoewel luiperds in Namibië tans op 11 733 geraam word, terwyl dit volgens die 2011-studie 14 154 was, dui dit nie op 'n afname nie. "Dit is eerder 'n regstelling van die vorige getal. Onthou, die studie het ook bevind mens-dier-konflik en die verspreiding van luiperds het verhoog, en mense handhaaf die persepsie dat luiperdgetalle styg. "Die media het aanvanklik berig daar was 'n afname in luiperdgetalle. Dit is nie net verkeerd nie, maar ook onverantwoordelik. https://www.republikein.com.na/nuus/luiperds-loop-wyer-draaie2019-11-29/	3.1K
28/11/2019 18:06	*[Picture]*	1K
26/11/2019 19:23	Congratulations to our new Executive Committee: Harm Woortman, Hagen Denker, Danene van der Westhuyzen, Axel Cramer and Bernd Garbade.	1.7K

26/11/2019 10:00	NAPHA Auction: Full Ostrich Leather Purse - Colour: Flame Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Full-Ostrich-Leather-Purse_i35016842	500
26/11/2019 08:00	NAPHA Auction: Enjoy dinner at The Stellenbosch Tasting Room. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Dinner-at-the-Stellenbosch-Tasting-Room_i34872472 or here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Dinner-at-the-Stellenbosch-Tasting-Room_i34872473	591
25/11/2019 20:00	NAPHA Auction: Advertisement in the 2021 edition of the exclusive HuntiNamibia magazine. HuntiNamibia is published annually by Venture Media in collaboration with the Namibia Professional Hunting Association (NAPHA), supported by the Namibian Ministry of Environment and Tourism. With the first edition printed in 1999, HuntiNamibia just celebrated its 20th anniversary. This collector's item is shipped worldwide and also available in electronic format. Don't miss the chance to place a half-page advertisement in the 2021 edition of the HuntiNamibia. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Advertisement-in-the-2021-edition-of-the-exclusive-HuntiNamibia-magazine_i34872474	380
25/11/2019 19:30	Enjoying a sundowner with our guests in preparation for tomorrows AGM.	993
25/11/2019 18:00	NAPHA Auction: Red Ostrich Leather Handbag Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Red-Ostrich-Leather-Handbag_i35016844	576
25/11/2019 16:00	NAPHA Auction: Accommodation for a weekend in a double room at Hotel Thule. High on a hill above the city of Windhoek, where the free winds blow and far horizons beckon, the unique Hotel Thule offers unsurpassed views, an exclusive getaway, and warm hospitality. Come and enjoy the relaxing pleasures of a remote country estate. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Accommodation-for-a-weekend-in-a-double-room-at-Hotel-Thule_i34872476	611
25/11/2019 14:00	NAPHA Auction: Pendant: Namibia with Diamond Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Pendant-Namibia-with-Diamond_i35016848	509
25/11/2019 12:00	NAPHA Auction: Pendant: Namibian Warthog. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Pendant-Namibian-Warthog_i35016851	464
25/11/2019 10:00	NAPHA Auction: One Exhibition booth at the JAGD & HUND - Europas größte Jagdmesse. JAGD & HUND – EUROPE'S LARGEST HUNTING EXHIBITION Jagd & Hund presents a one-of-a-kind shopping and adventure range. Lots of entertaining highlights make a visit to the exhibition a true experience. JAGD & HUND is becoming increasingly international. Companies from more than 40 countries present their offer at the Westfalenhallen Dortmund Exhibition Centre. Amongst them are exhibitors from Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, the United States of America and South Africa. Besides the comprehensive international exhibitors, a diverse accompanying programme also makes a visit to the JAGD & HUND a truly enjoyable experience; Examples are bird of prey and hunting dog presentations, a spectacular cross-country vehicle course and hunters clothing fashion shows. Welcome to Dortmund Exhibition Centre! This booth is reserved for individuals who are members in good standing with an OPHAA accredited hunting association. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Jagd-Hund-Convention-Booth_i34872475	486
24/11/2019 21:00	NAPHA Auction: Dinner at the Namib Restaurant at Hotel Deutsches Haus Swakopmund. The Namib Restaurant and bar provide only the highest quality of continental and local cuisine with seasonal specials to tantalise your culinary taste buds. Delicious cocktails also on offer daily. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Dinner-at-the-Namib-Restaurant-at-Hotel-Deutsches-Haus_i34872456	512
24/11/2019 18:00	NAPHA Auction: 2 nights accommodation for 4 people at Ondundu Etosha Lodge. The North-Western part of Namibia has always been one of the most unique and scenic parts of the country. With the recent opening of the Western part of Etosha National Park's Galton gate, this area has become more popular for tourist visiting Namibia. Breathtaking landscapes, unique ethnic cultures and rare iconic wildlife awaits the adventurous self-drive explorer willing to go off the beaten track. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/2-nights-accommodation-for-4-people-at-Ondundu-Etosha-Lodge_i34872466	651
24/11/2019 17:12	*[Picture]*	681
24/11/2019 16:00	NAPHA Auction: 10-day car rental (fully camping equipped, fully insured, 4x4, for 4 people). AfriCar offers the most reliable, premier, made for Namibia fully equipped 4x4 vehicles and top-notch camping equipment. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/10-day-car-rental-fully-camping-equipped-fully-insured-4x4-for-4-people_i34967645	485
24/11/2019 08:00	NAPHA Auction: Voucher for a weekend in a double room, breakfast included at Hotel A La Mer Swakopmund. Hotel Pension A La Mer is situated in the heart of Swakopmund only 20 seconds away from the beach and historic jetty. With our warm and friendly atmosphere, we offer you charming accommodation in your choice of 46 en-suite bedrooms, including a scrumptious breakfast. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Hotel-accommodation-in-Swakopmund_i34872455	450
23/11/2019 20:00	NAPHA Auction: Kamab Camp hunt. 2 night accommodation for 2 people including meat hunt of 1 Oryx at Kamab Camp, an old, beautifully renovated homestead with cozy, generously equipped guest houses in the middle of a lush African garden. An inviting	1.2K

	pool, bar and an elegant dining room encourage you to relax. Our hospitable team will serve you delicious meals and will look after you at all times during your stay. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Kamab-Camp-hunt_i34872459	
23/11/2019 18:00	NAPHA Auction: A 2-nights stay at the Namib Naukluft Lodge or Soft Adventure Camp for 2 people. The best spot to experience the living desert is on our 13,000 ha farm, which was pronounced as a private nature reserve in 1999 and hosts the up market Namib Naukluft Lodge. Stunning sceneries invite you to nature drives and walks. Enjoy your stay in unexpected comfort and friendly hospitality. The Lodge offers a variety of activities and we recommend a stay of two to three full days. Enjoy the ever-changing pastel colors of the beautiful Pro-Namib. Use the morning hours for an easy climb to the top of one of the adjacent granite hills or a walk in the vicinity. Explore the diverse flora and fauna, where the trees grow seemingly out of the stones. Relax at the crystal clear swimming pool during the heat of the day. In the late afternoon you may join a 'sundowner' – drive to the natural marble mountains on the farm. Listen to the evening sound of the barking gecko – a concert never to be forgotten. The clear night sky invites you to an unreal stargazing experience. Try to spot the Milky Way and the Southern Cross! We'll show you the oldest desert on earth Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/A-2-nights-stay-at-the-Namib-Naukluft-Lodge-or-Soft-Adventure-Camp-tor-2-people_i34872462	513
23/11/2019 16:00	NAPHA Auction: 1 bottle Buschmannsheil Kräuterlikör. Imported. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Buschmannsheil-Kr-uterlik-r_i34872446 or here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Buschmannsheil-Kr-uterlik-r_i34967646 or here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Buschmannsheil-Kr-uterlik-r_i35016855	323
23/11/2019 14:00	NAPHA Auction: One lamb carcass. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Lamb-Carcass_i35023649 or here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Lamb-Carcass_i35023648	468
23/11/2019 12:00	NAPHA Auction: Myeisha Jule clutch bag Exterior: 100% Goat Suede Interior: 100% Goat Suede Lining 23cm W X 12cm H Exterior: Magnetic Closure with Myeisha Coin Detail Brass plated hardware Handmade in Namibia Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Myeisha-Jule-Clutch-bag_i34872460	390
23/11/2019 10:00	NAPHA Auction: A 2-nights stay at Bobbejaan Dam Tented Chalets (Okatjeru Hunting Safaris Namibia) for 2 people Relax in the tranquil surroundings of the Bobbejaan Dam Luxury Tented Chalets and allow the layers of fatigue that city life deposits deep in your soul to fade away! Enjoy a relaxing sundowner from your exclusive tent patio whilst watching some of our abundant game drinking from the cooling waters of Bobbejaan Dam. Situated just 70 km's from Windhoek taking the road off the Windhoek / Gobabis Highway, the Bobbejaan Dam Chalets are perfectly situated for that much deserved getaway. Come and experience the vast, open valleys interspersed with rolling hills of the Namibian Central Highlands, the home of the great Nossob River. By day, enjoy the variety of game and birds abundant on our farm; and at night, be lulled to sleep by the sounds of nature. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/A-2-nights-stay-at-Bobbejaan-Dam-Tented-Chalets-for-2-people_i34872464	2.6K
22/11/2019 20:00	NAPHA Auction: Sunday Lunch at the Safari Court Hotel and Conference Centre. The Acacia Restaurant is a beautiful, elegant restaurant, seating 165 guests, which serves an extensive à la carte menu as well as an up-market carvery buffet for dinner. Leasurely enjoy a Sunday Lunch for 4 people in this magnificent restaurant at the Safari Court Hotel. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Sunday-Lunch-at-the-Safari-Court-Hotel_i34872468	398
22/11/2019 18:00	NAPHA Auction: One booth at the Safari Club International - SCI 48th International Hunters' Convention, February 5-8, 2020 at the Reno-Sparks Convention Center in Reno, Nevada, including 7 nights hotel accommodation. Exhibitors at Convention have access to thousands of pre-qualified buyers walking the show floor every day. The exhibit and meeting show space at the Reno Sparks Convention Center is nearly 1 million square feet, with nearly 2,000 dedicated 10' x 10' booth spaces for the 2020 Convention. Your shared interest, commitment and valuable donation serve to protect our freedom to hunt, promote wildlife conservation and manage hunter education programs and humanitarian services worldwide. This booth is reserved for individuals who are members in good standing with an OPHAA accredited hunting association. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Safari-Club-International-Convention-Booth_i34872467	324
22/11/2019 16:00	NAPHA Auction: Enjoy a one nights stay in an Executive Suite in the Safari Court Hotel and Conference Centre for 2 people. The Executive Suites have two separate rooms, one being a lounge-dining/board room and the other a private bedroom with a king-size double bed. Two Executive Suites are situated across the passage on each floor which can be closed off with an extra door for privacy. The Safari Hotels Group is Namibia's largest private hotel and conference complex and consists of the three-star hotel Safari, the four-star Safari Court Hotel and the Conference Centre, all situated on 13 hectares of privately-owned land in Windhoek, the pulsating capital city of Namibia. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Accommodation-at-the-Safari-Court-Hotel_i34872469	350
22/11/2019 14:00	NAPHA AUction: Gisela Marnewecke Painting reprint "Wildebeest at Sunset". Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Gisela-Marnewecke-Painting-Wildebeest-at-Sunset_i34872453	415
22/11/2019 12:00	Krieghoff Classic Big Five .470NE Double rifle (including ejectors). This double rifle in .470 NE comes with a 60cm (24") Barrel length, 38cm (15") Stock length - right-handed - with PH-ProCoating. The "Big Five" stock (grade 002) includes "Old English" rubber recoil pad in black and is engraved with a Safari Scroll. It features an articulated front trigger without set trigger device with IES Intelligent Ejector-System and Universal-Trigger-System UAS. It also has a V-shaped rear sight with bead front sight and Combi-Cocking-Device. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Krieghoff-Classic-Big-Five-470NE-Double-rifle-including-ejectors_i34872457	550
22/11/2019 10:00	NAPHA Auction: Pendant: Aardvark with Tourmaline Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Pendant-Aardvark-with-Tourmaline_i35016847	512

22/11/2019 08:00	NAPHA Auction: A life-sized Marble Rhino, hand-sculpted by Namibian artist Alfeus Mvula. Alfeus Mvula is an accomplished Namibian artist specializing in sculpture and printmaking. He was born in 1972 at Oyovu village in Owamboland. Moving to Windhoek, he first studied at the John Muafangejo Arts Centre and then did a diploma in Visual Arts at the College of the Arts. He also studied in Germany. Mvula's creations have been exhibited in many countries across the globe. Commissioned by Hunters Against Rhino Poaching (HUAP) Trust, Alfeus Mvula has carved this magnificent structure in November 2017. Funds raised for this item will be used in part by Mvula to aid students in his field. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Life-sized-Marble-Rhino-hand-sculpted-by-Namibian-artist-Alpheus-Mvula_i34872463	278
21/11/2019 20:00	NAPHA Auction: Oil on canvas "Wildebeest at Sunset" by renowned South African artist, Gavin Collins Art Gallery; Size: Approx. 3m x 2m. http://www.gavincollins.co.za/ Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Gavin-Collins-Painting_i34872448	397
21/11/2019 18:00	NAPHA Auction: A breeding herd of 10 Blesbok: 2 rams and 8 ewes; Generously donated by Super Game Dealers. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/A-breeding-herd-of-10-Blesbok-2-rams-and-8-ewes_i34872471	3.3K
21/11/2019 16:00	NAPHA Auction: Pendant: Giraffe with 2 x Citrine Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Pendant-Giraffe-with-2-x-Citrin_i35016846	381
21/11/2019 14:00	NAPHA Auction: A full page advertisement in Sports Afield Magazine. The oldest outdoor magazine in America, Sports Afield has been one of the most respected names in the industry for over 130 years. Today, Sports Afield is the leading authority on big game and hunting travel, with a concentrated readership of active, affluent hunters. Building on its long history, Sports Afield has established itself as the premier hunting adventure magazine. Sports Afield is donating one Full Page Ad to be used in any remaining issue/issues of 2020. The winning bidder can use this as either one Full Page Ad, or two 1/2 Page Ads, or three 1/3 Page Ads. Print ready ad must be supplied by the winning bidder and must be used by the Jan/Feb 2021 issue. Sports Afield enjoys a net-paid readership of 45,000. Of our readers: • 30% spend over $20,000/year on hunting • 46% earn over $150,000/year with half of them (23%) earning over $250,000 • 41% have a net worth over $1 million • 54% are business owners/managers or professionals (doctors, engineers, lawyers, scientists, etc.) • 45% spend over one month in the field each year • 72% take at least one guided hunt each year • 53% hunt African plains game • 39% hunt dangerous game Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Full-Page-Ad-in-Sports-Afiled_i34872470	354
21/11/2019 12:00	NAPHA Auction: Desert Secrets Namibia Hamper "Desert Secrets" is handmade with heart and soul in Namibia, using natural ingredients discovered over time and carefully selected. They are the desert's secrets. Sourced locally from plants grown sustainably and wild-harvested, our ingredients are used in their purest and most natural form. Originating from as far afield as the Kaokoland and the Kalahari, they hold the deep enriching properties proven to rejuvenate skin in an arid land. Proudly Namibian, not only refers to the production and ingredients, it also extends to our packaging where we showcase Namibian craftsmanship to create a special and uniquely Namibian product. Only women are employed at our production facility and no automated equipment is used to maximise capacity for employment creation. All our packaging and labelling is done by hand, with love and care, to create a well-finished and attractive product. Advocating the rights of people in rural communities, we deal directly with small enterprises reiterating Fairtrade's philosophy to promote greater equity in trading partnerships through dialogue, transparency and respect. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Desert-Secrets-Hamper_i34872452	368
21/11/2019 10:00	Krieghoff Classic Big Five .470NE Double rifle (including ejectors). This double rifle in .470 NE comes with a 60cm (24") Barrel length, 38cm (15") Stock length - right-handed - with PH-ProCoating. The "Big Five" stock (grade 002) includes "Old English" rubber recoil pad in black and is engraved with a Safari Scroll. It features an articulated front trigger without set trigger device with IES Intelligent Ejector-System and Universal-Trigger-System UAS. It also has a V-shaped rear sight with bead front sight and Combi-Cocking-Device. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Krieghoff-Classic-Big-Five-470NE-Double-rifle-including-ejectors_i34872457	533
21/11/2019 08:00	NAPHA Auction: Meat Hunt at Okatjeru Hunting Safaris Namibia. Come and experience the vast, open valleys interspersed with rolling hills of the Namibian Central Highlands, the home of the great Nossob River for a 3 night stay at Bobbejaan Dam for 2 persons and the meat hunt of 1 oryx and 1 red hartebeest. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Meat-Hunt-at-Okatjeru-Hunting-Safaris_i34872465	2.1K
20/11/2019 21:00	NAPHA Auction: One booth at the Dallas Safari Club Heritage Convention 2020, 9 – 12 January 2020 at the Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center in Dallas, Texas, including 6 nights hotel accommodation. This booth is reserved for individuals who are members in good standing with an OPHAA accredited hunting association. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Dallas-Safari-Club-Convention-Booth_i34872451	354
20/11/2019 19:00	NAPHA Auction: One booth at the Safari Club International - SCI 48th International Hunters' Convention, February 5-8, 2020 at the Reno-Sparks Convention Center in Reno, Nevada, including 7 nights hotel accommodation. Exhibitors at Convention have access to thousands of pre-qualified buyers walking the show floor every day. The exhibit and meeting show space at the Reno Sparks Convention Center is nearly 1 million square feet, with nearly 2,000 dedicated 10' x 10' booth spaces for the 2020 Convention. Your shared interest, commitment and valuable donation serve to protect our freedom to hunt, promote wildlife conservation and manage hunter education programs and humanitarian services worldwide. This booth is reserved for individuals who are members in good standing with an OPHAA accredited hunting association. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Safari-Club-International-Convention-Booth_i34872467	300
20/11/2019 16:00	NAPHA Auction: A life-sized Marble Rhino, hand-sculpted by Namibian artist Alfeus Mvula Alfeus Mvula is an accomplished Namibian artist specializing in sculpture and printmaking. He was born in 1972 at Oyovu village in Owamboland. Moving to Windhoek, he first studied at the John Muafangejo Arts Centre and then did a diploma in Visual Arts at the College of the Arts. He also studied in Germany. Mvula's creations have been exhibited in many countries across the globe. Commissioned by Hunters Against Rhino Poaching (HUAP) Trust, Alfeus Mvula has carved this magnificent structure in November 2017. Funds raised for this item will be used in part by Mvula to aid students in his field. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Life-sized-Marble-Rhino-hand-sculpted-by-Namibian-artist-Alpheus-Mvula_i34872463	384

20/11/2019 14:00	NAPHA Auction: Pendant: Stokstertjies Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Pendant-Stokstertjies_i35016849	389
20/11/2019 13:00	Krieghoff Classic Big Five .470NE Double rifle (including ejectors). This double rifle in .470 NE comes with a 60cm (24") Barrel length, 38cm (15") Stock length - right-handed - with PH-ProCoating. The "Big Five" stock (grade 002) includes "Old English" rubber recoil pad in black and is engraved with a Safari Scroll. It features an articulated front trigger without set trigger device with IES Intelligent Ejector-System and Universal-Trigger-System UAS. It also has a V-shaped rear sight with bead front sight and Combi-Cocking-Device. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Krieghoff-Classic-Big-Five-470NE-Double-rifle-including-ejectors_i34872457	559
20/11/2019 12:00	NAPHA Auction: Blue tourmaline mineral pendant, set in silver (hand-crafted) with a white rubber necklace. Thank you, Goldfingers!	267
20/11/2019 11:04	*LAST CHANCE* Join us on 26 November. Bring family and friends to enjoy a relaxing evening. Tickets can be obtained from the NAPHA Office at N$ 300.00 per ticket - contact 061 234 455 / napha@napha.com.na.	284
20/11/2019 10:00	NAPHA Auction: One Exhibition booth at the JAGD & HUND - Europas größte Jagdmesse. JAGD & HUND – EUROPE'S LARGEST HUNTING EXHIBITION Jagd & Hund presents a one-of-a-kind shopping and adventure range. Lots of entertaining highlights make a visit to the exhibition a true experience. JAGD & HUND is becoming increasingly international. Companies from more than 40 countries present their offer at the Westfalenhallen Dortmund Exhibition Centre. Amongst them are exhibitors from Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, the United States of America and South Africa. Besides the comprehensive international exhibitors, a diverse accompanying programme also makes a visit to the JAGD & HUND a truly enjoyable experience; Examples are bird of prey and hunting dog presentations, a spectacular cross-country vehicle course and hunters clothing fashion shows. Welcome to Dortmund Exhibition Centre! This booth is reserved for individuals who are members in good standing with an OPHAA accredited hunting association. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Jagd-Hund-Convention-Booth_i34872475	368
20/11/2019 08:00	NAPHA Auction: Nakara Pedro Travel Bag - Zebra Leather Nakara is the only tannery in Namibia entitled to produce Swakara skins and garments up to a final processed form in accordance with international standards. Nakara furthermore produces a wide range of leather garments, ostrich bags and accessories, and game skins and other animal-hide products, which are sold mainly at Nakara's boutiques in Windhoek and Swakopmund. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Nakara-Pedro-Travel-Bag-Zebra-Leather_i34872461	426
19/11/2019 16:00	NAPHA Auction: Green Springbok Leather Handbag Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Green-Springbok-Leather-Handbag_i35016845	402
19/11/2019 15:00	Krieghoff Classic Big Five .470NE Double rifle (including ejectors). This double rifle in .470 NE comes with a 60cm (24") Barrel length, 38cm (15") Stock length - right-handed - with PH-ProCoating. The "Big Five" stock (grade 002) includes "Old English" rubber recoil pad in black and is engraved with a Safari Scroll. It features an articulated front trigger without set trigger device with IES Intelligent Ejector-System and Universal-Trigger-System UAS. It also has a V-shaped rear sight with bead front sight and Combi-Cocking-Device. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Krieghoff-Classic-Big-Five-470NE-Double-rifle-including-ejectors_i34872457	685
19/11/2019 13:00	NAPHA Auction: One booth at the Safari Club International - SCI 48th International Hunters' Convention, February 5-8, 2020 at the Reno-Sparks Convention Center in Reno, Nevada, including 7 nights hotel accommodation. Exhibitors at Convention have access to thousands of pre-qualified buyers walking the show floor every day. The exhibit and meeting show space at the Reno Sparks Convention Center is nearly 1 million square feet, with nearly 2,000 dedicated 10' x 10' booth spaces for the 2020 Convention. Your shared interest, commitment and valuable donation serve to protect our freedom to hunt, promote wildlife conservation and manage hunter education programs and humanitarian services worldwide. This booth is reserved for individuals who are members in good standing with an OPHAA accredited hunting association. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Safari-Club-International-Convention-Booth_i34872467	588
19/11/2019 10:00	NAPHA Auction: Pendant: Camelthorn Tree Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Pendant-Camelthorn-Tree_i35016850	363
19/11/2019 08:00	NAPHA Auction: Full Ostrich Leather Purse - Colour: Navy Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Full-Ostrich-Leather-Purse_i35016843	290
18/11/2019 21:00	NAPHA Auction: A life-sized Marble Rhino, hand-sculpted by Namibian artist Alfeus Mvula. Alpheus Mvula is an accomplished Namibian artist specializing in sculpture and printmaking. He was born in 1972 at Oyovu village in Owamboland. Moving to Windhoek, he first studied at the John Muafangejo Arts Centre and then did a diploma in Visual Arts at the College of the Arts. He also studied in Germany. Mvula's creations have been exhibited in many countries across the globe. Commissioned by Hunters Against Rhino Poaching (HUAP) Trust, Alpheus Mvula has carved this magnificent structure in November 2017. Funds raised for this item will be used in part by Mvula to aid students in his field. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Life-sized-Marble-Rhino-hand-sculpted-by-Namibian-artist-Alpheus-Mvula_i34872463	529
18/11/2019 20:00	NAPHA Auction: Living Desert Tour "The Little 5" for 2 people. Our Living Desert Tour is a unique 4x4 adventure which specialises in bringing the desert to life while sharing the awesome beauty of the Namib Desert with travelers from all over the world. The coastal dune belt may seem barren and lifeless to many people, but in fact it is alive with a fascinating variety of little desert adapted animals, which are able to survive on the life-giving fog which consistently rolls in from the cold Atlantic Ocean. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Living-Desert-Tour-The-Little-5-for-2-people_i34872458	638

18/11/2019 18:00	NAPHA Auction: One booth at the Dallas Safari Club Heritage Convention 2020, 9 – 12 January 2020 at the Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center in Dallas, Texas, including 6 nights hotel accommodation. This booth is reserved for individuals who are members in good standing with an OPHAA accredited hunting association. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Dallas-Safari-Club-Convention-Booth_i34872451	699
18/11/2019 16:00	NAPHA Auction: Catamaran Charters Dolphin Cruise for 2 people. From meeting pelicans to viewing playful seals and, if luck permits, leaping dolphins and shy turtles - all this and more on our daily morning educational dolphin and seal cruises. We depart at 09h00 (check-in 08h30) every morning from our Jetty at the Walvis Bay Waterfront for a marine educational sightseeing tour in the bay area in search of the marine big 5: Whales, Dolphins, Mola, Leatherback turtle and seals. While serving hot coffee and tea, our initial route takes us past oyster farms as we approach Pelican Point with its landmark lighthouse and 60,000 resident Cape Fur Seals. In season (July to November), larger mammals such as the Southern Right Whale and Humpback Whales are often spotted, while other whale species, such as the Gray whale and the Pygmy Right whale have made appearances. Bottlenose, Heaviside and Dusky dolphins are regularly seen, as are Mola Molas and Leatherback Turtles. Accompanying our catamarans throughout are a variety of seabirds, such as the Kelp Gull, Hartlaub's Gull, Pelicans and Cape Cormorant. Our journey from Pelican Point takes us past some of the more interesting ships and oil rigs in the bay as we serve fresh oysters with sparkling wine, savoury snacks and desserts together with light drinks, cooldrinks and water. We return to the Waterfront at around 12h30. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Catamaran-Charters-Dolphin-Cruise-for-2-people_i34872450	581
18/11/2019 14:00	NAPHA Auction: Blaser Binoculars 8 x 30 Globetrotter The lightweight stalking companion for hunting in distant lands and local hunting territories. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS BLASER 8X30 Magnification: 8 x Objective lens diameter (mm): 30 mm Exit pupil diameter (mm): 3,75 mm Eye relief (mm): 15,1 mm Field of view (degrees): 8,2° Field of view (at 1000 m in metres): 144 m Shortest focusing distance (m): 2,5 m Dimensions (mm): 118 x 114 x 50 mm Weight (g): 475 g Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Blaser-Binoculars-8x30-Globetrotter_i34872449	474
18/11/2019 12:00	NAPHA Auction: One booth at the Dallas Safari Club Heritage Convention 2020, 9 – 12 January 2020 at the Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center in Dallas, Texas, including 6 nights hotel accommodation. This booth is reserved for individuals who are members in good standing with an OPHAA accredited hunting association. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Dallas-Safari-Club-Convention-Booth_i34872451	383
18/11/2019 12:00	NAPHA Auction: Oil on canvas "Wildebeest at Sunset" by renowned South African artist, Gavin Collins Art Gallery; Size 3m x 2m. http://www.gavincollins.co.za/ Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Gavin-Collins-Painting_i34872448	283
18/11/2019 10:00	NAPHA Auction: A Full Page Ad in the Showcase Issue Jan/Feb 2020. African Outfitter Magazine Pty Ltd is an up-market bimonthly publication promoting fair hunting and ethical business practices within the hunting industry. Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/African-Outfitter-Advertisement_i34872447	419
18/11/2019 09:05	Place your bid here: https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Pendant-Namibia-with-Diamond_i35016848	707
16/11/2019 13:43	Don't forget to RSVP for the NAPHA AGM!	581
15/11/2019 09:22	Support conservation in Namibia! Sign up for our online auction! Visit https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/NAPHA-Fundraiser_a40605?m=all. Registration is quick and easy. Share this with your friends, colleagues and clients. Anyone can participate.	18.3K
14/11/2019 18:00	We are grateful to Krieghoff for having donated a Classic "Big Five" .470NE double rifle to our Fundraising event, on 26 November 2019, at Droombos. It is the ultimate African adventure, the quest for the "Big Five". And it is forever connected with side-by-side rifles, a classic configuration which bespeaks superb handling and ultimate reliability. Krieghoff has the rifle to meet the challenge: The CLASSIC "Big Five". It was designed in conjunction with professional hunters and safari experts specifically for hunting dangerous game. Calibers available range from .375 H&H to .500 Nitro Express – the most effective on dangerous game and the choice of professional hunters. This rifle comes in a 60cm (24") Barrel length, 38cm (15") Stock length - right handed - with PH-ProCoating. The "Big Five" stock (grade 002) includes "Old English" rubber recoil pad in black and is engraved with a Safari Scroll. It features an articulated front trigger without set trigger device with IES Intelligent Ejector-System and Universal-Trigger-System UAS. It also has a V-shaped rear sight with bead front sight and Combi-Cocking-Device. This Rifle comes with a gun case for and scope.	737
13/11/2019 12:00	Join us on 26 November. Bring family and friends to enjoy a relaxing evening. Tickets can be obtained from the NAPHA Office at N$ 300.00 per ticket - contact 061 234 455 / napha@napha.com.na.	585
12/11/2019 10:24	The first bid is in! Don't miss this chance! Place your bid at https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/Krieghoff-Classic-Big-Five-470NE-Double-rifle-including-ejectors_i34872457 This Krieghoff double rifle in .470 NE comes with a 60cm (24") Barrel length, 38cm (15") Stock length - right-handed - with PH-ProCoating. The "Big Five" stock (grade 002) includes "Old English" rubber recoil pad in black and is engraved with a Safari Scroll. It features an articulated front trigger without set trigger device with IES Intelligent Ejector-System and Universal-Trigger-System UAS. It also has a V-shaped rear sight with bead front sight and Combi-Cocking-Device.	822
11/11/2019 17:20	Registration is quick and easy! Visit https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/NAPHA-Fundraiser_as61567 to place your bids!	420

11/11/2019 15:00	Join us on the evening of 26 November 2019 for a casual evening at Droombos and a chance to obtain a booth at the prestigious Dallas Safari Club Heritage Convention 2020. Dallas Safari Club once again generously donated a convention booth towards the NAPHA auction. The Greatest Hunters' Convention on the Planet™ is almost a reality. Planning for Heritage has accelerated in the past month, with the Exhibitor Floor Plan published in August, and Banquet and Day Pass Registration opening Sept. 13 to Dec. 13. The whole amazing show opens Thursday, Jan. 9 and runs through Sunday, Jan. 12 at the Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center in Dallas, Texas. The 2019 Mogambo: Dagga Boy Danger Convention reflected great success in numbers: - 35,523 Attendance (30% increase above last year) - 1,850 Exhibits - 1,006 Exhibitors - 758 Memberships processed (includes 412 new, and 65 Life Members) - $3 Million Auction Dollars Raised - 470 Volunteers Here is how it went down: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rVLoNwPmmNk&feature=youtu.be	508
08/11/2019 16:29	How does bidding online work? The auction items are made available for viewing and bidding on the Online Hunting Auctions website. Once you have created an account with Online Hunting Auctions and received approval to bid, you can bid in the auction you are interested in. On the date of the auction, online bidders can participate in the auction as if they were attending the auction in person. Support our association! Register TODAY! https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/NAPHA-Fundraiser_a40605?m=all	243
08/11/2019 10:00	Safari Club International's 48th International Hunters' Convention, known as the Ultimate Sportsmen's Market™, will be held February 5-8, 2020 at the Reno-Sparks Convention Center in Reno, Nevada. Safari Club International - SCI was very generous, by donating a booth at this convention, including 7 hotel nights accommodation, to our association. YOU can purchase this booth at the NAPHA fundraiser on 26 November 2019 at Droombos. Evey year SCI hosts the Hunters' Convention. This hunters' heaven has everything the mind can dream of and occupies more than 650,000 square feet of exhibit space. Six continents are under one roof where SCI members come to book hunts, rendezvous with old friends and shop for the latest guns and hunting equipment. Exhibitors at the Convention have access to thousands of pre-qualified buyers walking the show floor every day. The exhibit and meeting show space at the Reno Sparks Convention Center is nearly 1 million square feet, with nearly 2,000 dedicated 10' x 10' booth spaces for the 2020 Convention.	623
07/11/2019 15:57	Ready... Steady... BID!! Auction items include: - One Krieghoff Classic "Big Five" .470NE double rifle. This rifle comes in a 60cm (24") Barrel length, 38cm (15") Stock length - right-handed - with PH-ProCoating. The "Big Five" stock (grade 002) includes "Old English" rubber recoil pad in black and is engraved with a Safari Scroll. It features an articulated front trigger without set trigger device with IES Intelligent Ejector-System and Universal-Trigger-System UAS. It also has a V-shaped rear sight with bead front sight and Combi-Cocking-Device. Donated by Krieghoff. - One booth at the Dallas Safari Club Heritage Convention 2020, 9 – 12 January 2020 at the Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center in Dallas, Texas, including 6 nights hotel accommodation. Donated by Dallas Safari Club. - One booth at the Safari Club International's 48th International Hunters' Convention, February 5-8, 2020 at the Reno-Sparks Convention Center in Reno, Nevada, including 7 nights hotel accommodation. Donated by Safari Club International - SCI. - One booth at the JAGD & HUND - Europas größte Jagdmesse, 28 January – 2 February 2020 in Dortmund. Donated by Westfalenhalle Dortmund. REGISTER TODAY! https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/NAPHA-Fundraiser_a40605?m=all	557
07/11/2019 11:00	Join us on 26 November. Bring family and friends to enjoy a relaxing evening. Tickets can be obtained from the NAPHA Office at N$ 300.00 per ticket - contact 061 234 455 / napha@napha.com.na.	561
06/11/2019 15:33	WE ARE LIVE!!! Visit the below links to place your bids TODAY! https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/NAPHA-Fundraiser_as61576 https://www.onlinehuntingauctions.com/NAPHA-Fundraiser_as61567	1.3K
05/11/2019 15:53	*[Picture]*	539
05/11/2019 15:00	We are grateful to Krieghoff for having donated a Classic "Big Five" .470NE double rifle to our Fundraising event, on 26 November 2019, at Droombos. It is the ultimate African adventure, the quest for the "Big Five". And it is forever connected with side-by-side rifles, a classic configuration which bespeaks superb handling and ultimate reliability. Krieghoff has the rifle to meet the challenge: The CLASSIC "Big Five". It was designed in conjunction with professional hunters and safari experts specifically for hunting dangerous game. Calibers available range from .375 H&H to .500 Nitro Express – the most effective on dangerous game and the choice of professional hunters. This rifle comes in a 60cm (24") Barrel length, 38cm (15") Stock length - right handed - with PH-ProCoating. The "Big Five" stock (grade 002) includes "Old English" rubber recoil pad in black and is engraved with a Safari Scroll. It features an articulated front trigger without set trigger device with IES Intelligent Ejector-System and Universal-Trigger-System UAS. It also has a V-shaped rear sight with bead front sight and Combi-Cocking-Device. This Rifle comes with a gun case for and scope.	759
04/11/2019 08:44	As advised previously, please ignore any suspicious e-mails, that appear to be from the NAPHA Office requesting assistance in regard to financial transactions. All e-mail addresses from NAPHA are sent from a "...@napha.com.na" address.	650
04/11/2019 08:30	Join us on 26 November. Bring family and friends to enjoy a relaxing evening. Tickets can be obtained from the NAPHA Office at N$ 300.00 per ticket - contact 061 234 455 / napha@napha.com.na.	533
01/11/2019 18:00	The JAGD & HUND - Europas größte Jagdmesse Exhibition presented itself in 2019 with more than 800 international exhibitors from 40 countries. Over the course of 6 days, in combination with the Wild Food Festival, approximately 82,000 visitors and hunting enthusiasts roamed the isles to find their perfect hunt. The organisers of Europe's biggest hunting fair, Westfalenhalle Dortmund have once again generously donated a booth at the Jagd & Hund Fair to NAPHA. Place your bids for this booth at the NAPHA AGM fundraiser on 26 November 2019 at Droombos!	559
31/10/2019 22:00	Join us on the evening of 26 November 2019 for a casual evening at Droombos and a chance to obtain a booth at the prestigious Dallas Safari Club Heritage Convention 2020. Dallas Safari Club once again generously donated a convention booth towards the NAPHA auction. The Greatest Hunters' Convention on the Planet™ is almost a reality. Planning for Heritage has accelerated in	660

	the past month, with the Exhibitor Floor Plan published in August, and Banquet and Day Pass Registration opening Sept. 13 to Dec. 13. The whole amazing show opens Thursday, Jan. 9 and runs through Sunday, Jan. 12 at the Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center in Dallas, Texas. The 2019 Mogambo: Dagga Boy Danger Convention reflected great success in numbers: - 35,523 Attendance (30% increase above last year) - 1,850 Exhibits - 1,006 Exhibitors - 758 Memberships processed (includes 412 new, and 65 Life Members) - $3 Million Auction Dollars Raised - 470 Volunteers Here is how it went down: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rVLoNwPmmNk&feature=youtu.be	
31/10/2019 13:54	*[Picture]*	592
30/10/2019 16:30	Join us on 26 November. Bring family and friends to enjoy a relaxing evening. Tickets can be obtained from the NAPHA Office at N$ 300.00 per ticket - contact 061 234 455 / napha@napha.com.na.	479
30/10/2019 12:57	Join us on 26 November for an unforgettable evening at the NAPHA AGM Dinner! Auction items include: - A 750ml bottle Buschmannsheil Kräuterlikör, donated in part by Africa Motion Liquors. - A suede Jule clutch bag handmade in Namibia (23cm X 12cm), donated by Myeisha - A pair of Blaser 8 x 30 – Globetrotter Binoculars, donated by Blaser - A breeding herd of 10 Blesbok: 2 rams and 8 ewes, donated by Super Game Dealers - Oil painting on canvas "Buffalos at Sunset" by Gavin Collins Art Gallery, donated by Anette Reimers - Zebra Leather Travel bag, donated by Nakara - Replica of a painting by Gisela Marnewecke "Buffalos at Sunset", donated by Gisela Marnewecke - 2 x meal voucher to the value of N$ 500.00, donated by The Stellenbosch Tasting Room - Sunday Lunch for 4 people in the Acacia Restaurant, to the value of N$ 840.00, donated by Safari Court Hotel and Conference Centre - A meal voucher to the value of N$ 500.00, donated by Hotel Deutsches Haus Swakopmund - Voucher for a weekend in a double room, breakfast included, donated by Hotel Thule - BB Accommodation in an Executive Suite in the Safari Court Hotel for 1 night for 2 people, donated by Safari Court Hotel and Conference Centre - Accommodation for 2 night at Bobbejaan dam Tented Chalets for 2 people, donated by Okatjeru Hunting Safaris Namibia - Two Persons for two nights in one double room, (B&B) at the Namib Naukluft Lodge Or Soft Adventure Camp, donated by Namib Naukluft Lodge - 2 nights accommodation for 4 people at Ondundu Etosha Lodge, donated by Ondundu Etosha Lodge - Accommodation for 2 people in a double room (B&B), donated by Hotel A La Mer Swakopmund - Dolphin Cruise for 2 people (Valid 1.1.2020 - 31.03.2020), donated by Catamaran Charters - A Living Desert Tour "The Little 5" for 2 people, donated by Living Desert Adventures - 2-night accommodation for 2 people at Kamab Camp including meat hunt of 1 Oryx, donated by Makadi Safaris Namibia - One full-page advertisement to be used in any remaining issue of 2020, donated by Sports Afield Magazine - 3-night accommodation at Bobbejaan dam Tented Chalets for 2 persons, including meat hunt for 1 Oryx, 1 Red Hartbeest, donated by Okatjeru Hunting Safaris Namibia - 1 Full Page Advertisement in the January / February 2020 Showcase Issue, donated by African Outfitter Magazine Pty Ltd - One half-page advertisement to be placed in the HuntiNamibia 2021, donated by Venture Media - One Krieghoff Classic "Big Five" .470NE double rifle. This rifle comes in a 60cm (24") Barrel length, 38cm (15") Stock length - right handed - with PH-ProCoating. The "Big Five" stock (grade 002) includes "Old English" rubber recoil pad in black and is engraved with a Safari Scroll. It features an articulated front trigger without set trigger device with IES Intelligent Ejector-System and Universal-Trigger-System UAS. It also has a V-shaped rear sight with bead front sight and Combi-Cocking-Device. Donated by Krieghoff. - One booth at the Dallas Safari Club Heritage Convention 2020, 9 – 12 January 2020 at the Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center in Dallas, Texas, including 6 nights hotel accommodation. Donated by Dallas Safari Club. - One booth at the Safari Club International's 48th International Hunters' Convention, February 5-8, 2020 at the Reno-Sparks Convention Center in Reno, Nevada, including 7 nights hotel accommodation. Donated by Safari Club International - SCI - One booth at the JAGD & HUND - Europas größte Jagdmesse, 28 January – 2 February 2020 in Dortmund. Donated by Westfalenhalle Dortmund	14.8K
30/10/2019 08:10	Get your tickets to the NAPHA AGM Dinner TODAY! Kids are welcome, too.	696
29/10/2019 13:53	The AGM Dinner is open to the public. Reserve your ticket TODAY!	4.5K
28/10/2019 18:00	Safari Club International's 48th International Hunters' Convention, known as the Ultimate Sportsmen's Market™, will be held February 5-8, 2020 at the Reno-Sparks Convention Center in Reno, Nevada. Safari Club International - SCI was very generous, by donating a booth at this convention, including 7 hotel nights accommodation, to our association. YOU can purchase this booth at the NAPHA fundraiser on 26 November 2019 at Droombos. Evey year SCI hosts the Hunters' Convention. This hunters' heaven has everything the mind can dream of and occupies more than 650,000 square feet of exhibit space. Six continents are under one roof where SCI members come to book hunts, rendezvous with old friends and shop for the latest guns and hunting equipment. Exhibitors at the Convention have access to thousands of pre-qualified buyers walking the show floor every day. The exhibit and meeting show space at the Reno Sparks Convention Center is nearly 1 million square feet, with nearly 2,000 dedicated 10' x 10' booth spaces for the 2020 Convention.	721
28/10/2019 16:28	Visit the NAPHA Curio Shop to obtain your Desert Secrets Namibia SOLID HAND CREAM with Tsamma Melon Seed and Marula Oils. Two beneficial oils are combined in this innovative and practical hand cream, providing natural nourishment that deeply nurtures dry and thirsty skin.	658
28/10/2019 09:36	Join us for the Krieghoff shoot on 23 November 2019!	2.6K
26/10/2019 14:00	We are grateful to Krieghoff for having donated a Classic "Big Five" .470NE double rifle to our Fundraising event, on 26 November 2019, at Droombos. It is the ultimate African adventure, the quest for the "Big Five". And it is forever connected with side-by-side rifles, a classic configuration which bespeaks superb handling and ultimate reliability. Krieghoff has the rifle to meet the challenge: The CLASSIC "Big Five". It was designed in conjunction with professional hunters and safari experts specifically for hunting dangerous game. Calibers available range from .375 H&H to .500 Nitro Express – the most effective on dangerous game and the choice of professional hunters. This rifle comes in a 60cm (24") Barrel length, 38cm (15") Stock length - right handed - with PH-ProCoating. The "Big Five" stock (grade 002) includes "Old English" rubber recoil pad in black and is engraved with a Safari Scroll. It features an articulated front trigger without set trigger device with IES Intelligent Ejector-System and Universal-	1K

	Trigger-System UAS. It also has a V-shaped rear sight with bead front sight and Combi-Cocking-Device. This Rifle comes with a gun case for and scope.	
24/10/2019 16:28	*[Picture]*	577
24/10/2019 14:30	*[Picture]*	11.9K
24/10/2019 12:00	Join us on 26 November. Bring family and friends to enjoy a relaxing evening. Tickets can be obtained from the NAPHA Office at N$ 300.00 per ticket - contact 061 234 455 / napha@napha.com.na.	1.2K
22/10/2019 14:00	Join us on the evening of 26 November 2019 for a casual evening at Droombos and a chance to obtain a booth at the prestigious Dallas Safari Club Heritage Convention 2020. Dallas Safari Club once again generously donated a convention booth towards the NAPHA auction. The Greatest Hunters' Convention on the Planet™ is almost a reality. Planning for Heritage has accelerated in the past month, with the Exhibitor Floor Plan published in August, and Banquet and Day Pass Registration opening Sept. 13 to Dec. 13. The whole amazing show opens Thursday, Jan. 9 and runs through Sunday, Jan. 12 at the Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center in Dallas, Texas. The 2019 Mogambo: Dagga Boy Danger Convention reflected great success in numbers: - 35,523 Attendance (30% increase above last year) - 1,850 Exhibits - 1,006 Exhibitors - 758 Memberships processed (includes 412 new, and 65 Life Members) - $3 Million Auction Dollars Raised - 470 Volunteers Here is how it went down: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rVLoNwPmmNk&feature=youtu.be	540
21/10/2019 10:00	The JAGD & HUND - Europas größte Jagdmesse Exhibition presented itself in 2019 with more than 800 international exhibitors from 40 countries. Over the course of 6 days, in combination with the Wild Food Festival, approximately 82,000 visitors and hunting enthusiasts roamed the isles to find their perfect hunt. The organisers of Europe's biggest hunting fair, Westfalenhalle Dortmund have once again generously donated a booth at the Jagd & Hund Fair to NAPHA. Place your bids for this booth at the NAPHA AGM fundraiser on 26 November 2019 at Droombos!	526
18/10/2019 10:00	Join us on the evening of 26 November 2019 for a casual evening at Droombos and a chance to obtain a booth at the prestigious Dallas Safari Club Heritage Convention 2020. Dallas Safari Club once again generously donated a convention booth towards the NAPHA auction. The Greatest Hunters' Convention on the Planet™ is almost a reality. Planning for Heritage has accelerated in the past month, with the Exhibitor Floor Plan published in August, and Banquet and Day Pass Registration opening Sept. 13 to Dec. 13. The whole amazing show opens Thursday, Jan. 9 and runs through Sunday, Jan. 12 at the Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center in Dallas, Texas. The 2019 Mogambo: Dagga Boy Danger Convention reflected great success in numbers: - 35,523 Attendance (30% increase above last year) - 1,850 Exhibits - 1,006 Exhibitors - 758 Memberships processed (includes 412 new, and 65 Life Members) - $3 Million Auction Dollars Raised - 470 Volunteers Here is how it went down: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rVLoNwPmmNk&feature=youtu.be	653
17/10/2019 06:00	Safari Club International's 48th International Hunters' Convention, known as the Ultimate Sportsmen's Market™, will be held February 5-8, 2020 at the Reno-Sparks Convention Center in Reno, Nevada. Safari Club International - SCI was very generous, by donating a booth at this convention, including 7 hotel nights accommodation, to our association. YOU can purchase this booth at the NAPHA fundraiser on 26 November 2019 at Droombos. Evey year SCI hosts the Hunters' Convention. This hunters' heaven has everything the mind can dream of and occupies more than 650,000 square feet of exhibit space. Six continents are under one roof where SCI members come to book hunts, rendezvous with old friends and shop for the latest guns and hunting equipment. Exhibitors at the Convention have access to thousands of pre-qualified buyers walking the show floor every day. The exhibit and meeting show space at the Reno Sparks Convention Center is nearly 1 million square feet, with nearly 2,000 dedicated 10' x 10' booth spaces for the 2020 Convention.	575
16/10/2019 19:00	We are grateful to Krieghoff for having donated a Classic "Big Five" .470NE double rifle to our Fundraising event, on 26 November 2019, at Droombos. It is the ultimate African adventure, the quest for the "Big Five". And it is forever connected with side-by-side rifles, a classic configuration which bespeaks superb handling and ultimate reliability. Krieghoff has the rifle to meet the challenge: The CLASSIC "Big Five". It was designed in conjunction with professional hunters and safari experts specifically for hunting dangerous game. Calibers available range from .375 H&H to .500 Nitro Express – the most effective on dangerous game and the choice of professional hunters. This rifle comes in a 60cm (24") Barrel length, 38cm (15") Stock length - right handed - with PH-ProCoating. The "Big Five" stock (grade 002) includes "Old English" rubber recoil pad in black and is engraved with a Safari Scroll. It features an articulated front trigger without set trigger device with IES Intelligent Ejector-System and Universal-Trigger-System UAS. It also has a V-shaped rear sight with bead front sight and Combi-Cocking-Device. This Rifle comes with a gun case for and scope.	1.1K
15/10/2019 12:00	The JAGD & HUND - Europas größte Jagdmesse Exhibition presented itself in 2019 with more than 800 international exhibitors from 40 countries. Over the course of 6 days, in combination with the Wild Food Festival, approximately 82,000 visitors and hunting enthusiasts roamed the isles to find their perfect hunt. The organisers of Europe's biggest hunting fair, Westfalenhalle Dortmund have once again generously donated a booth at the Jagd & Hund Fair to NAPHA. Place your bids for this booth at the NAPHA AGM fundraiser on 26 November 2019 at Droombos!	707
14/10/2019 11:52	"Namibia's substantial rhino populations have unfortunately attracted organised poaching syndicates. To counteract increased poaching in 2014 and 2015, the government and their partners mobilised funding from GPTF and other sources to strengthen and coordinate their anti-poaching efforts. Consequently, black rhino poaching declined by 33% during the last three years. Etosha National Park, which hosts the largest rhino population in the country, reported fewer than 30 incidents in 2018, down from a high of 80 in 2015. Even more impressive, communal conservancies that host free-ranging black rhinos have recorded zero poaching incidents during the last two years!"	714

14/10/2019 10:00	Join us on 26 November. Bring family and friends to enjoy a relaxing evening. Tickets can be obtained from the NAPHA Office at N$ 300.00 per ticket - contact 061 234 455 / napha@napha.com.na.	572
13/10/2019 19:00	Join us on the evening of 26 November 2019 for a casual evening at Droombos and a chance to obtain a booth at the prestigious Dallas Safari Club Heritage Convention 2020. Dallas Safari Club once again generously donated a convention booth towards the NAPHA auction. The Greatest Hunters' Convention on the Planet™ is almost a reality. Planning for Heritage has accelerated in the past month, with the Exhibitor Floor Plan published in August, and Banquet and Day Pass Registration opening Sept. 13 to Dec. 13. The whole amazing show opens Thursday, Jan. 9 and runs through Sunday, Jan. 12 at the Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center in Dallas, Texas. The 2019 Mogambo: Dagga Boy Danger Convention reflected great success in numbers: - 35,523 Attendance (30% increase above last year) - 1,850 Exhibits - 1,006 Exhibitors - 758 Memberships processed (includes 412 new, and 65 Life Members) - $3 Million Auction Dollars Raised - 470 Volunteers Here is how it went down: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rVLoNwPmmNk&feature=youtu.be	901
12/10/2019 15:30	Safari Club International's 48th International Hunters' Convention, known as the Ultimate Sportsmen's Market™, will be held February 5-8, 2020 at the Reno-Sparks Convention Center in Reno, Nevada. Safari Club International - SCI was very generous, by donating a booth at this convention, including 7 hotel nights accommodation, to our association. YOU can purchase this booth at the NAPHA fundraiser on 26 November 2019 at Droombos. Evey year SCI hosts the Hunters' Convention. This hunters' heaven has everything the mind can dream of and occupies more than 650,000 square feet of exhibit space. Six continents are under one roof where SCI members come to book hunts, rendezvous with old friends and shop for the latest guns and hunting equipment. Exhibitors at the Convention have access to thousands of pre-qualified buyers walking the show floor every day. The exhibit and meeting show space at the Reno Sparks Convention Center is nearly 1 million square feet, with nearly 2,000 dedicated 10' x 10' booth spaces for the 2020 Convention.	854
11/10/2019 15:00	Join us on 26 November. Bring family and friends to enjoy a relaxing evening. Tickets can be obtained from the NAPHA Office at N$ 300.00 per ticket - contact 061 234 455 / napha@napha.com.na.	860
10/10/2019 15:01	We are grateful to Krieghoff for having donated a Classic "Big Five" .470NE double rifle to our Fundraising event, on 26 November 2019, at Droombos. It is the ultimate African adventure, the quest for the "Big Five". And it is forever connected with side-by-side rifles, a classic configuration which bespeaks superb handling and ultimate reliability. Krieghoff has the rifle to meet the challenge: The CLASSIC "Big Five". It was designed in conjunction with professional hunters and safari experts specifically for hunting dangerous game. Calibers available range from .375 H&H to .500 Nitro Express – the most effective on dangerous game and the choice of professional hunters. This rifle comes in a 60cm (24") Barrel length, 38cm (15") Stock length - right handed - with PH-ProCoating. The "Big Five" stock (grade 002) includes "Old English" rubber recoil pad in black and is engraved with a Safari Scroll. It features an articulated front trigger without set trigger device with IES Intelligent Ejector-System and Universal-Trigger-System UAS. It also has a V-shaped rear sight with bead front sight and Combi-Cocking-Device. This Rifle comes with a gun case for and scope.	1.2K
10/10/2019 10:42	Join us on 26 November. Tickets can be obtained from the NAPHA Office at N$ 300.00 per ticket - contact 061 234 455 / napha@napha.com.na. Bring family and friends to enjoy a relaxing evening	1K
07/10/2019 10:00	Join us on the evening of 26 November 2019 for a casual evening at Droombos and a chance to obtain a booth at the prestigious Dallas Safari Club Heritage Convention 2020. Dallas Safari Club once again generously donated a convention booth towards the NAPHA auction. The Greatest Hunters' Convention on the Planet™ is almost a reality. Planning for Heritage has accelerated in the past month, with the Exhibitor Floor Plan published in August, and Banquet and Day Pass Registration opening Sept. 13 to Dec. 13. The whole amazing show opens Thursday, Jan. 9 and runs through Sunday, Jan. 12 at the Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center in Dallas, Texas. The 2019 Mogambo: Dagga Boy Danger Convention reflected great success in numbers: - 35,523 Attendance (30% increase above last year) - 1,850 Exhibits - 1,006 Exhibitors - 758 Memberships processed (includes 412 new, and 65 Life Members) - $3 Million Auction Dollars Raised - 470 Volunteers Here is how it went down: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rVLoNwPmmNk&feature=youtu.be	763
03/10/2019 09:06	The AGM will conclude with a casual dinner ("spit braai") which is open to the general public. Bring friends and family to enjoy this casual evening - just let us know how many people to expect. Tickets can be obtained from the NAPHA Office (061 234 455 / napha@napha.com.na).	2K
02/10/2019 08:42	"Dr. Amy Dickman and 132 other conservationists and scientists wrote—in Science Magazine on August 31, 2019—that "imposed bans or blanket restrictions on trophy hunting without viable alternatives will imperil biodiversity." Dr. Dickman is not a hunter and has no desire to be one, but her statement is to the point. For myself, I hate the term trophy hunting, as it does not adequately describe what my peers and I do for a living. Instead, it gives an impression that the trophy is the only reason we hunt. Nothing could be further from the truth. I rather use safari hunting, although conservation hunting appropriately describes modern hunting in Africa too." Text: Robin Hurt https://www.conservationfrontlines.org/2019/10/safari-hunting-conservation-and-sustainability/	1.3K
30/09/2019 09:42	Anyone wishing to extend condolences to the Grellmann family is welcome to do so within the next 2 weeks. A condolence book has been made available at the NAPHA Office.	3K
20/09/2019 14:00	A memorial service in honour of Volker Grellmann will be held on Sunday, 29 September 2019 at 17h00 in the Christuskirche, Windhoek.	1.8K
20/09/2019 13:09	https://www.observer.com.na/index.php/national/item/11450-volker-grellman-die-guten-jaeger-und-ein-guter-mann	1K

17/09/2019 08:00	http://expressnews.rw/southern-african-countries-warn-trevor-noah-against-misinformed-anti-hunting-lobby/	726
16/09/2019 10:07	Today is a very sad day indeed. The father of the Namibian hunting industry, Mr Volker Grellmann, passed away last night. Born in Germany in 1942, Volker has been resident in Namibia since 1952, acquiring his Namibian Citizenship in 1993. After marrying Anke in 1966, they had two sons. Now 5 grandchildren and 1 great-grandchild later, Volker showed very little sign of slowing down on the work front and was as busy as ever despite having hung up his rifle in exchange for a pen and lecturing. With his parents being in the furrier business, Volker, after completing school, went on to study High Fashion Design/Advertising in Munich/Germany before embarking on a safari that would change the course of his life. ANVO "Conservation through selective Hunting" realized in 1970 as a Hunting Consultancy/Agency (Farm Hunts), later becoming a fully-fledged hunting safari company for overseas clientele with the name ANVO being derived from ANke and VOlker. And so, his illustrious lifelong career began: Activities and positions in the following organizations: (past and *until his passing) Founding Member - NAPHA* (Namibia Professional Hunting Association) (1974) - NGC (SWA National Game Committee) (1980) - FENATA (Federation of Namibian Tourism Associations) - APHA* (African Professional Hunters Association) (SWAPH+G) - CANAM* (Conservancy Association Namibia) (BOD) - NATH* (Namibian Academy/Training in Hospitality) - NAMATANGA Conservancy* Proprietor - ANVO Hunting Safaris* (since 1970) - ERHS ("Eagle Rock" Hunting School) (since 1974) - Etango Ranch (1996) - ERPHAN* ("Eagle Rock" Professional Hunting Academy Namibia) (since 2000) - Etango Ranch Guest Farm (2003) President - NAPHA (Namibia Professional Hunting Association) (1983 - 1991) Vice President - FENATA (Federation of Namibian Tourism Associations) (1992 - 1997) - IPHA (nternational Professional Hunters Association) - NGC (National Game Committee of Namibia) (1989 - 1990) Past President - SCI – Safari Club Africa Chapter (1997) Managing Director - SWA Safaris & ANVO (Pty) Ltd (1974) Chairman - Damaraland Safaris (1978 - 1984) - Namatanga Conservancy (2006-2012) Chairman & BOD* - NATH (Namibian Academy/Training in Hospitality) (2007) Game Warden Hon. - SWA Nature Conservation (1975 - 1990) Measurer* - Rowland Ward (appointed 1979) Master Measurer* - SCI (appointed 1992) Advisor - KXOE's Chief's Council (Western Caprivi) (appointed 1992 - 1998) Recipient - SCI - Outstanding International Hunters Award (1995) - IPHA - Recognition Award (1995) - SCI - Presidents Award (1997) - NAPHA – Conservation Award (2005) - CCF – Cheetah Conservation Award (2006) Committee member & Chair: - NAPHA Ethics, - Leopard Committee* - Big Game Committee; - Safaricare; - Namibia Wildlife Bill* - NAPHA Ombudsman* (Since 2000) Honorary Life Membership* - NAPHA* (Namibia Professional Hunting Association) Life Membership* - SCI* (Safari Club International) - IPHA* (International Professional Hunters Association) - APHA* (African Professional Hunters Association) Board Memberships - Level: - Safaricare - Big Game Committee. Other Memberships: - DSC; - HSC; - Game Coin International; - PHASA; - Namibia Agricultural Union; - Seeis Farmers Association; - Namibia Scientific Society Ministry of Environment & Tourism Licenses*: - Professional Hunter* - Big Game Professional Hunter - Mentor His latest projects included a book, in essence, a memoir, including the Bushmen and numerous hunting anecdotes. Proceeds from the book, once completed, will go towards the plight of the Bushmen in Namibia. He was instrumental in and supported various research projects in Namibia i.e. leopard, cheetah and alien plants research projects also was also involved in the creation of a registry of a Succulent Nursery with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. In addition to the above, he was also active in other areas on various levels i.e. environmental and national planning - tourism strategies & policies, marketing, training game guards for anti-poaching units in communal areas as well as addressing indigenous people's development and human rights issues. A humble human being with a memory of an elephant; a true Namibian hunting and conservation icon! He will be sincerely missed.	40.7K
08/09/2019 08:11	*[Picture]*	951
05/09/2019	*[Picture]*	

ANNEXURE C



NAPHA
NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTING ASSOCIATION

www.napha-namibia.com

MEDIA RELEASE

17 July 2020

On Wednesday morning, 15 July, a statement was made by Hon. Pohamba Shifeta, MP and Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism announcing the support by the German Development Cooperation (GDC) to mitigate the impact of the Covid-19 lockdown measures on the conservation and tourism sector in Namibia and the KAZA Region. The Namibia Professional Hunting Association (NAPHA) has taken cognisance of not only this substantial donation (N$250 million), but also others being made to MEFT's Conservation Relief, Recovery and Resilient Facility (the Facility) to an amount of N$22 million.

NAPHA applauds the MEFT on its efforts to address and mitigate shortfalls in income to the conservancies. Records show that in 2018 an amount of approximately N$133.5 million was paid to 56 conservancies by both joint venture and hunting entities. This amount is made up of concession fees, salaries as well as in kind benefits.
It may not be forgotten that tourism does not just occur in communal conservancies and that not only the residents of these conservancies are affected by the Covid-19 lockdown measures, but also all those employers (title deed holders) and employees living in rural areas, making up the remaining 44% of land under conservation management. To date, very little to no funding has been allocated to these rural communities who support a significant part of Namibia's GDP and are tax contributors.

Hunting concession holders are still expected to (as per their contracts) pay their concession and fixed hunting quota fees. A reprieve of 60% has been suggested by the Minister, but has to be negotiated with the conservancies, this despite no tourist arrivals. The question begs, why these conservancies continue to receive so much funding? It is difficult to understand why free hold land owners in the tourism industry are not receiving support when conservancies continue to receive funding above the fees being paid by concession holders? When Tourism is being brought under the loophole, it should encompass ALL of tourism and not only communities in conservancies and conservation in National Parks.

It has been mentioned on numerous occasions that the majority of wildlife occurs outside of National Parks and moreover on freehold land, yet no funding received by the Facility is being distributed in that direction. Title deed land has also been affected by the last 6-year drought with the majority of resources spent on feed. Conservation also takes place elsewhere in the country and also needs to be financed to secure habitat, wildlife and livelihoods.

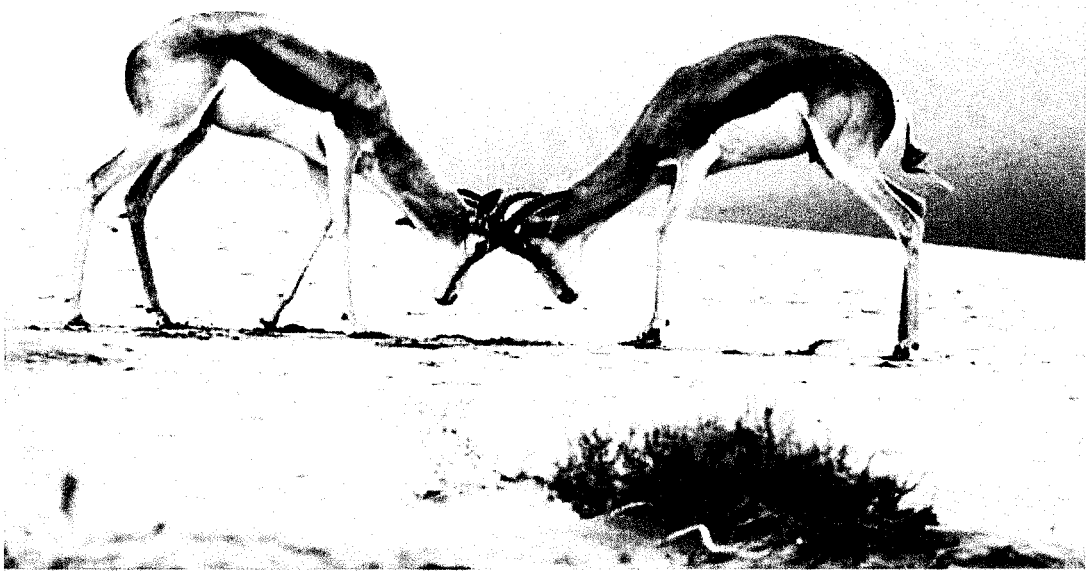
NAPHA is and will remain a strong pillar of support towards our MEFT, but it must voice its frustration in the unfair and biased allocation of relief in the tourism industry.
Any financial assistance towards free hold communities will be greatly appreciated.

Namibia Professional Hunting Association
info@napha.com.na

ANNEXURE D

Experience Namibia

The best hunting destination in Africa



A quick guide to

ethical marketing practices for hunters.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

The Posting Of Hunting Photographs On Social Media

In today's modern world of instant communication and distribution of photographs and other images, life has become a lot easier when it comes to the sharing of experiences. At the click of a button the entire world can share the wonderful scenery and wildlife that is so abundant in our beautiful country.

Unfortunately, there is a downside to social media and the reaction that images can provoke. When sharing photos, you potentially share images with the world and, as with any society, these images will be viewed with differing reactions and opinions. This is especially true of Conservation Hunting where a great portion of the world's population is unaware of the benefits that such selective hunting offers to conservation at large. Hunting is often misunderstood and therefore the un- or misinformed public can easily be swayed and influenced. Hunting images can be viewed as controversial and, as a result thereof, elicit a negative reaction from the viewer. It is for this reason that the hunting professional and his or her client must, **AT ALL TIMES**, be cognizant of the potential reaction that any images might cause and consider this whenever posting on social media.

Namibia cannot afford any opposition to hunting, as it is dependent on responsible hunting for continued conservation through sustainable use, as per Namibia's Constitution.

This brochure has thus been published with the above consideration in mind, in order to both protect the hunting professional and hunter, as well as to inform and educate the general public as to the benefits derived from Conservation Hunting, both in terms of conservation, as well as the benefits to the Namibian society.

Hon. Pohamba Shifeta
Minister of Environment and Tourism

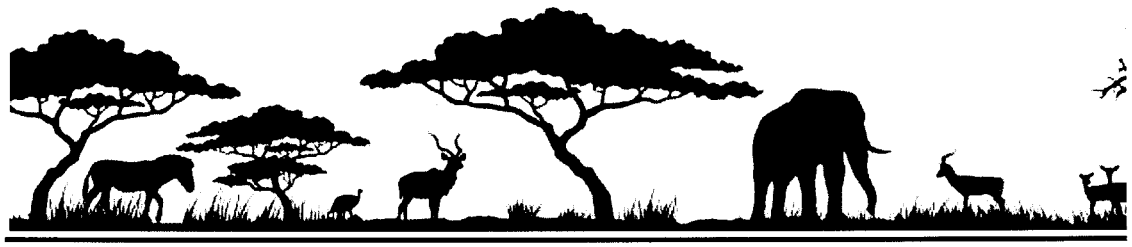
How we do it here....

Currently Namibia is the epitome of balanced land use and a healthy environment. Wildlife - and all-natural resources - are utilised sustainably and are integrated with other rural livelihood activities for the benefit of the people and the land. Hunting in Namibia contributes directly to this.

Hunters are nature lovers who seek to adopt sustainable and ethical hunting methods that contribute towards conservation strategies, with the aim of protecting wildlife and its habitat. Hunters have an inherent interest in serving as protectors and custodians of wildlife populations.

NAPHA's Code of Conduct clearly states our intent to secure the industry for current and future generations, as well as to ensure sound and ethical social, business, hunting and environmental practices at all times and our recommendations serve to further this aim.

With this pamphlet we provide guidelines to hunters when representing our proud hunting collective.



To keep the experience real, we recommend that hunting outfitters and visiting hunters abide by the following guidelines when marketing hunting in Namibia or sharing their experience of a hunt, especially online and on social media platforms:

DO

In practice:

- Promote quick, ethical kills.
- Be open to teaching aspiring hunters and non-hunters the value of ethical legal hunting and stewardship of wild animals.
- Try to support a local charity or NGO in your community.
- Share your game meat with the local community in your area.
- Explain that hunting is a tool for scientifically based wildlife management, having a profound and positive effect not only on the prey animals, but all the animals, plants, etc. which live in these ecosystems.
- Explain that legal hunting for wildlife management is **NOT** poaching.
- Do assure that your statements are in line with your Association's Constitution / Code of Conduct.
- Realise your responsibility to assure hunting may be conducted by future generations.
- As a general guideline, ask yourself if you would share a certain hunting related image with a non-hunting friend over breakfast. If no, then that image would have no place in media.

On social media:

- Pose the animal in a respectful position.
- If you add a caption, keep it respectful and avoid any arrogance and foul language.
- Adjust the privacy settings on your account so that the general public does not have access to your pictures, etc.
- Educate and share facts (generic write-up's)
- Bear in mind that your reputation is at stake as statements made on social media cannot be deleted. Even if hidden, someone might have picked it up for distribution.
- Report any misuse.
- Realise that posts will become part of the public domain and therefore are open to public scrutiny and comment.
- Report on poaching activities.
- Emphasise the importance of hunting for food, clothing, etc.
- Emphasise the impact on conservation and preservation of habitat.
- Emphasise nature and the experience of nature whilst on a hunt.
- Explain the variety of protein and nourishment gained from hunting.
- Share images of preparing game whilst braaiing / cooking.
- Explain the impact of hunting on Human Wildlife Conflict Management.



DON'T

In practice:

- Don't boast about horn size or push for record book position on a photo of a trophy.
- Don't hunt a young animal just for the size of its horns.

On social media:

- Avoid posting images of the most controversial species such as elephants, lion, hippos, crocodiles, leopard and rhino. Big game hunting attracts more criticism than any other type of trophy hunting.
- Don't post grip-and-grin photos of dead animals.
- Never display/pose an animal in a disrespectful way (hanging animal, standing on animal). Never show a hunter posing on top of an animal, leaning against it, sitting on it or resting a foot on it. This is seen as highly disrespectful towards the animal.
- Do not make yourself the centre of attention. The photo should show the animal as the main focus with some natural environment.
- Refrain from providing incorrect information - this may be distributed globally.
- No backing from your association if you engage in any "illegal activity".
- Refrain from participating in insulting or degrading statements.
- Avoid stooping to the level of personal attacks and getting drawn into heated arguments.
- Avoid using "magnet words" such as "iconic", "rare", "endangered" or "scarce".
- Be sensible when posting images with weapons.

By following these guidelines, we raise awareness on the good of hunting and will change the perception of hunting.

Supported by:

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ANNEXURE E

From: Bernd Schneider <bernd@tour-res.com>
Sent: 05 March 2020 15:46
Subject: Corona Virus

Dear FENATA colleagues,

Please accept my apologies for the late response from my side in terms of the ongoing Corona Virus panic. I was offline during the last week. I am at least back in roughly the same time zone and would like to share my opinion on this topic and possibly giving guidance on a way forward for Namibia.

Maybe for starters a few facts that I have gathered through media, official statements from the WHO and talking to many travellers at various airports that I have been at in the last couple of days:

- It is not a matter if the Corona virus will affect travel to Namibia, it is a definite certainty that Corona now already has a significant impact on world wide travel and as Namibia tourism sector we should concentrate on how to best steer through this with a medium to long-term vision.
- Tourism is a people centred industry and this entails that our way forward should also be focused around people and actions taken should also include compassion and understanding for travellers, who do not wish to travel at the current time. Simply ask yourself the question what would you do, if you booked a trip to China six months ago and are now unable or reluctant to travel there due to the Corona outbreak.
- As I understand many people do not actually fear getting the virus itself. There is a much greater concern being held up in some quarantine camp in some strange country somewhere far from home. Just imagine that poor Italian that gets fished out by the Namibian Ministry of Health Officials at Hosea Kutako and then gets put into quarantine at Windhoek State Hospital. For me, this would be an absolute horror scenario, much worse than actually having the Corona Virus, which, as also stated by the WHO, is comparable to a normal flu.
- Should Europe or any of the major source markets issue a general travel warning, ie advising against all travel to eg Namibia, tour operators would then have no legal basis in charging any cancellation fees. The European travel law is quite clear on this. Similarly they would then also pressure their suppliers not to charge any fees, irrespective of what their individual policy states.

So, what to do?

Rebooking instead of cancelling:
In my opinion, trying to find a unified cancellation policy for local suppliers is rather unrealistic due to often vastly differing circumstances. For the Ebola outbreak this was already tried and it did not work. Furthermore, I in general believe it is quite unfair to transfer the biggest risk from tour operators simply to their travel service suppliers (accommodation establishments, car rental, activity operators), as it is unfortunately already being done. I believe instead of concentrating on cancelation fees, we should concentrate much more in making it easier for people to rebook to a later date, when hopefully things have calmed down a bit.
From the airline side I can share the insight, the people simply do not pitch up for their booked flight, leaving planes empty, irrespective of cancellation fees charged. Surely it would be better to proactively assist people to rebook to a later stage to at least keep the business.

Individual bookings vs group tours:
There is a general advisory from the WHO to avoid large gatherings of people (this is also the primary reason why the ITB was cancelled). For many travellers airports are also areas, where large amounts of people gather. Another area of concern are large tour groups, cruise ships, etc. where unknown people join into from various areas.
From most people I talked to and from the infos I gathered from various travel media sources, individual travel is not as affected, as travellers do their own thing and in general also avoid larger groups. Since Namibia is anyways geared toward individual travel, this might be something we could push even more and utilize Corona to our advantage. Eg "Avoid Corona, do a self-drive into the solitude of the Namib Desert"

Actively support rebooking:
Yes, there is a lot of uncertainty with travellers, but instead of cancelling I would suggest that through the associations we encourage operators and suppliers to assist people to rather rebook to a later date. Through this we can still keep the booking and simply defer it to a later stage. Once the hysteria around Corona subsides, we could then still push bookings for this year through last minute specials etc.

Double the effort in terms of creating a healthy environment:
Corona spreads like a normal flu. Washing hands, keeping surfaces clean etc. goes a long way in preventing the further spread. What I have seen happening in Canada and Europe is that public areas are cleaned more often,

people avoid handshakes, hand sanitizers are readily available all over, people are encouraged to sneeze into their elbows instead of their hands, etc.
Through the associations we could easily put together a general cleanliness guideline that we could distribute to everybody and also utilize this to demonstrate what we are doing in Namibia to ensure that guests remain healthy and have minimal risk in contracting the virus.

In general:
We are surely heading for a very tough year in tourism due to the Corona virus, but simply bullying our suppliers (mostly accommodation establishments) into more lenient cancellation policies is in my mind not the right way forward. On the contrary, I believe we should work together in trying to keep already booked business by making it easier to rebook, have compassion for the concerns of travellers and to instil confidence that Namibia remains a safe travel destination.

Kindest regards,

Bernd

Bernd Schneider

Chairman: FENATA (Federation of Namibian Tourism Associations)
Vice-Chairman: TASA (Tour and Safari Association of Namibia)

Tel.: +264-61-375 650
E-mail: bernd@tour-res.com

ANNEXURE F

Annual Report 2020: Big Game Sub Committee report for 2020.
(Report by Hentie van Heerden)

Big Game Sub Committee report for 2020.

The challenges encountered in the tourism sector during 2020 require no introduction.
Outfitters involved in the communal conservancies had their own unique set of challenges when it came to their existing hunting contracts with their local partners.

Elephant Management Plan (EMP)
On short notice, Dr Malan Lindeque requested NAPHA to meet for a discussion on Namibia's Aging Elephant Management Plan and Elephant hunting in Namibia. EXCO requested BGC to meet with Dr Lindeque. On 24 March, Koos Pienaar, Anton Esterhuizen, Hagen Denker, Kai-Uwe Denker, Hentie van Heerden and Tanja Dahl met with Dr Lindeque in the NAPHA boardroom.
Dr Lindeque informed NAPHA representatives of the panel that was elected to work on a new EMP for Namibia. The process of compiling a draft, taking such draft for public scrutiny before it can be implemented. NAPHA was informed that the EMP panel will appreciate input from the hunting fraternity concerning elephant trophy sizes and revisiting the non-trophy elephant topic. The rest of the meeting was spent talking about challenges faced when hunting trophy elephant, methods and regional differences concerning elephant hunting.
Big Game Committee members requested NAPHA members and non NAPHA members input during the later part of May, through NAPHA newsletter and various direct discussions with big game PH's:
1) Minimum standards for a trophy elephant hunt in Namibia
2) Revision of definition of an 'own use' elephant
3) Opinions - management of 'own use' elephants in Namibia.

Input was received from various big game PH's for which we are very thankful. (Byron Hart, Koos Pienaar, Barend Dorfling, Stephan Jacobs, David Muller, Felix Marnewecke, Hagen Denker, Ernst Scholz, Falko Schwartz, Jacques Strauss, Gysbert van der Westhuyzen, Kai-Uwe Denker, Jaco Oosthuizen, Fred Bezuidenhout, Divan Labuschagne, Kevin Robertson.

Kai-Uwe Denker was requested to assist Big Game Committee with preparing for the second EMP meeting. On July 21st, the Big Game Committee held another meeting in the NAPHA boardroom, compiling all information received from PH's into one document. Due to opinions ranging across a wide spectrum, it was decided to separate information and opinions into two categories, a scientific approach and an implementable approach.
On July 30th, Dr Lindeque, Mr Richard Fryer, Mrs Pauline Lindeque, Mr Kenneth Uiseb, Mr Fillemon Iifo (accompanied by an assisting colleague), Kai-Uwe Denker, Koos Pienaar and Hentie van Heerden met for a follow-up discussion in the NAPHA boardroom.
The EMP group presented some background information, numbers, statistics and some options that could be considered for inclusion into a new plan.
NAPHA presented the information from its members to the EMP group, which was received well and the participants requested an electronic copy of the paper.

24/03 Karl Stumpfe requesting Big Game Committee via email to investigate 3 major points that will cause havoc if not discussed between MEFT and the conservancies which could lead to long consultative processes between outfitters, MEFT and eventually the conservancies with whom outfitters are contractually linked.
On 14/04 NAPHA BG members Anton, Hentie and the CEO Tanja discussed a list of topics compiled by BG Cwith Richard Freyer, Richard Diggle and Rosalia Iileka online via ZOOM. Great preparation and many heated discussions went into preparing for this discussion which resulted in a positive meeting and opened the door for NAPHA to MEFT for further negotiations.
Hagen Denker (from EXCO and outfitter concerned) and Koos Pienaar (outfitter with Government contract) joined the Big Game Committee to represent a full spectrum of outfitters active in communal conservancies for representation with Big Game Committee activities during 2020.

After the successful ZOOM meeting various discussions followed between the NAPHA office and MEFT well into July. This led to various acceptable but fair terms being put on the table for outfitters and conservancies irrespective whether a NAPHA member or not, which confirms the importance of a strong respected association like NAPHA.

Big Game PH list:
Mid April a list was compiled between NAPHA office and Big Game Committee.

Criteria defining who should be seen fit to serve on the Big Game Committee:
It was decided to request member input via the newsletter concerning the above mentioned topic.
No written feedback was submitted to the NAPHA office.
After various discussions with individual members, it was decided to not officially propose any specific requirements to the members at the AGM.
Members serving on the Big Game Committee have always been well balanced in experience with the challenges in big game areas. It is expected that NAPHA members with specific problems in their areas can / should approach Big Game Committee for assistance or support. The Big Game Committee now and in the future always has the option to liaise with EXCO and other experienced NAPHA members.

From the Big Game Committee we would like to use this opportunity to thank the NAPHA office staff, Tanja, Nicole and Carlin for their assistance and support during 2020! It has been challenging, but a great experience working so close with all of you.

Regards
Hentie

ANNEXURE G

Annual Report 2020: Bow Hunting Committee
(Report by Hans Werner Erpf)

Hans Werner Erpf	-	Chairperson
Julio Lopes	-	Committee Member
Dirk de Bod	-	Committee Member

So here we are once again at the end of our Hunting season, and also almost of the end of a really difficult and challenging year 2020.

I will not elaborate on anything about this Covid-19 Year, because not a single day goes by without it, and it was and still is ever present and determined basically everybody's livelihoods.
Therefore, I will rather report about the positive aspects we had.

Julio Lopes and Dirk de Bod were voted into the Bow hunting Committee, which helps me to muscle through and tackle all the tasks ahead together.

At last year's AGM a motion was put through by Mr. de Bod to try Legalize Crossbow hunting in Namibia.

A Suggestion was drafted and a meeting between NAPHA and MEFT was arranged where the concept was presented to MEFT. The Motion was taken up very well by MEFT, but at the time of writing we still have not got any news what the current status is.

Also, at this very time I am busy preparing this year's Bow hunting Guides course which will be held at my Farm Oase from the 30th October to the 1st of November. The Examination will also be written on the 4th of November 2020 together with all the Hunting Guides and PH exams.

I herewith would like to thank Julio Lopes and Dirk de Bod for their contribution, effort and time towards the Bow hunting Committee, and like always a big THANK YOU goes to Tanja Dahl and Nicole Schwandt for their tireless effort to support me with all the tasks.

I herewith look forward to a far more promising 2021 season. Keep safe and healthy with best

Regards

Hans Werner Erpf (Bunsi)

ANNEXURE H

Annual Report 2020: Hunters Support Education Committee
(Report by Gudrun Heger)

Gudrun Heger - Chair
Barbara Rogl - Vice-Chair
Isabelle Fourie - Committee Member

The effect of the Covid-19 pandemic has struck Namibia severely. Besides the health issues and persons lost, the worst are the economic implications to date and still forthcoming.

Due to the lock-down period, we were not able to actively support schools during this year. Referring to our annual report last year, none of the envisaged initiatives with regard to the new "Nature Awareness Project" materialized up to now.

We have now started to collect video and foto coverage pertaining to nature awareness, engaged a videographer to get relevant video material in Namibia and edit it for Utube purposes to reach out to people, especially our youth, via social media. This is done with the NAPHA logo and under NAPHA office control. As we have not succeeded to post our first Utube contribution by the time this annual report is handed in, follow-up reports on happenings will be presented at the next Annual General Meeting.

For this aspiring project to succeed, we appeal to our members and donors to support us!

Once more a special and heartfelt thank you to the NAPHA office staff who support us in any way possible.

The NAPHA Office/CEO is at all times informed of our activities. Finances are all regulated through and controlled by the CEO. Book-keeping is done separately and officially audited.
Every cent donated is used solely for the aims and goals set by the Hunters Support Education Project.

On behalf of all beneficiaries, we would like to again thank all donors and supporters of this Project!

ANNEXURE I

Annual Report 2020: Ombudsman
(Report by Jürgen Matthaei)

Jürgen Matthaei- Chair
Helmut Halenke- Vice-Chair

Dear Members

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the resultant non-activity in the hunting industry only one case was logged with the ombudsman office.

This case is between 2 members and is not solved as yet. The ombudsman office is however confident that this issue can be solved and a win-win solution achieved.

Jürgen Matthaei
Ombudsman – NAPHA

ANNEXURE J

Annual Report 2020: Disciplinary Committee
(Report by Rene Krafft)

Rene Krafft	-	Chair
Hagen Eggert	-	Committee Member
Dr Hans-Gerd Lüesse	-	Committee Member

R. Krafft was voted as Chairperson, H. G. Lueesse as Vice Chairperson of the committee.

Meetings:
The DC conducted only one short meeting after the AGM in 2019.

Cases:
No Cases have been registered, but a concern regarding a neighbor dispute has been forwarded to the Ombudsman.

Hearings:
No hearing took place during 2019/2020

Investigations:
No investigations took place

Conclusion:
Hope all hunting operations will return back to normal soon.

NAPHA Disciplinary Committee Budget 2020/2021

DC Chairperson	N$ 17,000.00
Travel expenses: at N$ 5.50 per km	N$ 8,000.00
Meetings: 3 members on 4 meetings per year	N$ 7,200.00
Total Budget for 2020/2021	**N$ 32,200.00**

Rene Krafft
DC Chairperson

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
GLASSNER	FRANK	BARRY	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Novato	California	94949	Marin	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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

Frank Glassner Digitally signed by Frank Glassner Date: 2020.11.13 14:18:05 -08'00' 11/13/20

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   UPS Express Envelope Enclosed

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

   Frank B. Glassner - (b) (6) [redacted]

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
   Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:

   Zimbabwe, Masvingo Province, Save Valley Conservancy. Humani Ranch , GIS147414 – Chiredzi

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: 13 June 2019

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

   TREDELK TRADING 11 HAZELDENE ROAD BORROWDALE HARARE ZIMBABWE – PH BRANDON COATON

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

   TREDELK TRADING 11 HAZELDENE ROAD BORROWDALE HARARE ZIMBABWE

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). TRAS2 #81681 (ATTACHED) HUNTING PERMIT

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Mr. Andy Hunter
Business Name:	TREDELK TRADING
Address:	11 HAZELDENE ROAD
Address:	
City:	BORROWDALE
State/Province:	HARARE, ZIMBABWE
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature: Frank Glassner Digitally signed by Frank Glassner Date: 2020.11.13 14:31:59 -08'00' _____ Date: 11-13-2020 _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2
APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05),
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20:14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14:20)

0000081681
COMPLETED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator	Tredelk Trading (Pvt) Ltd	**Client's Full Name**	Frank Glassner
ZTA (HOP) No.	HOP0304	**Passport Number**	(b) (6)
		Country of Issue	UNITED STATES
Address	11 Hazeldene Road Borrowdale Harare	**Address**	(b) (6) Navato CA 94949
Name of Professional Hunter	B COATON	**Licence No.**	070
Telephone		**Fax**	0
Number of Accompanying Guests		0	
Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting?			
Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?			
Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist	CHIPITANI SAFARI COMPANY P/L	**Address**	8 RIVONIA ROAD MOUNT PLEASANT HARARE
Name of Shipping Agent	LD FORWARDING CO. LTD	**Address**	P O BOX GD467 GREENDALE HARARE TEL 492650
Name of Foreign Agent		**Address**	

2. HUNTING AREAS

	Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
1	Impala Down Extension	Mashonaland West	
2	Mkwasine Cent Ext	Masvingo	
3	Humani	Masvingo	
4	Bedford	Masvingo	
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Date of Safari From	05-06-2019
Date of Safari To	18-06-2019
Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD	1,100.00
Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD	.00
Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD	.00
Number of Accompanying Guests	0

ZPWMA
Date Stamp

3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All inclusive of Daily Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other incidentals)

(i) Safari Operator

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

(ii) Taxidermist

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate	12,315.00	Total Guests rate	.00
Less Commission	.00	Total Trophy fees	20,750.00
Other fees (Incidentals)	820.75	Grand Total USD	33,885.75
Percentage Commission Charged	.00	Total Processing Fees	

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	IMPALA	M	Killed	Humani	143432	15-JUN-2019		150
2	IMPALA	M	Killed	Humani	205403	15-JUN-2019		150
3	IMPALA	M	Killed	Humani	204404	15-JUN-2019	51 1/2"	250
4	IMPALA	M	Killed	Humani	106303	06-JUN-2019	45 1/2"	250
5	IMPALA	M	Killed	Humani	106303	06-JUN-2019	46"	250
6	IMPALA	M	Killed	Humani	150315	10-JUN-2019	45 1/2"	250
7	IMPALA	M	Killed	Humani	204404	11-JUN-2019	54 1/2"	250
8	IMPALA	M	Killed	Humani	217430	12-JUN-2019	51 1/2"	250
9	IMPALA	M	Killed	Humani	102475	17-JUN-2019		150
10	IMPALA	M	Killed	Humani	036256	17-JUN-2019		150
11	WATERBUCK	M	Killed	Humani	205395	15-JUN-2019	80"	1,850
12	ZEBRA	M	Wounded	Humani	215427	12-JUN-2019		1,100
13	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Humani	083301	06-JUN-2019		1,100
14	HYENA	M	Killed	Humani	147428	14-JUN-2019		850
15	BUFFALO	M	Killed	Humani	105294	13-JUN-2019	105 1/2"	5,000
16	LEOPARD	M	Killed	Humani	147414	13-JUN-2019		6,000
17	WARTHOG	M	Wounded	Humani	046253	09-JUN-2019		500
18	WARTHOG	M	Killed	Humani	135439	17-JUN-2019	24"	500
19	KUDU	M	Killed	Humani	050253	09-JUN-2019	125"	1,750
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								

I (b) (6) n given in this return is, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct.

Signature of Foreign Client _____ Date 18-06-2019

Signature of Professional Hunter _____ Date 18-06-2019

Signature of Safari Operator _____ Date 18-06-2019

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number:	PER0002766
Date Received by DSA:	January 28, 2021
DMA Contact:	Genevieve Ahearn
Applicant:	Frank Barry Glassner Novato, California
Specimens and Species:	1.0 Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Wild (Zimbabwe) One (1) personal sport-hunted trophy (life-sized mount; skin, skull, and claws)
Recipient:	Self
Type of Permit:	Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Species Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) has one of the largest geographic ranges of any terrestrial mammal in the world and occurs from southern Africa, through the Middle East, to eastern Asia from South Africa to eastern China and Russian Federation (Stein *et al.* 2016). The African leopard (*P. p. pardus*) is one of about nine leopard subspecies and occurs primarily in sub-Saharan regions (Jacobson *et al.* 2016). A habitat generalist, the leopard – all subspecies considered – occupies mesic woodlands, grassland savannas, and forests (Stein and Hayssen 2013). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial

(Stein and Hayssen 2013). Home ranges vary according to the habitat and can range from several hundred to several thousand km^2 (Stein and Hayssen 2013). Ambush predators, leopards prey primarily on medium-sized ungulates, especially deer (Family Cervidae) (Hanssen *et al.* 2017). They also scavenge prey taken by other carnivores. These carcasses are often cached in trees beyond the reach of smaller, more numerous predators (Stein *et al.* 2016). Adult leopards have few natural predators (Stein and Hayssen 2013). The total population size of the leopard is unknown. In southern Africa, a regional range loss of approximately 21% has been reported (Stein *et al.* 2016). Given their larger body size, males are more desirable and thus more susceptible than females to being harvested by trophy hunters (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2021). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2020).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2020). This rangewide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein *et al.* 2020).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah, (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

According to Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA), leopards are present in protected areas including National Parks and Safari Areas, as well as private

conservancies such as Bubye and Save Valley Conservancies (CITES 2018a:5). Protected areas with persisting leopard populations include Hwange, Zambezi, Matusadona, and Mana Pools National Parks as well as Matetsi, Chirisa, Chete, Charara, Hurungwe, Chewore, Doma and Umfurundzi Safari Areas (Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Supp. Doc. 1). Though leopards reportedly occur outside of protected areas, they have much lower densities in areas that have been subject to human disturbance and may be extinct in the majority of unprotected areas (CITES 2018a:5; Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Fig. 1). Jacobson *et al.* estimate the extant range of leopards in Zimbabwe to be 160,000 km^2 (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km^2 (CITES 2018a:12).

No countrywide estimate of the leopard population in Zimbabwe has been made (CITES 2018a:4). Several projects are currently underway to establish population estimates, including a study by ZPWMA, Zimbabwe Professional Hunting Guides Association (ZPHGA), and Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ). With guidance from an independent researcher, the team aims to use spoor transects, camera trap data, and offtake trends to estimate the leopard population and use this information to manage the population (CITES 2018a:6). Several population estimates from specific regions within Zimbabwe have been made using a combination of spoor surveys and camera traps: 193 leopards in Save Valley Conservancy in 2008, 54 leopards in the Northern Tuli Game Reserve in 2010, 315 leopards in Gonarezhou National Park in 2009, and 19 leopards in the Mangwe District in 2010 (Jacobson *et al.* 2016: Supp. Doc 1; IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:57). In 2012, landowners estimated a leopard population of 13,521 individuals on private lands (Lindsey & Chikerema-Mandisodze 2012, as cited in IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:58), however this estimate would mean that leopards on private lands would occur at 8.2 times the density as on Kruger National Park, South Africa, which is highly unlikely (Zimbabwe 2012:4).

In the 2016 IUCN Red List assessment, Stein *et al*. (2020:5) stated that it is generally thought that the Zimbabwe leopard population is healthy but declining outside of human dominated areas. The leopard population in Zimbabwe appears to be decreasing from previous estimates with leopards disappearing from areas with increased human development and intensive conflict with humans (Haton *et al.* 2001, du Toit 2004, Fusari *et al.* 2006, Lindsay *et al.* 2014, as cited in Stein *et al.* 2020:9).

According to ZPWMA, threats to the persistence of the leopard population in Zimbabwe include habitat loss and fragmentation, decreased prey base, persecution from the growing human population, illegal wildlife trade, harvesting for ceremonial use of skins, and poorly managed hunting (CITES 2018a:4). Widespread habitat loss in combination with prey loss is estimated to have caused a 30% decline in sub-Saharan leopard populations over the last 3 generations; the projected increase in human population and their dependence on agriculture and livestock will likely contribute to the continued decline of leopards in Zimbabwe (Stein *et al.* 2020).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Frank Barry Glassner, Novato, California) requests authorization to import one male leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zimbabwe.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Zimbabwe, Masvingo Province, Save Valley Conservancy, Humani Ranch, GIS147414 – Chiredzi, during a hunt on June 13, 2019, with Professional Hunter Brandon Coaton and with Outfitter Tredelk Trading. The hunt was documented through Zimbabwe permit/license Hunting Return Form-TRAS2 #81681 (copy submitted).

B. Zimbabwe Information:

3. Leopards in Zimbabwe are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting and are the beneficiary of several protective measures. The Parks and Wildlife Act 22/2001 (Act) is the principal legislation guiding the management of wildlife in Zimbabwe, and the ZPWMA is the governmental authority responsible for the conservation of Zimbabwe's wildlife, including leopards (CITES 2018a:11, IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:159). According to the ZPWMA, Zimbabwe's wildlife policy seeks to maintain a network of protected areas to conserve the country's biodiversity and natural resources, including through rural economic development and encouraging the protection of wild animals and habitats outside of protected areas (CITES 2018a:11).

The Act was amended in 2011 to increase penalties for illegal hunting, sale of illegally hunted trophies or meat, and other wildlife-related crimes (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:159). The Act prohibits the hunting of any animal on any land without a permit, the hunting of wildlife in protected areas, trade in trophies or animals without a permit, and the sale of animals or trophies that were hunted without a permit (Obank *et al.* 2015:458). Penalties for these crimes may include fines of up to $500 and imprisonment up to 20 years for offenses involving specially protected animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:159). The leopard is not listed as a specially protected animal under the Act, and illegal hunting of leopards therefore does not carry these increased penalties (Obank *et al.* 2015:464). Other legislation includes the Protection of Wildlife Indemnity Act 21/1989, the Trapping of Animals Control Act 34/1973, and the Environmental Management Act 13/2002, which give the government of Zimbabwe the authority to protect wildlife from poachers and from harmful and dangerous hunting methods (Obank *et al.* 2015:462-463).

4. Zimbabwe's legislative framework is comprehensive, though it is unclear whether the penalties create a meaningful deterrent as wildlife crime remains widespread in the country (Obank *et al.* 2015:464, 469). There is evidence that sentences for wildlife-related crimes are applied inconsistently as courts have a wide discretion when it comes to imposing penalties (Obank *et al.* 2015:469). Zimbabwe has passed regulatory measures over the last decade to address corruption, however these appear to have had little impact: there have been documented incidences of known poachers avoiding investigation and prosecution, as well as allegations of

ministers and officials facilitating wildlife crime (Obank *et al.* 2015:456). Widespread corruption must be addressed in order for the regulatory framework to effectively protect the country's wildlife.

5. In a letter dated December 6, 2017, President of Zimbabwe E. D. Mnangagwa communicated to the United States Zimbabwe's political stability and commitment to conserving wildlife. Though the letter specifically discusses elephant conservation and trophy hunting programs, President Mnangagwa makes assurances that after a smooth transition from the previous administration, all conservation initiatives being undertaken by Zimbabwe will not be reversed, but enhanced (Zimbabwe 2017).

6. According to ZPWMA, one of the most important aspects of the country's hunting program is the delegation of authority to private and communal landowners to manage and benefit from the wildlife on their land (CITES 2018a:11). Leopard hunting in Zimbabwe occurs on private land, state land, and areas managed under the Communal Areas Management Plan for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) (CITES 2018a:11; Zimbabwe 2012:17). CAMPFIRE aims to change rural communities' perceptions of wildlife resources from a threat to their livelihoods to a sustainable revenue stream (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:97). Trophy hunting has become a main source of income for the CAMPFIRE program, and has shown beneficial effects for both wildlife conservation and rural community members (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:230). Rural district councils within the program area set aside an estimated 36,000 km^2 of land for wildlife in Zimbabwe (Loveridge *et al.* 2006:231).

7. National leopard quotas are set annually and issued to state and private landowners (CITES 2018a:7). Allocating quotas on an annual basis allows ZPWMA to use inputs from monitoring data and stakeholders in an adaptive process (CITES 2018a:7).

8. Zimbabwe has a participatory quota setting process that is based on population data, distribution patterns, trophy quality data, local and ranger monitoring, habitat quality, hunting success rates, poaching statistics, natural mortality, diseases, and other offtakes (CITES 2018a:7-8). The quota for leopards is determined with input from stakeholders including ZPWMA field and research staff, members of local communities, hunting operators, and non-governmental biologists and researchers (CITES 2018a:7). Almost all quotas are based on a 1988 survey and distribution model done by Martin and de Meulenaer that assumes that all suitable habitat is occupied, all habitat supports maximum leopard densities, and leopard numbers can be predicted by rainfall (Zimbabwe 2016:3). The model omits other threats such as human impact and habitat fragmentation (Zimbabwe 2016:3). As accurate and current population data is largely unavailable and effective trophy monitoring hasn't been established, in practice, quotas are set based primarily on opinions of stakeholders and final approval is given by ZPWMA or the Minster of Environment and Natural Resources (Zimbabwe 2012:10). Quotas and actual offtakes have been reduced in recent years as a precautionary measure (CITES 2018a:7). A new system developed at a participatory workshop in 2016 adjusts a hunting area's allocated quota based on the ages of leopards hunted, in which hunting young leopards results in a reduced quota (CITES 2018a:10). Hunting older leopards, or no leopards, results in a maintenance of the same quota, or in some cases an increase in the area's quota (CITES 2018a:10). ZPWMA is currently testing this system and monitoring compliance through the submission of photographs, hunt

returns, and other data requested by ZPWMA (CITES 2018a:10).

9. There is currently no management plan for leopards in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe 2012:16), nor does there appear to be any formal criteria for leopard trophies (CITES 2018a:9). In 2012, Zimbabwe reported that the hunting of female leopards was prohibited based on an agreement between ZPWMA and the Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ), and that leopard trophies with a skull size smaller than 13.75 inches (width plus length) would not be allowed to be exported (Zimbabwe 2012:11). However, in their 2018 review of the CITES leopard quota, Zimbabwe did not make it clear whether only males were taken as trophies; in fact, ZPWMA states that leopards taken are "usually males" (CITES 2018a:3). Leopard trophy monitoring began in the 2009 hunting season to assess catch per unit effort, hunting success, and trophy quality (Zimbabwe 2016:5). In 2013 the monitoring began to include photographs used to age hunted leopards and it was determined that between 2013 and 2015, 90% of the leopards taken were very young (between 2-3 years of age) (Zimbabwe 2016:5-8). Though Zimbabwe incentivizes hunters and hunting areas to take older males by setting quota allocations based on trophy quality, there is currently no indication of any formal mechanism requiring compliance.

10. The long term goal of ZPWMA is sustainable leopard hunting supported across a range of land uses that contributes to maintaining wildlife, biodiversity, rural livelihoods and the national economy (CITES 2018a:9). The country's immediate objective is to achieve a well-regulated, viable and sustainable leopard hunting operation that complies with requirements of a rigorous formal non-detriment finding (CITES 2018a:9). Zimbabwe has identified five key components for a hunting program that meets their goals (CITES 2018a:9-10):

I. Monitoring population status and trends of leopard populations
II. Criteria for leopard trophies
III. Evidence-based adaptive management of quotas for hunting leopards
IV. Reviews of policy and legislation governing leopard hunting
V. Coordination, collaboration and program management

11. Human-leopard conflict in response to perceived or actual livestock depredation is a major threat to leopard populations in Zimbabwe (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:131). Many of Zimbabwe's wildlife reserves border agro-pastoral lands, increasing the frequency of conflict incidents (Butler 2000 as cited in IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:131). The projected increase of the human population in sub-Saharan Africa from 1.2 billion to 2.5 billion over the next 50 years will likely lead to expansion of human land use and intensify human-wildlife conflict (Loveridge *et al.* 2017:2). Lethal problem animal control (PAC) is legal in Zimbabwe, though according to the Parks and Wildlife Act (123/1991), destruction of a leopard through PAC is only allowed if an incident threatens human life (Zimbabwe 2012:9, 11). Problem animals are reported to the nearest Rural District Council office if on communal land or to ZPWMA if on private land or near a national park (Zimbabwe 2012:11). The report must then be verified by the responsible agency to ensure that a leopard has been correctly identified as the cause of conflict (Zimbabwe 2012:11). ZPWMA considers three options when dealing with a problem animal: improving livestock husbandry to reduce losses, capturing and translocating the leopard, or hunting the problem leopard as a trophy (Zimbabwe 2012:11). In most cases, ZPWMA attempts to relocate the animal, though data on the success of reducing livestock losses within Zimbabwe is unavailable (Zimbabwe 2012:11). Elsewhere, translocation has been shown

to be largely ineffective in mitigating human-leopard conflict (Athreya *et al.* 2011 and Weilenmann *et al.* 2011 as cited in Zimbabwe 2012). Hunting problem animals also raises concerns about false reporting in order to obtain additional hunting permits, and it is highly likely that some leopards are killed illegally under the name of PAC (Zimbabwe 2012:9, 11).

12. Significant demand for leopard skins drives illegal killing of leopards in southern Africa (Zimbabwe 2012:9, IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:131). ZPWMA stated in 2012 that such killings appeared to be rare and few records of seizures occurred (Zimbabwe 2012:9), though there is now evidence for a rapid increase in wildlife crime including poaching in Zimbabwe (Obank *et al.* 2015). ZPWMA is lacking financial resources to effectively control protected areas within Zimbabwe, and there have been allegations that ZPWMA has been forced to allow hunting in national parks to raise funds (Obank *et al.* 2015:460).

13. Due to the cryptic nature and vast range of leopards in Zimbabwe, ZPWMA states that it is difficult to census the total leopard population, though many studies are currently being undertaken to get a better understanding of population (CITES 2018a:4). These studies involve academic researchers, non-profits, students, and Zimbabwe agencies and officials (CITES 2018a:6-7). They aim to measure the impacts of trophy hunting on behavioral ecology and population dynamics, train personnel in predator monitoring, estimate the national leopard population, and disseminate this information to the public (CITES 2018a:7). Zimbabwe is currently keeping quotas and actual offtake at conservative levels as a precautionary measure, demonstrating their commitment to sustainable hunting (CITES 2018a:7).

14. The CITES Scientific Authority of Zimbabwe has considered the country's leopard population and trend, the past and current levels of offtake, adaptive management of the leopard population and of leopard hunting, benefits derived from hunting, and other factors relevant to the sustainability of the export quota (CITES 2018a:12). Upon considering these factors and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings*, the Scientific Authority of Zimbabwe concludes that the current level of offtake and the current export quota is set at a level that is not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild (CITES 2018a:12). According to ZPWMA, the quota of 500 leopards per year is conservative and in the best interest of the conservation of the species. Zimbabwe will continue to monitor the leopard population and adaptively manage the hunting program, informing the CITES Secretariat if a significant management change occurs (CITES 2018a:51).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

15. Within the context of CITES, Zimbabwe initially had an approved export quota of 80 leopard skins established in 1983 at CoP4 (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:96). At CoP5 in 1985, Zimbabwe proposed to increase its CITES annual export quota to 350 leopard trophies and skins per year to prevent the species from being viewed as an agricultural pest (CITES 1985). The increase of the quota to 350 was adopted by the Conference of the Parties in Resolution 5.13 (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:96). At CoP6 in 1987, Zimbabwe requested to increases its quota to 500; the increase of the quota was deemed sustainable, accepted, and has remained at that level ever since (CITES 1987, CITES 2018a).

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 500 leopard trophies and skins per year, the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2010 and 2017, actual annual offtake ranged from 133 leopards in 2017 to 186 leopards in 2014 (averaging about 33% of the quota across this period) (CITES 2018a:9). Zimbabwe establishes national leopard quotas annually in an adaptive process that relies on monitoring data and stakeholder input. National hunting quotas may be set higher than CITES export quotas to mitigate human-animal conflict, but hunting offtakes have been lower than both national and CITES quotas (CITES 2018a:7). Zimbabwe issued between 578 and 882 leopard hunting permits annually between 2004 and 2012, but actual hunting offtakes during this period were between 160 and 302 (Zimbabwe 2012:7-8).

16. During 2010–2019, according to UNEP-WCMC (2021), reported gross exports have averaged about 165 trophies annually and 58 skins annually.

17. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decision on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

> Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

18. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018b). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals Committee. For Zimbabwe:

> "*The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Zimbabwe, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild*."

The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018c:6).

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zimbabwe in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals

Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Based on the discussions regarding Doc. 46 at CoP18, the Chair of Committee I established a working group to consider the revision of Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP11) in Annex 2 and draft decisions 18.AA to 18.HH in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46. The working group, chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Humane Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International, San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019a). The working group prepared document CoP18 Com. I. 10 on the basis of document CoP18 Doc. 46 after discussion in the second session of Committee I (CITES 2019b). At the conclusion of CoP18 (i.e., plenary), the amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP17) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* contained in the in-session document CoP18 Com. I. 10 had been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. The eight draft decisions in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46 had also been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. Decisions 17.114 to 17.117 were deleted (CITES 2019c).

20. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

* * * * *

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DSA BIOLOGIST:

JEFFREY JORGENSON Digitally signed by JEFFREY JORGENSON Date: 2021.02.16 12:46:15 -05'00'

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

DSA CONCUR:

ELEANORA BABIJ Digitally signed by ELEANORA BABIJ Date: 2021.02.17 09:40:04 -05'00'

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
21US00677E/9

2. Valid
2022-03-08

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
FRANK B GLASSNER
(b) (6)
NOVATO, CALIFORNIA 94949
USA

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
MR. ANDY HUNTER
TREDELK TRADING
11 HAZELDENE ROAD
BORROWDALE HARARE ZIMBABWE

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 2019 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

2021-03-09
Issuing Date

U.S. CITES Management Authority
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 ZIMBABWE
B. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
C. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
D. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
E. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX

985921

Bill Willhite

RCVD NOV 27 2020

From: Greg Brownlee <(b) (6)>
Sent: Tuesday, November 17, 2020 5:26 PM
To: Bill Willhite
Subject: LEOPARD CITES IMPORT APPLICATION - BILL WILLHITE
Attachments: Leopard Licence Bill Whillhite.pdf; CITES APPLICATION - Bill Willhite.pdf

Bill,

I hope you're doing well! It's time to apply for your CITES import permit for your leopard. I have completed the application and attached it as a PDF, I double checked it but please check for any mistakes on your address, name or birthday. You will need to do the following steps or the permit will not be applied for:

1. Print both attachments on this email;
2. Sign and Date ***page 1, section D*** and ***page 5, number 10*** with a **blue** pen;
3. Make a $100 check payable to "USFWS" and send to the address at top left of the application form as follows:
    - **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**
4. Please scan a copy of the import permit application once you have signed it and send it back to me so I can have it on record.
5. Make sure you include a copy of your leopard license in your application. Send it FedEx if you can so it's trackable.

Please let me know if you have any questions, I am available all week.

Thanks!

Greg

Greg Brownlee

(b) (6)

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD NOV 27 2020

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
WILLHITE	WILLIAM	JAMES	II

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Overland Park	KANSAS	66223	JOHNSON	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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) (b) (6)

Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 11/18/2020

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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 page 1

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

   Greg Brownlee - (b) (6) [redacted]

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.

N/A

4. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

N/A

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

N/A

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

   d. 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:

ZAMBIA - MULOBEZI-BILIBILI GMA, GPS Coordinates S16 10 46 3"/E025 28 18 7". Near Lusbi, Zambia

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: August 4, 2020

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

Tandala Safaris Zambia - Lance Higgins Professional Hunter

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

Bangweulu Taxidermy
4142/k Chifwema Road
New Kasama, Lusaka ZAMBIA

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). See attached.

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	Michael Borman
Business Name:	Bangweulu Taxidermy
Address:	4142/k Chifwema Road
Address:	New Kasama, Lusaka
City:	ZAMBIA
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: [redacted] Date: 11-18-20

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

Original

NPW FORM 2

0005647

S/No.....

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

Zambia Wildlife Act, 2015

(No. 14 of 2015)

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE

(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007

(Regulations 3 (2))

HUNTING LICENCE - NON RESIDENT

Station of Issue..... Chilanga ..... Date of Issue..... 28/7/2020 .....

DETAILS OF LICENSEE

Full Name..... W. WHITEHEAD ..... NRC No./Passport No..... (b) (6) .....

Nationality..... USA ..... Age..... 60 .....

Tel/Mobile No:..... E-mail.....

Full Name of Safari Company..... Tandala Saf .....

Certificate of Incorporation No. ..... Date of Incorporation.....

Postal Address..... Box 86 Mazabuka ..... Residential Address.....

Firearm Licence/Tourist Firearm Import No..... 8530 ..... Calibre of Firearm..... 416 .....

Type of Hunt..... NON RES .....

Any other relevant information, which may be considered in support of this application (e.g, previous hunting licences held or previous hunting experience.

The above named Safari Hunting Outfitter and its bona fide Clients are authorised by this licence under the guidance of the Professional Hunter to hunt the following Game and/or protected animals within the Game Management Area or hunting block specified hereunder and for the specified period and upon payment of the fees specified below:

Species of Animals	Number	Sex	Hunting Area	Hunting Period	*Fees - The Kwacha equivalent of US$*
Leopard	1	M	Bili-Bili, Mubobezi	2020	2650
			0069230		

Total Animals fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of US$ 2650

Concession Fees paid - the kwacha equivalent of US$ —

Grand Total the kwacha equivalent of US$ 2650

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE
28 JUL 2020
COMMERCIAL OFFICE
PRIVATE BAG 1, CHILANGA, ZAMBIA

Official Stamp

..... Chairperson of the Committee

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number:	PER0002786
Date Received by DSA:	January 29, 2021
DMA Contact:	Kirstine Grab
Applicant:	William Willhite Overland Park, Kansas
Specimens and Species:	Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Wild (Zambia) One (1) personal sport-hunted trophy (life-sized mount; skin, skull, and claws)
Recipient:	Self
Type of Permit:	Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Species Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) has one of the largest geographic ranges of any terrestrial mammal in the world and ranges from southern Africa, through the Middle East, to eastern Asia from South Africa to eastern China and Russian Federation (Stein et al. 2016). The African leopard (*P. p. pardus*) is one of about nine leopard subspecies and occurs primarily in sub-Saharan regions (Jacobson et al. 2016). A habitat generalist, the leopard – all subspecies considered – occupies mesic woodlands, grassland savannas, and forests (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011). Home ranges are about 13–35 km^2 (Hunt 2011). Ambush predators, leopards prey primarily on

medium-sized ungulates, especially deer (Family Cervidae) (Hanssen et al. 2017). They also scavenge prey taken by other carnivores. These carcasses are often cached in trees beyond the reach of smaller, more numerous predators (Stein et al. 2016). Adult leopards have few natural predators (Hunt 2011). The total population size of the leopard is unknown. In southern Africa, a regional range loss of approximately 21% has been reported (Stein et al. 2016). Given their larger body size, males are more desirable and thus more susceptible than females to being harvested by trophy hunters (Braczkowski et al. 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein et al. 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2018). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2018).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein et al. 2016). This rangewide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein et al. 2016).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah, (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

According to Zambia's Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), there are two main leopard populations in Zambia which are centered in the Kafue and Luangwa Ecosystems and are comprised of several national parks (NP) and game management areas (GMA) (CITES 2018a:3). Five smaller populations occur in northwest Zambia in the Lunga NP area, Liuwa NP area in the west, Sioma-Ngwezi NP area in the southwest, and in the NPs and GMAs in the

Bangweulu area and Lake Mweru-Wantipa area in the north (CITES 2018a:3). DNPW reports that the current total leopard range in Zambia is at least 220,000 km^2 (CITES 2018a:3), which is similar to the extant range of 218,000 km^2 determined by Jacobson et al. (2016:Supp. Table 5).

No countrywide estimate of the leopard population in Zambia has been made (CITES 2018a:5). Previous research conducted in 2011, 2016 and 2017, on leopard densities in some NPs and GMAs within Zambia found densities between 1.88 leopards/100 km^2 and 8.2 leopards/100 km^2 (CITES 2018a:5). Therefore, given the extent of leopard range in the country and assuming a conservatively low overall density of between one and two leopards per 100 km^2, DNPW reports that the overall leopard population in Zambia is likely to be 2,000 – 4,000 individuals (CITES 2018a:5).

In the 2016 IUCN Red List assessment, Stein et al. (2016) stated that it is generally thought that the Zambia leopard population is healthy but declining outside of human dominated areas. The leopard population in Zambia appears to be decreasing from previous estimates with leopards disappearing from areas with increased human development and intensive conflict with humans (Haton et al. 2001, du Toit 2004, Fusari et al. 2006, Lindsay et al. 2014, as cited in Stein et al. 2016.)

According to DNPW, threats to the persistence of the leopard population in Zambia include habitat encroachment and fragmentation, bush meat poaching/snaring, human leopard conflict and prey depletion (CITES 2018a:36). In addition, illegal harvest is a potential threat to the species in Zambia as DNPW confiscated 110 illegal leopard skins between 2013 and 2017 (CITES 2018a:12).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (William Willhite; Overland Park, Kansas) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Zambia.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild in the Mulobezi Bilibili Hunting Block, Zambia, on August 4, 2020. The 2020 leopard hunting quota allocated for the Mulobezi Bilibili Hunting Block has not yet been posted. A copy of the applicant's non-resident hunting license (S/No. 0005647) was included in the application.

B. Zambia Information:

3. Leopards in Zambia are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting and are the beneficiary of several protective measures. The Wildlife Act of 2015 (Act) is the principal legislation guiding the management of wildlife in Zambia, and the DNPW is the only government department responsible for the management of wildlife, including leopards, in Zambia (CITES 2018a:7). The Act also provides for the promotion of opportunities for the equitable and sustainable use of public wildlife estates; provides for the establishment, control

and co-management of Community Partnership Parks for the conservation and restoration of ecological structures for non-consumptive forms of recreation and environmental education; provides for the sustainable use of wildlife and the effective management of the wildlife habitat in Game Management Areas; enhances the benefits of Game Management Areas to local communities and wildlife; involves local communities in the management of Game Management Areas; and provides for the development and implementation of management plans (CITES 2018a:7).

The Act also provides for stiffer penalties related to poaching and enforcing all wildlife related violations in Zambia (CITES 2018a:7). Hunting of all wild animals without a permit in Zambia is illegal (CITES 2018a:7). Further, it is a criminal offense to hunt, kill, capture or be in possession of a leopard specimen without a license (CITES 2018a:7). The leopard is considered a protected species under the Act and therefore attracts stiffer penalties without option of a fine (CITES 2018a:7). Other legislation includes regulations (Private Wildlife Estates) and Statutory Instruments already in force such as CITES, Hunting, and Elephant Hunting (CITES 2018a:7). According to DNPW, other Statutory Instruments are in preparation for the implementation of the Wildlife Act of 2015 and are currently under review, including (CITES 2018a:1,7-8):

- formulating specific regulations which place certain conditions on the hunting of leopards (and lions) in GMAs, including but not limited to: age-based regulations, banning the hunting of females, and setting a minimum number of days to hunt; and
- formulating regulations regarding off-take quota management that will regulate how quotas are set, approved and utilized, and will be based on the precautionary principle that requires the most up-to-date information be used on setting quotas.

4. Leopard hunting in Zambia is carried out in hunting blocks located in Game Management Areas surrounding National Parks in the Luangwa, Kafue and Lower Zambezi ecosystem and in Open Game Ranches/Conservancies (CITES 2018a:16). Game Management Areas (GMA) are a category of protected areas in Zambia designed to form buffer zones between National Parks and Open Areas (CITES 2018a:16). The main land use form in GMAs has been safari and resident hunting; however, a few GMAs have included photographic tourism (CITES 2018a:16). There are 36 Game Management Areas in Zambia covering 177,404 km^2. Open Game Ranches are unfenced private wildlife estates outside public protected areas that are reserved by a person or local community for wildlife conservation and management (CITES 2018a:16). The private sector and the community agree to protect wildlife on these privately owned or communal lands and in exchange for protecting the wildlife, DNPW issues the Open Game Ranches annual non-resident hunting quotas (CITES 2018a:16). Zambia currently has 17 registered Open Game Ranches covering over 2,500 km^2, of which 8 have a quota for leopards (CITES 2018a:16-17).

5. Quotas are set annually and are issued to hunting blocks in GMAs and Open Game Ranches (CITES 2018a:18). With quotas allocated on an annual basis, DNPW can react quickly to any difficulties in specific areas, whenever necessary to adjust or even suspend quotas (CITES 2018a:52).

6. Zambia has a participatory quota setting process that is based on scientific information derived from aerial surveys, ground counts, patrol sightings, local and expert opinion, and hunting monitoring, as well as information provided by Community Resource Boards (CRBs),

DNPW, lease holders/operators/professional hunters, and other organizations (CITES 2018a:18). The quota for leopards is set using information from hunting records and field observations derived from professional hunters, operators, and field officers (CITES 2018a:18). According to DNPW, this allows CRBs and DNPW to review the previous hunting season's offtake before setting the quota for the upcoming year (CITES 2018a:18). In approving the quota, management developed the sustainable maximum harvest rates which it uses to allocate and approve the leopard quota as follows (CITES 2018a:18):

- Prime hunting blocks = 3 leopard per 1,000 km^2
- Secondary hunting blocks and open game ranches = 1 leopard per 1,000 km^2
- Under stocked hunting blocks = 0 leopard per 1,000 km^2

DNPW states that in using these rates, the total number of leopards on quota that can possibly be issued in the entire country in any hunting season is 162 (CITES 2018a:18), which is 54 percent of the CITES approved export quota for Zambian leopard trophies and skins.

7. The Zambian government suspended leopard trophy hunting from 2013 to 2015 due to concerns and uncertainty about the conservation status of the population (Stein et al. 2016). According to DNPW, the suspension was lifted in 2016 when rural communities requested that the suspension be lifted due to the detrimental impact on their livelihoods of increased human-livestock-carnivore conflict with offsets from hunting revenues (CITES 2018a:1). In view of this, Zambia established a limited offtake that was within the CITES approved quota and that they believed was sustainable (CITES 2018a:1).

8. In reopening leopard hunting in 2016, DNPW consulted with independent leopard experts to get advice and held a workshop with stakeholders in April 2016, which resulted in the formulation of guidelines on leopard (and lion) hunting in Zambia (CITES 2018a:23). According to DNPW, the guidelines have since been re-drafted for gazetting as a Statutory Instrument and are considered as part of an adaptive process to manage leopard hunting in the country (CITES 2018a:23). In addition, DNPW states that the guidelines will be further reviewed at the end of the 2018 hunting season taking into account the experiences from the first two years of implementation since the suspension was lifted (CITES 2018a:23). The guidelines include (CITES 2018a:23):

1. Utilization must be based on scientific principles: use area size and leopard density, population status trends and prey availability;
2. Hunted leopards must be an adult; and
3. Use adaptive approaches in managing leopards. This may include varying quotas according to population status in a hunting area. Therefore, it is important to establish a monitoring mechanism that provides information on:
    A. Indicators that show the leopard trends in an area, such as:
        - Hunting effort - time spent to find the desirable trophy;
        - Hunting success – was the hunted leopard of desired and acceptable trophy size;
        - Trophy size - Size of skull, tooth measurements, body length, shoulder height, etc.; and
        - Age – the average age of lawful trophies.
    B. The status of habitat and prey in an area, including:
        - Satellite images of the area;

- Encroachment levels; and
- Quantitative and qualitative indication of prey.

C. Regular collection of data on the hunted leopard with prompt checking on the accuracy of information provided, with:
   - Skull, teeth, and hide to be examined, sampled and permanently tagged; and
   - Certificates provided for proof of sampling and rating of trophy.

The guidelines also recommend (CITES 2018a:23-24): no hunting of female leopards, no hunting of any leopard born or held in captivity, no use of pre-recorded sounds in the hunting of leopards, no leopard hunting on fenced game ranches, leopard hunting only in Prime and Secondary areas and Open Game Ranches known to be rich in leopards and prey, and establishing a central place for trophy measurements and ageing of hunted leopards for export. According to DNPW, the long-term implementation and monitoring of the effectiveness of these guidelines and indicators allow for adaptive adjustment of leopard quotas (CITES 2018a:24).

9. As a result, Zambia's new management approach to leopard hunting is based on three pillars (CITES 2018a:24):

I. A conservative, precautionary quota, well below the recommended thresholds for sustainability;
II. An age–based harvest limit and strong monitoring of leopard offtakes; and
III. Significant and direct community benefits. This will ensure that leopard hunting in Zambia is sustainable and does not negatively affect the population. In addition, in the hunting concession agreements signed in 2015, no hunting outfitter has been guaranteed a leopard on quota. It is made clear that the quota for any species shall be based on scientific methods including the latest available survey and aging techniques.

10. To monitor quotas and trophy hunting in Zambia, wildlife officers accompany hunters on all hunts during the hunting season (CITES 2018a:28). The officer records activities related to the hunt on specified forms (i.e., Safari Hunting monitoring forms, trophy measurement forms, and a client questionnaire) (CITES 2018a:28). The officer endorses used licenses ensuring that they cannot be used again (CITES 2018a:28). In addition, the law requires that all harvested trophies be registered (CITES 2018a:28).

DNPW is also introducing a monitoring system specific for leopards (and lions). This monitoring system will be based on a Statutory Instrument which is in preparation, which will introduce a mandatory sampling system that requires trophy leopards meet or exceed a minimum size (or possibly age) as one measure for harvesting trophy leopards (CITES 2018a:29). The monitoring system will be based on specific forms that will help ensure proper compliance with the provisions of the law, including confirmation of legal licenses and collection of data associated with the hunt (including but not limited to: location, date, participants, and photos) (CITES 2018a:29). The monitoring system will be complemented by regular surveys for leopards throughout the GMAs using camera trap and other indirect monitoring techniques (CITES 2018a:29).

11. Leopard–human conflicts occur on the interface between communities and leopard range, often resulting in "problem animals" being removed through lethal means (CITES 2018a:35).

Fortunately, DNPW reports that the number of incidents of leopard–human conflict (HLC) is low in Zambia and retaliatory killings by livestock owners are not as prevalent as in other areas of Africa, however with increasing human populations, this may become an issue as human settlements expand (CITES 2018a:35,38). DNPW states that they apply an adaptive system that includes a procedure whereby reported cases of leopard damage are investigated by field officers and complete reports are reviewed by the most senior officer for immediate feedback (CITES 2018a:38). Interventions include: scaring leopards through blasting or killing the animals suspected to be responsible for the attack on livestock and humans (CITES 2018a:38). DNPW admits that this approach is considered incompatible with sustainable conservation of wildlife and may contribute to the decline in the leopard population; however, they state that they are committed to implement the best practices on HLC (for example, the HLC toolkit developed by the Niassa Carnivore Project) (CITES 2018a:38). According to DNPW, this will be done through the development of a specific policy on Human Wildlife Conflict that the department, pending the availability of funding, would like to devise as soon as possible (CITES 2018a:38).

12. According to DNPW, direct poaching of leopards is not believed to be significant (CITES 2018a:38). Between 2013 and 2017, DNPW confiscated 110 illegal leopard skins (CITES 2018a:12). As a result, DNPW is establishing an investigation into current levels of illegal trade and use of leopard skins (CITES 2018a:33). DNPW states that identifying levels and source routes will be a first step in controlling this potential threat to Zambia's wild leopard population (CITES 2018a:33).

13. Given the elusive nature of leopards, the vast areas where they occur in Zambia and its wide-ranging biology, DNPW states that it is almost impossible to obtain reliable population estimates that can be used with confidence for management purposes (CITES 2018a:14). Moreover, DNPW states that the cost of undertaking long-term intensive surveys across the many habitats where leopards occur in Zambia is beyond the financial capacity of the DNPW (CITES 2018a:14). For these reasons, DNPW is adopting an adaptive management framework approach to determine reliable estimates of population trends to assess how leopard populations are changing over time and at a scale relevant to management (CITES 2018a:14). Going forward, DNPW will adopt "best practices" that use a combination of intensive monitoring (i.e. systematic camera trap surveys at 20 strategic sites across the country), extensive monitoring that captures relative abundance indices, and information captured from leopards that are harvested by the hunting industry (CITES 2018a:14). DNPW acknowledges that these relative abundance indices are generally less accurate and precise, but they can be collected rapidly at a landscape scale and within the capacity of the DNPW and its stakeholders (CITES 2018a:14). DNPW also recognizes that more reliable and robust monitoring techniques are required to better assess and measure the population trend and therefore, they state that they are committed to developing long-term rigorous monitoring programs that can be used to monitor the status of leopard populations across its range in Zambia (CITES 2018a:14).

14. The CITES Scientific Authority of Zambia has considered the country's population of leopards, the quota-setting system and current precautionary quota, the newly implemented age-based harvest policy, the limited offtake, the adaptive management of leopards, and the current threats to leopards in Zambia, including loss of habitat, human-leopard conflicts, and levels of illegal trade (CITES 2018a:51). Upon considering these factors and in accordance with Article

IV of CITES and Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings*, the Zambian Scientific Authority concludes that the low level of offtake generated by trophy hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Zambia (CITES 2018a:51). According to DNPW, the newly developed leopard management systems, Statutory Instruments and hunting reforms employ an adaptive management approach thereby ensuring long-term sustainability, health and enjoyment of Zambia's wild leopard populations (CITES 2018a:51).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

15. Within the context of CITES, Zambia initially had an approved export quota of 80 leopard skins established in 1983 at CoP4 (CITES 2018a:3). At CoP5 in 1985, Zambia proposed to increase its CITES export quota to 300 leopard trophies and skins per year in order to maintain and encourage sport hunting which had been a source of employment for local people (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:94). The increase of the quota to 300 was adopted by the Conference of the Parties and has remained at that level ever since.

Although the approved CITES export quota has been 300 leopard trophies and skins per year, the annual leopard quotas established by Zambia and the actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Between 2005 and 2017, the DNPW issued a total of 1,177 leopards on quota of which 687 were utilized (58% of the annual quota) (CITES 2018a:23). During this period, the highest number of leopards issued on quota was 126 individuals in 2011 and the lowest was 37 individuals in 2015 (CITES 2018a:23). Before the hunting ban was implemented in 2013 – 2014, the average annual leopard quota was 120 individuals per year (CITES 2018a:23). Since the ban was lifted, the annual leopard quotas have increased from 37 individuals per year in 2015 to 105 individuals per year in 2017 (CITES 2018a:23). The annual leopard quota for 2018 was set at 102 individuals (CITES 2018a:20-21).

16. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 70 trophies and 9 skins annually.

17. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decision on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

> Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

18. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018b). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals Committee. For Zambia:

"*The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Zambia, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild*."

The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018c:6).

19. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Geneva, Switzerland, August 17 – 28, 2019, under document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.

20. Based on the discussions regarding Doc. 46 at CoP18, the Chair of Committee I established a working group to consider the revision of Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP11) in Annex 2 and draft decisions 18.AA to 18.HH in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46. The working group, chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Humane Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International, San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019a). The working group prepared document CoP18 Com. I. 10 on the basis of document CoP18 Doc. 46 after discussion in the second session of Committee I (CITES 2019b). At the conclusion of CoP18 (i.e. plenary), the amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP17) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* contained in the in-session document CoP18 Com. I. 10 had been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. The eight draft decisions in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46 had also been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. Decisions 17.114 to 17.117 were deleted (CITES 2019c).

21. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

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DSA BIOLOGIST:

MONICA HORTON

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Date: 2021.02.10 09:57:14 -05'00'

Monica A. Horton
Biologist (CITES Specialist)
Division of Scientific Authority

DSA CONCUR:

ELEANORA BABIJ

Digitally signed by ELEANORA BABIJ
Date: 2021.02.11 06:51:45 -05'00'

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   PRO CARGO USA ATTN CINDI RULON
   15619 MORALES ROAD
   HOUSTON, TEXAS 77032

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

   CINDI RULON CINDI.RULON@PROCARGOUSA.COM
   281-220-3176

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
   Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature: _____ Date: _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506

PERMIT No.:	193598
VALID FROM:	07-11-2020
VALID TO:	20-11-2020
RECEIPT No.:	P760855428

PERMIT TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES

Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)

Name of Trophy Hunter: Cabot John Colonna Pitts

Residential Address: (b) (6) Wasilla AK 99654

Country: USA

To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies:

SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER
Blesbok		Impala Common		Springbok		Other	
Buffalo		Klipspringer		Steenbok		Subject to the attach predator trophy hunting conditions	
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog			
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck			
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest, Black			
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue			
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's		Please contact the nearest MEFT office within 7days of the hunt	
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		Roan		Leopard	male 1x		
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm: Virunga #566, Holtzhausen #2140, Amerongen #151, Osrgje #182

Guided by (name of guides): J.N. Blaauw

NAPP78/2560/2020

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM
CBBlaauw
ISSUING OFFICER (NAME & SIGNATURE)
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER
POHAMBA SHIFETA IN TERMS OF SECTION
78 (L) OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION
ORDINANCE, 1975 (ORDINANCE NO. 4 OF 1975)

Official MET date stamp
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
2020 -11- 06
PERMIT OFFICER
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek
Tel: 2842111 Fax: 258861

All advertisements must be done in accordance with Regulation 106 (Gazette no. 3566, 1997), of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (Act of 1975), as amended.

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable.

prime press 012019

The following certificate must be completed immediately after each animal that has been hunted (please print)

Date	Species	LH*	RH*	LB*	RB*	Total	RW*	Age	Male/ Female	Farm		Signatures		
										Name	No	Farm owner	Hunter	Professional hunter Master hunting guide Hunting guide
13-11-2020	Leopard	S	C	U	L	L		7	♂	Odroje	182	(b) (6) [redacted]	(b) (6) [redacted]	
				Lenght										
				Width										
		S	K	I	N									

We hereby individually and collectively declare that the predator recorded and photographed was hunted, shot and killed by us, in full accordance with all the predator trophy hunting permit conditions

(g) (g) [redacted]

(g) (g) [redacted]

*L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward

No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.

This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting.

Only guide(s) as specified on the permit may conduct the hunt.

Professional Cargo Services Inc.

15619 Morales Rd., Houston, Texas 77032 281-220-3158

BELOW IS A POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM WHICH IS REQUIRED BY U.S. CUSTOMS, TO ALLOW US TO TRANSACT U.S. CUSTOMS CLEARANCE ON YOUR BEHALF.
U.S. Customs Services 141.32 C.R.

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

SS #: (b) (6)
Cell Phone #:
Email Address: (b) (6)

X Individual

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That Cabot [redacted] Pitts (Full Name of Person), residing at (b) (6) Wasilla AK 99654

hereby constitutes and appoints each of the following persons, **Professional Cargo Services Inc.**, may act through any of its offices or any employees with Power of Attorney on file with this licensed broker as required by the Regional Commission of Customs as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, steed of said grantor from this date and in all Customs Districts, and in no other name, to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, or other document required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise shipped or cosigned by or to said grantor; to perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise; to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor: To make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title, make entry or collect drawback, and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement, supplemental declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district. To sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owners declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise: To sign and swear to any document, and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated said grantor. To authorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor. And generally to transact at the customhouses in said district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filing of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents; the forgoing power of attorney to remain in full force and effect until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by the District Director of customs of the district aforesaid. If the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect after the expiration of two years from the date of its execution. Or until revoked. Pursuant to 19 CFR 111.36(a), election is made waiving the right to receive invoices, supporting documents and correspondences from Professional Cargo Services Inc. duties and services performed on our behalf. It is understood the right to revoke said waiver is continuing.

Customs Rules on Discharge of Importers Liability for Duties

The U.S. Customs Service has issued a final amendment of the regulations to provide an alternative procedure for an Importer record to pay duties on imported merchandise through a licensed customhouse broker. Present rules provide for the payment of duties to Customs by a broker on behalf of the importer. Under the alternative procedure, the Importer may elect to submit to the broker a separate check or bank draft for the duties payable to the "U.S. Customs Service." The broker would then deliver the Importer's check or bank draft to Customs. The new rule also requires brokers to provide written notification to their clients, advising that if the client is an Importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve the client of liability for Customs charges in the event that the charges are not paid by the broker. Brokers will be required to provide this notification to all active clients annually during the month of February. Additionally, brokers will be required to provide such information on a power of attorney executed on or after the effective date of the new rule. The amendments are effective as of September 27, 1982.

(Print Name) Cabot [redacted] (b) (6) Pitts by John Rulon CHB ATTY IN FACT has caused these presents to be sealed and signed:

Signature: (b) (6)

Date: 3/17/2020

John Rulon

From: FWS Support <fwsepermits@servicenowservices.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 26, 2021 8:49 AM
To: John Rulon
Subject: File CS0003021 comments added

United States Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
FWS Headquarters
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
703-358-2171

Dear John Rulon,

Your file has been updated. Please review the comments below.

Short Description: 3-200-19: Import of Sport-Hunted Trophies of S. African Leopard, Namibian S. White Rhinoceros

Click here to view the file: LINK

Comments:

2021-01-26 06:47:48 PST - Kirstine Grab Additional comments
Dear John and Cindi Rulon,

Please complete page 4 of the application form 3-200-19 (https://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-19.pdf) for Cabot John Colona Pitts's application.

Pursuant to 50 CFR 13.11(e), if we do not receive all the information requested above within 45 days from the date of this e-mail, your application will be abandoned and administratively closed. Once the file is closed, you would need to submit a new application, supplemental documentation and all required fees.

Kind regards,
Kirstine

Kind regards,

Kirstine Grab

Unsubscribe | Notification Preferences

Ref:MSG0016367_QwUSsfNvnI1e2jwxNZnu

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

   d. 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:

      FARM OSROJE WINDHOEK NAMIBIA NEAREST CITY WINDHOEK

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: NOVEMBER 13, 2020

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

      PROFESSIONAL HUNTER JN BLAAUW DZOMBE HUNTING SAFARIS

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

   YELLOW SHARK HOLDINGS PO BOX 81413 OLYMPIA, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA

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). ATTACHED

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	MR. JN BLAAUW
Business Name:	DZOMBO HUNTING SAFARIS
Address:	PO BOX 1677 ACADEMIA
Address:	
City:	WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: [signature] atty in fact Date: 12/01/2020

Grab, Kirstine M

From: Grab, Kirstine M
Sent: Thursday, March 25, 2021 4:23 PM
To: Cindi Rulon
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] RE: CITES permit application PER0002839- hunt license attached for Cabot Pitts

Hi,

Thank you for providing the tag.

Best wishes,
Kirstine

From: Cindi Rulon <Cindi.Rulon@procargousa.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 18, 2021 11:45 AM
To: Grab, Kirstine M <kirstine_grab@fws.gov>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] RE: CITES permit application PER0002839- hunt license attached for Cabot Pitts
Importance: High

HI Kristine,

I attached the leopard TAG for Cabot Pitts--- PER0002839.

Best Regards,
Cindi Rulon



Direct 281.220.3176
Main Tel# 281.590.5500
Direct Fax 281.664.4440

15619 Morales Rd.
Houston, TX 77032

All Pro Cargo business is subject to our terms, conditions and limitations, which can be found on our website at http://www.procargo.com/terms

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From: Grab, Kirstine M [mailto:kirstine_grab@fws.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 16, 2021 3:19 PM
To: Cindi Rulon <Cindi.Rulon@procargousa.com>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] RE: CITES permit application PER0002839- hunt license attached for Cabot Pitts

Hi Cindi,

Thank you for your quick reply.

Kind regards,
Kirstine

From: Cindi Rulon <Cindi.Rulon@procargousa.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 16, 2021 10:33 AM
To: Grab, Kirstine M <kirstine_grab@fws.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: CITES permit application PER0002839- hunt license attached for Cabot Pitts
Importance: High

This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.

Hi Kirstine,

I attached the hunt license for Cabot Pitts. I should have the leopard TAG photo tomorrow…….

Best Regards,
Cindi Rulon

Pro Cargo USA
Hunting Trophy Imports

Direct 281.220.3176
Main Tel# 281.590.5500
Direct Fax 281.664.4440

15619 Morales Rd.
Houston, TX 77032

All Pro Cargo business is subject to our terms, conditions and limitations, which can be found on our website at http://www.procargo.com/terms

From: Grab, Kirstine M [mailto:kirstine_grab@fws.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 16, 2021 9:13 AM
To: Cindi Rulon <Cindi.Rulon@procargousa.com>
Subject: CITES permit application PER0002839

Hi Cindi,

I had reached out to you and John previously regarding this application, but have been advised to reach out to you via email since there may be a few glitches with the communication function in ePermits. This application is for Cabot John Colonna Pitts.

Please provide the schedule G record sheet and a copy/image of the tag of the leopard. Also, please provide Mr. Pitts's address for the permittee block on the permit.

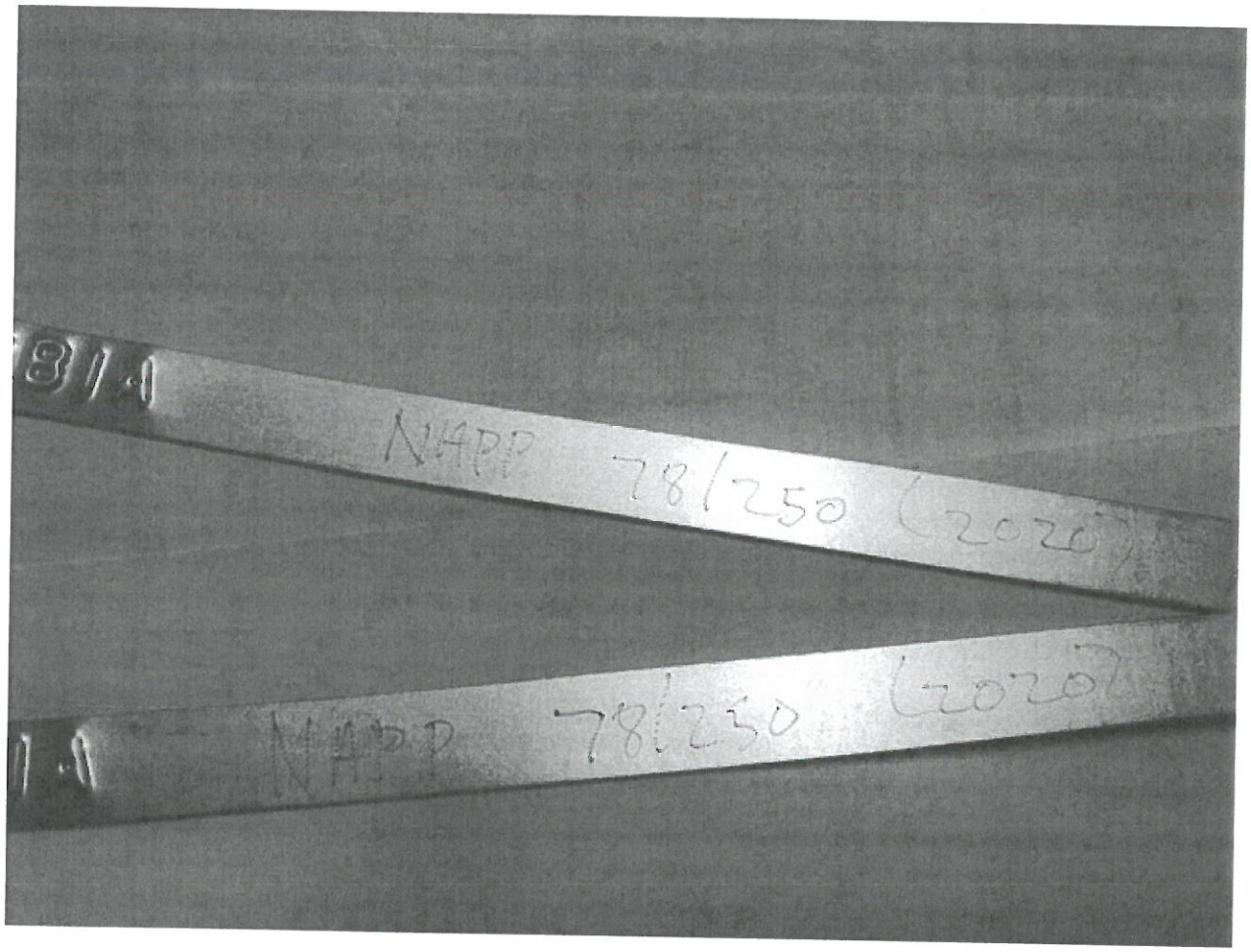
Pursuant to 50 CFR 13.11(e), if we do not receive **all** the information requested above within **45 days** from the date of this e-mail (**by April 30, 2021**), your application will be abandoned and administratively closed. Once the file is closed, you would need to submit a new application, supplemental documentation and all required fees.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,
Kirstine Grab (she/her)

Permits Biologist | International Affairs | US Fish and Wildlife Service
5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA, 22041
kirstine_grab@fws.gov
https://www.fws.gov/international/ | https://cites.org/

CABOT PITTS NA LEOPARD TAG



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Enquiries: Permit Office
Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506

PERMIT No.:	193598
VALID FROM:	07-11-2020
VALID TO:	20-11-2020
RECEIPT No.:	P76085448

PERMIT TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES

Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)

Name of Trophy Hunter: Cabot, John Coleman Pitts

Residential Address: (b) (6) Wasilla AK 99654

Country: USA

To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies:

SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER
Blesbok		Impala Common		Springbok		Other	
Buffalo		Klipspringer		Steenbok		Subject to the attach predator trophy hunting conditions	
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog			
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck			
Eland		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest, Black			
Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue			
Giraffe		*Reedbuck*		Zebra Burchell's			
Grey Duiker		*Rhinoceros, Black*		Zebra Hartmann's		Please contact the nearest MEFT office within 7days of the hunt	
Hartebeest		*Rhinoceros, White*		Cheetah			
Hippopotamus		*Roan*		Leopard	male 1X		
Impala Black-Faced		Sable		Lion			

On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm: Virunga #566, Holtzhausen #2140, Amerongen #151, Osrgje #182

Guided by (name of guides): J.N. Blaauw

NAPP78/2560/2020

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & TOURISM
CBBlaauw
ISSUING OFFICER (NAME & SIGNATURE)
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER
POHAMBA SHIFETA IN TERMS OF SECTION
78 (1) OF THE NATURE CONSERVATION
ORDINANCE, 1975 (ORDINANCE NO. 4 OF 1975)

Official MET date stamp
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
2020 -11- 06
WINDHOEK PERMIT OFFICE
Private Bag 13306, Windhoek
Tel: 2842111 Fax: 258861

IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable.

All advertisements must be done in accordance with Regulation 106 (Gazette no. 3686, 2017) of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (5 of 1975), as amended.

prime press 012019

The following certificate must be completed immediately after each animal that has been hunted (please print)

Date	Species	LH*	RH*	LB*	RB*	Total	RW*	Age	Male/ Female	Farm Name	Farm No	Signatures: Farm owner	Hunter	Professional hunter / Master hunting guide / Hunting guide
13-11-2020	Leopard	S	C	U	L	L		7	♂	Ooraje	182	(9) (a) [redacted]		
				Length										
				Width										
		S	L	I	N									

We hereby individually and collectively declare that the predator recorded and photographed was hunted, shot and killed by us in full accordance with all the predator trophy hunting permit conditions

(b) (9) [redacted]

(b) (9) [redacted]

*L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward

No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.

This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting.

Only guide(s) as specified on the permit may conduct the hunt.

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD NOV 25 2020

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
DIETRICH	LUTHER	R	Mr.

(b) (6)

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
VALLEY CITY	ND	58072	BARNES	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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

N/A - Same As Page 1

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

Luther Dietrich
(b) (6)

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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.

N/A

4. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: 0 (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:
N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
N/A

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

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

   d. 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:
   Tanzania, Selous, RU in Morogoro Region

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: Nov 8 2018

   f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
   ORIO WILDLIFE SAFARIS

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:
   Splitting Image Taxidermy
   14 Uitenhage Road
   Sydenham, Port Elizabeth, South Africa

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).
   INCLUDED

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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: SPLITTING IMAGE TAXIDERMY
   Business Name:
   Address: 14 UITENHAGE ROAD
   Address: Sydenham
   City:
   State/Province: Port Elizabeth, South Africa
   Country, Postal Code:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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.
   N/A

   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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.
   N/A

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: Nov. 9, 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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

SELOUS R4 is in MOROGORO REGION

ORIGINAL

21010

September 20, 2018 10:26:17 am

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

MAIN PERMIT

IN.# 3161819

APP: 2011823

RETURN DATE: Saturday, December 8, 2018

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

PERMIT NO. 2011824

Station ARUSHA Start Date October 28, 2018 End Date November 17, 2018 Package Type 21 DAYS Extra Days: 0

This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to LUTHER RICHARD DIETRICH of Address Passport No. (b) (6)

Who holds Weapon (Type) RIFFLE Calibre 375 Maker's No: (b) (6) C.A.R No: N/A

Licence No: (b) (6) Dated 11-Sep-2018 Issued At SELOUS GR R4 Weapon owner & Address LUTHER RICHARD DIETRICH

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks)

owned by ORIO WILDLIFE SAFARIS

PH MR. CRISPIN MAYANDIKA, PATRICK MNAHELA, PH CAT. LICENSE No.

Additional Blocks

(b) (6)

Signature of Holder

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

THE DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE
20 SEP 2018
ISSUED AT ARUSHA

	SPECIES	No.	SAME SPECIES BOUGHT THIS YEAR
1	AFRICAN ELEPHANT	1	
2	BABOON YELLOW	1	
3	BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE	3	
4	BUSHBUCK CHOBE	1	
5	CROCODILE NILE	1	
6	DUIKER COMMON	1	
7	GENET COMMON	1	
8	HARTEBEEST LICHTENSTEIN'S	2	
9	HIPPO	1	
10	HYAENA SPOTTED	1	
11	IMPALA SOUTHERN	2	
12	KUDU GREATER	1	
13	LEOPARD	1	
14	LION	1	
15	PORCUPINE CRESTED	1	
16	RATEL (HONEY BADGER)	1	
17	REEDBUCK SOUTHERN (COMMON)	1	
18	SABLE ANTELOPE ROOSEVELT	1	
19	SERVAL CAT	1	
20	WARTHOG	2	
21	WATERBUCK COMMON	2	
22	WILDEBEEST NYASA	2	
23	ZEBRA BURCHELL'S	2	

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of five animals or carry on a five animal business of a Trophy dealer .
3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife
4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep , transfer.
5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his /her PH Licence during the entire safari
6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone
7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shotgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or weight and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and its carcass .

GAME KILLED [redacted]

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM
WILDLIFE DIVISION

September 20, 2018 10:26:17 am

PERMIT NO. 2011824

CLIENT NAME LUTHER RICHARD DIETRICH

COMPANY ORIO WILDLIFE SAFARIS

PH NAME MR. CRISPIN MAYANDIKA, PATRICK MNAHELA,

PH LICENSE NO

21010

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

SPECIES	No.	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES		LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
WATER BUCK	ONE	SG.R. R4	.375	30/10/18	08.23	M	S.07.89217°	E.037.62887°	26"	KILLED
HIPPO	ONE	SGR. R4	.375	30/10/18	11.26	M	S.07.89194°	E.037.62886°	22.6 CM	KILLED
BUFALO AFRICAN	ONE	SGR. R4	.375	02/11/18	07.26	M	S.07904638°	E.037.60054°	33 CM	KILLED
WILDEBEEST NYIRA	ONE	SGR. R4	.375	04/11/18	11.03	M	S.07.91794°	E.037.63206°		KILLED
DUIKER COMMON	ONE	SGR. R4	.375	05/11/18	13.03	M	S.07.96084°	E.037.63613°	9 CM	KILLED
CROCODILE	ONE	SGR. R4	.375	05/11/18	03.23	M	S.07.89214°	E.037.62889°	SEP 2018	KILLED
WARTHOG	ONE	SGR. R4	.375	07/11/18	09.13	M	S.07.9554°	E.037.62159°	12 CM	KILLED
LEOPARD	ONE	SGR. R4	.375	08/11/18	07.16	M	S.07.89194°	E.037.62886°	KILLED AT SHUSHA	KILLED
HYENA	ONE	SGR. R4	.375	08/11/18	09.30	M	S.07.89194°	E.037.62886°		WOUNDED + LOST

[redacted]
SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

DECLARATION

We, the above signed persons hereby declare that the register of animal hunted including wounded is a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the hunt

[redacted]
SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

FOR SECTOR WARDEN
WESTERN SECTOR
MOROGORO

SEIOUS R4 IS IN MOROGORO REGION

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
DIETRICH	LUTHER	R	MR.

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
	(b) (6)		

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 (include if different than mailing address; include name of contact person if applicable)				
(b) (6)				
1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
VALLEY CITY	ND	58072	BARNES	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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 02-01-2021

Please continue to next page

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number:	PER0002880
Date Received by DSA:	February 5, 2021
DMA Contact:	Rogelio Hubbard
Applicant:	Luther R. Dietrich Valley City, North Dakota
Specimens and Species:	1.0 Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Wild (Tanzania) One (1) personal sport-hunted trophy (life-sized mount; skin, skull, and claws)
Recipient:	Self
Type of Permit:	Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) has one of the largest geographic ranges of any terrestrial mammal in the world and ranges from southern Africa, through the Middle East, to eastern Asia from South Africa to eastern China and Russian Federation (Stein *et al.* 2016). The African leopard (*P. p. pardus*) is one of about nine leopard subspecies and occurs primarily in sub-Saharan regions (Jacobson *et al.* 2016). A habitat generalist, the leopard – all subspecies considered – occupies mesic woodlands, grassland savannas, and forests (Stein and Hayssen 2013). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial

(Stein and Hayssen 2013). Home ranges vary according to the habitat and can range from several hundred to several thousand km^2 (Stein and Hayssen 2013). Ambush predators, leopards prey primarily on medium-sized ungulates, especially deer (Family Cervidae; Hanssen *et al.* 2017). They also scavenge prey taken by other carnivores. These carcasses are often cached in trees beyond the reach of smaller, more numerous predators (Stein *et al.* 2016). Adult leopards have few natural predators (Stein and Hayssen 2013). The total population size of the leopard is unknown. In southern Africa, a regional range loss of approximately 21% has been reported (Stein *et al.* 2016). Given their larger body size, males are more desirable and thus more susceptible than females to being harvested by trophy hunters (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2021). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2020).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This range wide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein *et al.* 2016).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

Since the last IUCN Assessment in 2008, leopard populations have declined in Tanzania especially in central part of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:34). Leopards

are found throughout the Serengeti-Ngorogoro Crater system, and to the south and west of this area, but are thought to be absent from Lake Victoria's southeastern boundary to Central Tanzania (Stein *et al.* 2016). The current range of leopards in Tanzania covers approximately 76% of the countryside of Tanzania, or about 672,100 km^2 (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5). The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) plans to conduct additional leopard surveys during 2018–2019 (CITES 2018c:3).

Range wide, the main conservations threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). In Tanzania, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation for livestock losses and accidental capture in snares set for other animals (CITES 2018c:5). These threats are ongoing (Stein *et al.* 2016:3). In addition, according to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:5): 4–15 leopards are killed annually through the control of problem animals; incidental snaring or poaching is worth noting and may be under-reported; prey abundance does not appear to be an issue; and habitat loss is not a significant threat. According to the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:126–127), however, prey species depletion, as well as habitat loss and agricultural conversion, may in fact be significant leopard conservation threats. The significance of hostility towards leopards by local tribes, as well as the illegal harvest of female leopards, may also be under-appreciated. Additional information about all leopard conservation threats in Tanzania is indicated.

Until recently, given the absence of substantial baseline data, leopard species accounts typically did not include precise national population size estimates, for example: Jacobson *et al.* (2016, Supplement to Document 1, p. 26), Stein *et al.* (2016:8–10), and IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:56). As an example for leopard management purposes, however, Tanzania presents a qualitative assessment of leopard abundance based on camera traps at 23 sites. Leopards were assessed as abundant at three sites and as common or fairly common at nine sites (CITES 2018c:4). Leopard population density estimates are also available for four sites in Tanzania. Based on these values, Tanzania calculated overall densities, extrapolated those values to the surface areas of lands inside and outside of protected areas, and estimated a total population size of 19,673 leopards in that country (CITES 2018c:5). While this value is less than previous estimates (> 30K leopards, see IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:56), it would not be categorized by the Red List as a very small or restricted population. According to the IUCN Red List assessment however, while healthy leopard populations may occur outside of human dominated areas, widespread habitat loss and prey loss inside protected areas are likely to have caused leopard declines of > 30% over the past three leopard generations (ca. 22 years) in sub-Saharan Africa, perhaps suggesting that a more endangered assessment is indicated (Stein *et al.* 2016:9–10).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Luther R. Dietrich, Valley City, North Dakota) requests authorization to import one male leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Tanzania, Selous GR R4 in Morogoro Region, with Professional Hunters Crispin Mayandika/Patrick Mnahela and Outfitter Orio Wildlife Safaris, during a hunt on November 8, 2018. The leopard harvest was documented by Game Hunting Permit No. 2011824 and Register of Game Killed Permit No. 21010 (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism/Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority) of the United Republic of Tanzania. Copies of these documents were submitted along with the application.

B. Tanzania Information:

3. Conservation activities in Tanzania are managed in accordance with four general principles: responsibility principle, precautionary principle, adaptive management principle, and participatory principle (CITES 2018c:11). Furthermore, leopards are the beneficiary of several protective measures and are sustainably utilized under a regulated trophy hunting system (CITES 2018c:6–7; see below). Leopards are also the beneficiary of an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 23.9 % of their range (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5; CITES 2018c:3). These activities and measures provide a strong protective framework for the species in Tanzania.

4. Leopard hunting in Tanzania is regulated by three legislative measures (CITES 2018c:6): Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2015, and CITES Implementation Regulations of 2005. These measures implement several general procedures (quota control system), including: (i) Allocating a quota for each licensed hunting operator; (ii) Authorizing hunting of male leopards; (iii) Hunting supervised and verified by game scouts; (iv) Verified leopard harvests that are recorded on official quota control sheets; (v) Actual exports are supported by CITES Export Permits; and (vi) Export documents that are verified by wildlife inspectors at exit points (CITES 2018c:6). Leopard harvests are also subject to a minimum body length requirement of 130 cm (tip of the nose to the base of the tail (CITES 2018c:7). The implementation of these measures by Tanzania enhances leopard conservation in that country.

5. Tanzania also manages its leopard population in accordance with the Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (TAWIRI 2009). This plan summarizes current information about leopard distribution, abundance, conservation threats, information needs, conservation needs, and research priorities. Based on these preliminary results, the group of species and subject matter experts identified several immediate leopard information needs, including: (i) information on anthropogenic threats targeting conflict hotspots; (ii) research on effectiveness of mitigation strategies; (iii) status in representative areas; (iv) addressing gaps in knowledge of distribution; (v) movement of leopards in parks and between game reserves; (vi) GIS resource maps; and

(vii) threats posed by trade in skins and parts (TAWIRI 2009:98–99). At the national level, biodiversity is managed within the context of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015–2020 (Tanzania 2015). Within the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, this plan calls for the characterization and conservation of biodiversity – including the leopard and its habitat – at various levels, including: ecosystems, species, and protected areas. Together, these two plans guide the activities of leopard researchers and managers.

6. According to Tanzania, the leopard management program has been subject to monitoring at both the national and regional levels through questionnaires, camera-traps, call-ups and spoor counts (CITES 2018c:8). Presently, camera traps and spoor counts are being utilized as monitoring tools. These results inform the decisions of leopard managers with regard to the calculation of estimated leopard population sizes, characterization of human-leopard conflicts, confirmation of distribution outside of protected areas, and quantification of non-trophy hunting killings of leopards.

7. There are three general categories of areas in Tanzania where big game hunting is permitted (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority; TAWA 2018; Tanzania Tourist Board 2018): (i) Game Reserves are areas which are declared for the purpose of conservation, including both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Licensed tourist hunting and licensed non-consumptive tourist activities are permitted. (ii) Game Controlled Areas are areas declared for conservation of wildlife outside of village lands where activities detrimental to wildlife are prohibited, for example, residence and livestock grazing. (iii) Wildlife Management Areas are areas set aside for community-based wildlife conservation within village lands, but excluding protected areas. There are currently 63 Game Controlled Areas/Open Areas where hunting is permitted (CITES 2018c:3).

8. Tourist hunting is regulated by a block and quota system (CITES 2018c:7). Hunting blocks are areas within Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, or Open Areas and are allocated to a licensed hunting operator subject to an application process. For the period 2018–2022, there are 56 hunting blocks available and applicants can be allocated up to five hunting blocks (Vemma 2017). Applicants are required to demonstrate technical capability and financial stability. Successful applicants are subject to an annual performance review (Vemma 2017).

9. Quotas are set at the national level on an annual basis under the direction of the Wildlife Division (CITES 2018c:2). Leopard quotas are set annually by a Committee comprised of experts from the Wildlife Division, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), which is the CITES Scientific Authority in Tanzania, and some selected renown biologists from academic institutions (CITES 2018c:7). Quotas are based on available biological and management information, including: species distribution, natural history, recruitment rate, and population estimates (CITES 2018c:7). This information is generated by researchers, agency staffs, and concession operators.

10. Tanzania justifies the continuation of the present quota in accordance with the following circumstances (CITES 2018c:7): (i) observed conservation status of leopards in that country (large and widely distributed population; see: CITES 2018c:3 & 5); (ii) improvement in population monitoring (see: CITES 2018c:4 & 8); (iii) scientific assessment of the harvest

regime (see: CITES 2018c:9); and (iv) contribution of trophy hunting revenues to leopard conservation and the livelihoods of local communities (CITES 2018c:9–11). Based on these circumstances, according to Tanzania, the present quota should be continued.

11. According to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:12–13):

> *Upon considering all the factors illustrated in this document and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and CITES Resolution Conf.16.7, the Scientific Authority of Tanzania has advised the Management Authority that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Tanzania and enhances its survival and the amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities.*
>
> *It concludes by indicating that the quota for leopard in Tanzania found in Resolution Conf. 10.14(Rev. CoP16) is sustainable and at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.*

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Tanzania initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1983–1997; CITES 1983; CITES 2018a,b). That value – however, according to the United Republic of Tanzania – was not based on actual scientific data (CITES 2002:2). Given the absence of scientific data at that time, the quota was justified instead in large measure by trophy hunting considerations. Based on several additional factors, the leopard quota was increased in 1997 to 250: (i) more than 90% of Tanzania was considered to be excellent leopard habitat; (ii) leopard hunting was limited to that by tourists and for control purposes; (iii) 301–645 leopards were harvested annually for leopard control purposes with no apparent negative effect on the population; and (iv) there was no evidence of illegal trade (CITES 2002:2; UNEP 2020). By 2003, when the quota was increased for a third time, limited scientific data were available, including: (i) total population size (ca. 39,000 leopards); (ii) estimated annual harvest (390 individuals); and (iii) estimated potential safe harvest (5%; 1,827 individuals; CITES 2002:3). Although this quota has been increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less than the corresponding quota. During 2010–2019, according to UNEP-WCMC (2021), reported gross exports have averaged about 147 trophies annually and 37 skins annually (total = 184 leopards; about 37% of the annual quota) *versus* the annual quota of 500.

13. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decision on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

> Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota

is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

14. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018d). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals Committee. For Tanzania:

> "*The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Tanzania, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild*."

15. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).

16. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Geneva, Switzerland, August 17 – 28, 2019, under document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.

17. Based on the discussions regarding Doc. 46 at CoP18, the Chair of Committee I established a working group to consider the revision of Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP11) in Annex 2 and draft decisions 18.AA to 18.HH in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46. The working group, chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Human Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International, San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019a). The working group prepared document CoP18 Com. I. 10 on the basis of document CoP18 Doc. 46 after discussion in the second session of Committee I (CITES 2019b). At the conclusion of CoP18 (i.e. plenary), the amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP17) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* contained in the in-session document CoP18 Com. I. 10 had been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. The eight draft decisions in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46 had also been accepted in Committee I

and were adopted. Decisions 17.114 to 17.117 were deleted (CITES 2019c).

18. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

* * * * *

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* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

JEFFREY JORGENSON

Digitally signed by JEFFREY JORGENSON
Date: 2021.02.19 07:45:08 -05'00'

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

DSA CONCUR:

ELEANORA BABIJ

Digitally signed by ELEANORA BABIJ
Date: 2021.02.19 11:29:33 -05'00'

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
21US00750E/9

2. Valid
2022-02-21

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
LUTHER R DIETRICH
(b) (6)
VALLEY CITY, ND 58072
U.S.A

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
SPLITTING IMAGE TAXIDERMY
14 UITENHAGE ROAD
SYDENHAM PORT ELIZABETH SOUTH AFRICA

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, INDICATING STATE OF EXPORT, NUMBER OF SPECIMENS IN RELATION TO ANNUAL QUOTA, AND CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THIS TAGGING INFORMATION.
-TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON.

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

-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.

2021-02-22
Issuing Date

U.S. CITES Management Authority
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. DOES NOT INCLUDE WORKED, MANUFACTURED, OR HANDICRAFT ITEMS SUCH AS CURIOS, JEWELRY, OR OTHER UTILITARIAN ITEMS.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin TANZANIA
B. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
C. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
D. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
E. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX

984744

Form 3-200-19

Rosella Saraceni | Proprietor
Rose Worldwide Importing
"Global Hands Uniting to Serve You"
PO Box 669
Mohegan Lake, NY 10547

rosella@roseworldwideimporting.com
www.RoseWorldwideImporting.com
(914) 455-4207

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD NOV 4 2020

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
KING	CHADWICK	D.	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6) [redacted]		914-455-4207	rosella@roseworldwideimporting.com

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) [redacted]

1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
SEMINOLE	TX	79360		USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)
c/o Rose Worldwide Importing Inc., PO Box 669

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f.Country
Mohegan Lake	NY	10547		USA

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

Rosella Saraceni for Chadwick D. King (POA) 10/1/20

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

SEE ATTACHED PREPAID FEDEX LABEL

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

Rosella Saraceni/ROSE WORLDWIDE IMPORTING INC.
914-455-4207
rosella@roseworldwideimporting.com

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: One (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: n/a (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

n/a

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

n/a

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

n/a

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

   d. 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:

See Attached Hunting Permit

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: See Attached Hunting Permit

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

Michel Mantheakis Safaris LTD

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:

Michel Mantheakis Safaris
PO Box 354
Dar Es Salaam TANZANIA

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). SEE ATTACHED

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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: ~~N/A~~ Same as above (g)
Business Name:
Address:
Address:
City:
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature: Pamela Saraceni for Chadwick D. King Date: 10-1-20

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

ORIGINAL

22454

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

August 02, 2019 1:46:31 pm

MAIN PERMIT

IN.# 3182990

APP: 2013283

RETURN DATE: Saturday, September 28, 2019

PERMIT NO. 2013284

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

Station: DAR ES SALAAM Start Date August 18, 2019 End Date September 07, 2019 Package Type PREMIUM Extra Days: 0

This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to CHADWICK D. KING of Address Passport No. (b) (6)

Who holds Weapon (Type) RIFLE Calibre 325, 7MM-08 Maker's No: (b) (6) C.A.R No: NA

Licence No: (b) (6) Dated 02-Aug-2019 Issued At Weapon owner & Address CHADWICK D. K.

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks) LAKE NATRON GCA W

owned by MICHEL MANTHEAKIS SAFARIS LTD

PH MICHEL G. MANTHEAKIS, PH CAT. LICENSE No.

Additional Blocks ENDUIMET WMA,LONGIDO GCA,

(b) (6)

Signature of Holder

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

	SPECIES	No.	SAME SPECIES BOUGHT THIS YEAR
1	BABOON OLIVE	3	
2	BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE	1	
3	BUSHBUCK MASAI	1	
4	BUSHPIG	1	
5	CIVET AFRICAN	1	
6	DIKDIK KIRK'S	2	
7	DOVE	5	
8	DUCK	5	
9	DUIKER COMMON	2	
10	DUIKER HARVEY'S RED	1	
11	ELAND PATERSON'S	1	
12	FRANCOLIN	5	
13	GAZELLE GRANT'S	2	
14	GAZELLE ROBERT'S	1	
15	GAZELLE THOMSON'S	2	
16	GEESE	5	
17	GENET BLOTCHED	1	
18	GENET COMMON	1	
19	GERENUK	1	
20	GUINEAFOWL	5	
21	HARE CAPE	6	
22	HARE SCRUB	6	
23	HARTEBEEST COKE'S	1	
24	HYAENA SPOTTED	2	
25	HYAENA STRIPED	1	
26	IMPALA EAST AFRICAN	3	
27	JACKAL COMMON	1	
28	JACKAL SIDE STRIPED	1	
29	JACKAL SILVER BACKED	1	
30	KLIPSPRINGER	1	
31	KUDU GREATER	1	
32	KUDU LESSER	1	

02 AUG 2019

P.O. Box ...

DAR-ES-SALAAM

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer .
3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife
4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep , transfer.
5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his/her PH Licence during the entire safari
6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone
7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shotgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or weight and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and its carcass

ORIGINAL

22454

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

August 02, 2019 1:32:37 pm

IN.# 3182990

APP: 2013283

MAIN PERMIT

RETURN DATE: Saturday, September 28, 2019

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

PERMIT NO. 2013284

33	LEOPARD	1	
34	LION	1	
35	MONGOOSE BANDED	2	
36	MONGOOSE WHITE TAILED	2	
37	MONKEY VERVET	1	
38	ORYX FRINGED EARED	1	
39	OSTRICH	1	
40	PIGEON	5	
41	PORCUPINE CRESTED	1	
42	RATEL (HONEY BADGER)	1	
43	REEDBUCK BOHOR	1	
44	REEDBUCK MOUNTAIN (CHANDLER'S)	2	
45	SANDGROUSE	5	
46	SERVAL CAT	1	
47	SPURFOWL	5	
48	STEINBUCK	2	
49	SUNI (PYGMY ANTELOPE)	1	
50	WARTHOG	2	
51	WILDCAT	1	
52	WILDEBEEST EASTERN WHITE BEARDED	3	
53	WILDEBEEST WESTERN WHITE BEARDED	3	
54	ZEBRA BURCHELL'S	4	
55	ZORILLA	1	

For Director of Wildlife Division
DAR-ES-SALAAM

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari
2. This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealer .
3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written authority of the Director of Wildlife
4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep , transfer.
5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his/her PH Licence during the entire safari
6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone
7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shotgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.
8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or weight and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and its carcass .

GAME KILLED

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM
WILDLIFE DIVISION

August 02, 2019 1:32:38 pm

PERMIT NO. 2013284

CLIENT NAME CHADWICK D. KING

COMPANY MICHEL MANTHEAKIS SAFARIS LTD

PH NAME MICHEL L. MANTHEAKIS,

PH LICENSE NO

22454

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

SN	SPECIES	No.	AREA WHERE HUNTED	WEAPON USED	DATE	TIME	SEX	GPS COORDINATES	LENGTH OF HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT	REMARKS
23	COKES HARTEBEEST	1	LAKE NATRON WEST	325	20/8/19	12:55	M	36M 0812028 UTM	9699857	
25	HYENA STRIPED	1	LAKE NATRON (W)	325	22/8/19	7:01	M	36M 0812638 UTM	9740698	
33	LEOPARD	1	LAKE NATRON (W)	325	23/8/19	6:42	M	36M 0814070 UTM	9730496	
6	DIK DIK	1	LAKE NATRON (W)	325	24/8/19	10:45	M	36M 0819923 UTM	9750598	
44	CHANDLER MT REEDBUCK	1	LAKE NATRON (W)	325	24/8/19	4:15	M	36M 0827463 UTM	9760652	
6	DIK DIK.	1	LAKE NATRON (W)	325	25/8/19	8:05	M	36M 0818568 UTM	9798612	
1	BABOON OLIVE	1	LAKE NATRON (W)	325	25/8/19	8:35	M	36M 0818317 UTM	9747875	
52	W.B. WILDEBEEST (E)	1	LAKE NATRON (W)	325	25/8/19	12:30	M	36M 0823932 UTM	9726316	
13	GRANTS GAZELLE	1	LAKE NATRON (W)	325	26/8/19	6:05	M	36M 0829663 UTM	9699268	
11	ELAND PATERSON	1	LONGIDO G.C.A.	325	27/8/19	8:20	M	37M 0263932 UTM	9708713	
19	GERENUK	1	ENDUIMET WMA	325	27/8/19	5:40	M	37M 0262198 UTM	9699908	
38	ORYX F.E	1	LONGIDO G.C.A	325	29/8/19	5:20	M	37M 0257372 UTM	9684840	
52	WILDEBEEST W.B. (E)	1	ENDUIMET WMA	325	29/8/19	11:10	M	37M 0264684 UTM	9703157	
26	IMPALA E.A.	1	LONGIDO G.C.A	325	2/9/19	12:35	M	37M 0256849 UTM	9698172	
32	KUDU LESSER	1	LONGIDO G.C.A	325	2/9/19	5:45	M	37M 0259737 UTM	9701116	

(b) (6)

SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

DISTRICT Game Officer (DGO) P.O.Box 84 LONGIDO

DECLARATION

We, the above signed persons hereby declare that the register of animal hunted including wounded is a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the hunting

(b) (6)

SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE

Rose Worldwide Importing
PO Box 669 *Cortlandt Manor, NY*10567 USA +1 914 455-4207 rosella@roseworldwideimporting.com

Power of Attorney as Agent to Import & Export

I, Chad D. King (Print Name), here-in referred to as "Client", hereby give consent in the form of this Power of Attorney to **Rose Worldwide Importing, Inc.** together with its successors, assignees or agents (collectively "RWI") to act on my behalf as Agent for the importing and/or exporting of personal items including but not limited to sport hunted trophies for my personal use.

This Power of Attorney gives RWI permission to a) obtain any and all information on my behalf, b) make payment on my behalf, and c) sign on my behalf, all documents including but not limited to applications for permits relating to the import and export of such personal items including sport hunted trophies.

I represent and affirm to RWI, that if my personal items includes any sport hunted trophies being exported/imported by RWI on my behalf, are my own personal trophies which has/have been legally hunted by me in compliance with all national and local laws/regulations from the country of origin.

I agree to indemnify, defend and hold RWI harmless from and against any and all demands, claims and damages to persons or property, losses and liabilities, including reasonable attorney's fees that arises out of or is caused by the negligence or willful misconduct by me or any third party.

This Power of Attorney to Import & Export is governed by the state laws of New York and will remain in effect until cancelled by either me, the client or RWI in writing.

Signed this 23rd day of JANUARY Year 2020

Signature: (b) (6)

Print Name: Chad King

Address: (b) (6)

eMail:

Phone: (b) (6)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number:	PER0003065
Date Received by DSA:	February 16, 2021
DMA Contact:	Genevieve Ahearn
Applicant:	Chadwick D. King Seminole, Texas
Specimens and Species:	1.0 Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Wild (Tanzania) One (1) personal sport-hunted trophy (life-sized mount; skin, skull, and claws)
Recipient:	Self
Type of Permit:	Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) has one of the largest geographic ranges of any terrestrial mammal in the world and ranges from southern Africa, through the Middle East, to eastern Asia from South Africa to eastern China and Russian Federation (Stein *et al.* 2016). The African leopard (*P. p. pardus*) is one of about nine leopard subspecies and occurs primarily in sub-Saharan regions (Jacobson *et al.* 2016). A habitat generalist, the leopard – all subspecies considered – occupies mesic woodlands, grassland savannas, and forests (Stein and Hayssen 2013). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial

(Stein and Hayssen 2013). Home ranges vary according to the habitat and can range from several hundred to several thousand km^2 (Stein and Hayssen 2013). Ambush predators, leopards prey primarily on medium-sized ungulates, especially deer (Family Cervidae; Hanssen *et al.* 2017). They also scavenge prey taken by other carnivores. These carcasses are often cached in trees beyond the reach of smaller, more numerous predators (Stein *et al.* 2016). Adult leopards have few natural predators (Stein and Hayssen 2013). The total population size of the leopard is unknown. In southern Africa, a regional range loss of approximately 21% has been reported (Stein *et al.* 2016). Given their larger body size, males are more desirable and thus more susceptible than females to being harvested by trophy hunters (Braczkowski *et al.* 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al.* 2016).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2021). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a 90-day status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2020).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al.* 2016). This range wide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein *et al.* 2016).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

Since the last IUCN Assessment in 2008, leopard populations have declined in Tanzania especially in central part of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:34). Leopards

are found throughout the Serengeti-Ngorogoro Crater system, and to the south and west of this area, but are thought to be absent from Lake Victoria's southeastern boundary to Central Tanzania (Stein *et al.* 2016). The current range of leopards in Tanzania covers approximately 76% of the countryside of Tanzania, or about 672,100 km^2 (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5). The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) plans to conduct additional leopard surveys during 2018–2019 (CITES 2018c:3).

Range wide, the main conservations threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). In Tanzania, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation for livestock losses and accidental capture in snares set for other animals (CITES 2018c:5). These threats are ongoing (Stein *et al.* 2016:3). In addition, according to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:5): 4–15 leopards are killed annually through the control of problem animals; incidental snaring or poaching is worth noting and may be under-reported; prey abundance does not appear to be an issue; and habitat loss is not a significant threat. According to the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:126–127), however, prey species depletion, as well as habitat loss and agricultural conversion, may in fact be significant leopard conservation threats. The significance of hostility towards leopards by local tribes, as well as the illegal harvest of female leopards, may also be under-appreciated. Additional information about all leopard conservation threats in Tanzania is indicated.

Until recently, given the absence of substantial baseline data, leopard species accounts typically did not include precise national population size estimates, for example: Jacobson *et al.* (2016, Supplement to Document 1, p. 26), Stein *et al.* (2016:8–10), and IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (2017:56). As an example for leopard management purposes, however, Tanzania presents a qualitative assessment of leopard abundance based on camera traps at 23 sites. Leopards were assessed as abundant at three sites and as common or fairly common at nine sites (CITES 2018c:4). Leopard population density estimates are also available for four sites in Tanzania. Based on these values, Tanzania calculated overall densities, extrapolated those values to the surface areas of lands inside and outside of protected areas, and estimated a total population size of 19,673 leopards in that country (CITES 2018c:5). While this value is less than previous estimates (> 30K leopards, see IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:56), it would not be categorized by the Red List as a very small or restricted population. According to the IUCN Red List assessment however, while healthy leopard populations may occur outside of human dominated areas, widespread habitat loss and prey loss inside protected areas are likely to have caused leopard declines of > 30% over the past three leopard generations (ca. 22 years) in sub-Saharan Africa, perhaps suggesting that a more endangered assessment is indicated (Stein *et al.* 2016:9–10).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Chadwick D. King, Seminole, Texas) requests authorization to import one male leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Tanzania, Lake Natron GCA W, with Professional Hunter Michel Mantheakis and Outfitter Michel Mantheakis Safaris Ltd., during a hunt on August 23, 2019. The leopard harvest was documented by Game Hunting Permit No. 2013284 and Register of Game Killed Permit No. 22454 (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism/Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority) of the United Republic of Tanzania. Copies of these documents were submitted along with the application.

B. Tanzania Information:

3. Conservation activities in Tanzania are managed in accordance with four general principles: responsibility principle, precautionary principle, adaptive management principle, and participatory principle (CITES 2018c:11). Furthermore, leopards are the beneficiary of several protective measures and are sustainably utilized under a regulated trophy hunting system (CITES 2018c:6–7; see below). Leopards are also the beneficiary of an extensive network of protected areas that encompass about 23.9 % of their range (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplemental Table 5; CITES 2018c:3). These activities and measures provide a strong protective framework for the species in Tanzania.

4. Leopard hunting in Tanzania is regulated by three legislative measures (CITES 2018c:6): Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2015, and CITES Implementation Regulations of 2005. These measures implement several general procedures (quota control system), including: (i) Allocating a quota for each licensed hunting operator; (ii) Authorizing hunting of male leopards; (iii) Hunting supervised and verified by game scouts; (iv) Verified leopard harvests that are recorded on official quota control sheets; (v) Actual exports are supported by CITES Export Permits; and (vi) Export documents that are verified by wildlife inspectors at exit points (CITES 2018c:6). Leopard harvests are also subject to a minimum body length requirement of 130 cm (tip of the nose to the base of the tail (CITES 2018c:7). The implementation of these measures by Tanzania enhances leopard conservation in that country.

5. Tanzania also manages its leopard population in accordance with the Tanzania Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (TAWIRI 2009). This plan summarizes current information about leopard distribution, abundance, conservation threats, information needs, conservation needs, and research priorities. Based on these preliminary results, the group of species and subject matter experts identified several immediate leopard information needs, including: (i) information on anthropogenic threats targeting conflict hotspots; (ii) research on effectiveness of mitigation strategies; (iii) status in representative areas; (iv) addressing gaps in knowledge of distribution; (v) movement of leopards in parks and between game reserves; (vi) GIS resource maps; and

(vii) threats posed by trade in skins and parts (TAWIRI 2009:98–99). At the national level, biodiversity is managed within the context of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015–2020 (Tanzania 2015). Within the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, this plan calls for the characterization and conservation of biodiversity – including the leopard and its habitat – at various levels, including: ecosystems, species, and protected areas. Together, these two plans guide the activities of leopard researchers and managers.

6. According to Tanzania, the leopard management program has been subject to monitoring at both the national and regional levels through questionnaires, camera-traps, call-ups and spoor counts (CITES 2018c:8). Presently, camera traps and spoor counts are being utilized as monitoring tools. These results inform the decisions of leopard managers with regard to the calculation of estimated leopard population sizes, characterization of human-leopard conflicts, confirmation of distribution outside of protected areas, and quantification of non-trophy hunting killings of leopards.

7. There are three general categories of areas in Tanzania where big game hunting is permitted (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority; TAWA 2018; Tanzania Tourist Board 2018): (i) Game Reserves are areas which are declared for the purpose of conservation, including both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Licensed tourist hunting and licensed non-consumptive tourist activities are permitted. (ii) Game Controlled Areas are areas declared for conservation of wildlife outside of village lands where activities detrimental to wildlife are prohibited, for example, residence and livestock grazing. (iii) Wildlife Management Areas are areas set aside for community-based wildlife conservation within village lands, but excluding protected areas. There are currently 63 Game Controlled Areas/Open Areas where hunting is permitted (CITES 2018c:3).

8. Tourist hunting is regulated by a block and quota system (CITES 2018c:7). Hunting blocks are areas within Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, or Open Areas and are allocated to a licensed hunting operator subject to an application process. For the period 2018–2022, there are 56 hunting blocks available and applicants can be allocated up to five hunting blocks (Vemma 2017). Applicants are required to demonstrate technical capability and financial stability. Successful applicants are subject to an annual performance review (Vemma 2017).

9. Quotas are set at the national level on an annual basis under the direction of the Wildlife Division (CITES 2018c:2). Leopard quotas are set annually by a Committee comprised of experts from the Wildlife Division, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), which is the CITES Scientific Authority in Tanzania, and some selected renown biologists from academic institutions (CITES 2018c:7). Quotas are based on available biological and management information, including: species distribution, natural history, recruitment rate, and population estimates (CITES 2018c:7). This information is generated by researchers, agency staffs, and concession operators.

10. Tanzania justifies the continuation of the present quota in accordance with the following circumstances (CITES 2018c:7): (i) observed conservation status of leopards in that country (large and widely distributed population; see: CITES 2018c:3 & 5); (ii) improvement in population monitoring (see: CITES 2018c:4 & 8); (iii) scientific assessment of the harvest

regime (see: CITES 2018c:9); and (iv) contribution of trophy hunting revenues to leopard conservation and the livelihoods of local communities (CITES 2018c:9–11). Based on these circumstances, according to Tanzania, the present quota should be continued.

11. According to Tanzania (CITES 2018c:12–13):

> *Upon considering all the factors illustrated in this document and in accordance with Article IV of CITES and CITES Resolution Conf.16.7, the Scientific Authority of Tanzania has advised the Management Authority that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of the leopard in Tanzania and enhances its survival and the amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities.*
>
> *It concludes by indicating that the quota for leopard in Tanzania found in Resolution Conf. 10.14(Rev. CoP16) is sustainable and at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.*

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Tanzania initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1983–1997; CITES 1983; CITES 2018a,b). That value – however, according to the United Republic of Tanzania – was not based on actual scientific data (CITES 2002:2). Given the absence of scientific data at that time, the quota was justified instead in large measure by trophy hunting considerations. Based on several additional factors, the leopard quota was increased in 1997 to 250: (i) more than 90% of Tanzania was considered to be excellent leopard habitat; (ii) leopard hunting was limited to that by tourists and for control purposes; (iii) 301–645 leopards were harvested annually for leopard control purposes with no apparent negative effect on the population; and (iv) there was no evidence of illegal trade (CITES 2002:2; UNEP 2020). By 2003, when the quota was increased for a third time, limited scientific data were available, including: (i) total population size (ca. 39,000 leopards); (ii) estimated annual harvest (390 individuals); and (iii) estimated potential safe harvest (5%; 1,827 individuals; CITES 2002:3). Although this quota has been increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less than the corresponding quota. During 2010–2019, according to UNEP-WCMC (2021), reported gross exports have averaged about 147 trophies annually and 37 skins annually (total = 184 leopards; about 37% of the annual quota) *versus* the annual quota of 500.

13. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decision on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

> Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota

is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

14. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018d). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals Committee. For Tanzania:

> "*The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Tanzania, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild*."

15. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).

16. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Zambia in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018d). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Geneva, Switzerland, August 17 – 28, 2019, under document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.

17. Based on the discussions regarding Doc. 46 at CoP18, the Chair of Committee I established a working group to consider the revision of Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP11) in Annex 2 and draft decisions 18.AA to 18.HH in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46. The working group, chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Human Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International, San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019a). The working group prepared document CoP18 Com. I. 10 on the basis of document CoP18 Doc. 46 after discussion in the second session of Committee I (CITES 2019b). At the conclusion of CoP18 (i.e. plenary), the amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP17) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* contained in the in-session document CoP18 Com. I. 10 had been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. The eight draft decisions in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46 had also been accepted in Committee I

and were adopted. Decisions 17.114 to 17.117 were deleted (CITES 2019c).

18. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

* * * * *

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* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

JEFFREY JORGENSON

Digitally signed by JEFFREY JORGENSON
Date: 2021.02.19 08:36:09 -05'00'

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

DSA CONCUR:

ELEANORA BABIJ

Digitally signed by ELEANORA BABIJ
Date: 2021.02.19 11:40:40 -05'00'

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD NOV 17 2020

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Bullion	John	J.	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Ekalaka	MT	59324	Carter	USA

2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)
(b) (6)

2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f.Country
Ekalaka	MT	59324	Carter	USA

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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

(b) (6) 11/10/2020

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

John Bullion
(b) (6)
Ekalaka, MT 59324 USA

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

John Bullion
(b) (6)

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

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. N/A

4. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

   a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

   b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity: 0 (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:
   Zimbabwe, Save Valley Conservancy, Humani Ranch
   Chiredzi is nearest City/Town

   b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
   June 14-28, 2021

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

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

   d. 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:
   N/A

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: N/A

   f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
   N/A

   g. 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 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). not hunted yet

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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: N/A
   Business Name:
   Address:
   Address:
   City:
   State/Province:
   Country, Postal Code:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: N/A Date: _____

10. **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 a leopard trophy, ~~I~~ understand that ~~I~~ may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: _____ Date: 11/18/2020

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

APPLICANT:

PEYTON WHITWORTH

NOTICE

OF

REPRESENTATION

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 Leopard Trophy from Namibia.

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. This authority also may include execution of electronic signatures on my behalf, that may be required for the filing of my import permit application.

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: cf@conservationforce.org

(b) (6) [redacted]

Peyton J Whitworth
PRINT FULL NAME

3/8/21
DATE

CONSERVATION FORCE A FORCE FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

† 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.
CHRISSIE JACKSON
SHANE MAHONEY
RENEE SNIDER
DANENE VAN DER WESTHUYZEN

March 9, 2021

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

Applicant: **Peyton Whitworth**
RE: **Import Permit Application for a leopard from Namibia**

Ms. Brisendine:

Enclosed you will find an import permit application for a sport-hunted leopard trophy for Ms. Peyton Whitworth. Ms. Whitworth will be hunting the Namibia Safari Corporation in July and August of this year.

Namibia has a robust population of leopards that are well-managed. The Namibian government have been working on an up-to-date National Leopard Census to provide accurate numbers on the populations. "In Namibia, the leopard, lion, and elephant populations are growing, but the global perspective is narrowing" according to Professor Morgan Hauptfleisch, who has been leading the project for the new leopard census and spoke at the Namibia Professional Hunting Association meeting in 2019. The Cat Specialist Group (CSG) recommend that there be robust monitoring methods over large areas with stratified monitoring systems accompanied with regular reviews of quotas based on the above factors. We have provided the excerpt detailing this information from the annual report.

No enhancement needs to be shown for leopard import permits. Please, let us know if you have any questions regarding this application. We have included the document, "Benefits of Regulated Hunting for Leopard" and "Community Benefits from Tourist Hunting" to show what advantages this hunting can have on an area.

If you have any questions regarding this application, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Aimee F. Korver
Permits Paralegal – Conservation Force

3240 S I-10 Service Road W, Suite 200 • Metairie, Louisiana 70001 • USA
Telephone: (504) 837-1233 • Fax (504) 837-1145 • Email: cf@conservationforce.org
www.conservationforce.org

Enclosed:

a. Import permit application for leopard trophy
b. Notice of Representation
c. Excerpt from Namibia Professional Hunters Association (2019-2020 Annual Report)
d. Benefits of Regulated Hunting for Leopard
e. Community Benefits from Tourist Hunting

CC: Peyton Whitworth w/ enclosures

APPLICANT:

PEYTON WHITWORTH

NOTICE

OF

REPRESENTATION

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 Leopard Trophy from Namibia.

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. This authority also may include execution of electronic signatures on my behalf, that may be required for the filing of my import permit application.

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: cf@conservationforce.org

(b) (6) [redacted]

Peyton J Whitworth
PRINT FULL NAME

3/8/21
DATE

APPLICANT:

PEYTON WHITWORTH

EXCERPT FROM NAMIBIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTERS ASSOCIATION MEETING 2019-2020 (NATIONAL LEOPARD CENSUS)

Many hunters ask "Why are the big, old international hunting organisations (CIC & FACE) not defending hunting in Europe?" JUH' response is that they are held up by outdated structures/ frameworks and are not responding quickly enough to threats.

JUH concluded that the hunting community has failed for decades to communicate the good story of hunting, making it very difficult to enter mainstream media.
Lastly JUH thanked NAPHA for the opportunity to address the members and stated that he views Namibia as the nature conservationists of the world based on the land set aside for conservation along with the efforts being made.

RW thanked JUH for his informative narrative for which he received a letter of appreciation from NAPHA, as well as a 7day hunting package where he trophy hunted an old red hartebeest (Bronze medal) and a waterbuck (Game Fields medal) all-inclusive sponsored by Okatjeru.

Announcements
RW announced the following:

- A reminder about the online auction, to register and bid

7. Update on the National Leopard Census

RW announced and welcomed back Professor Morgan Hauptfleisch to present the update on the Leopard Census.

Professor Hauptfleisch greeted everyone and observed all protocol. He further thanked NAPHA for the opportunity to provide feedback on the guidance given for peer review on the process to those present. Prof. Hauptfleisch stated that Dr Louisa Richmond-Coggan conducted the survey as an independent consultant, with himself and Kenneth Uiseb from MET as well as others in the scientific community partaking in the peer review process.

Prof. Hauptfleisch mentioned the inauguration of the new NUST Biodiversity Research Centre in early 2020 with its long-term vision being that of bringing back conservation and the sustainable use industry to applied science using data captured.
Prof. Hauptfleisch said that since the finding of CITES as far back as 1992 the use of biological products needs to be based on knowing the population status and trends; the distribution; harvest numbers and any other biological and ecological factors about certain species. In 2018 at the 30th CITES sitting, the Cat Specialist Group (CSG) spoke specifically about leopard and when looking at the range of leopard across Africa and Asia, the population is in decline. In Namibia however, the leopard, lion and elephant populations are growing, but the global perspective is narrowing. The CSG recommended that there be robust monitoring methods over large areas with stratified monitoring systems and having regular reviews of quotas based on the above factors.
When viewing the CITES quotas for leopard on the continent, Namibia's quota is fairly high with 250 animals to be hunted annually making our requirements on monitoring and rigorous scientific processes necessary.

The project commissioned by MET & NAPHA as well as other sponsors was to look at the number and distribution of leopards in Namibia. All angles were observed when looking at the size and impact of the pressures on the population and to gauge whether the current quotas were sustainable or had to be adjusted.
From the scientists' point of view, they were grateful for the widespread data collection from landowners, the NGO community and citizen science. The current literature on leopard densities was based on a study by Stein et al in 2011 and isolated to 3 areas in the country. This was then compared to the 2019 leopard census in which over 7 million images were captured over time and interpreted. Actual sightings (spoor etc.), habitat suitability and telemetry devices were also used to obtain the necessary information.

Data was also collected on Human Wildlife Conflict through questionnaires as well as MET records (permits-problem animals & trophy hunting) as well as information on competing carnivores (Cheetahs) and taken into consideration. With all the data collected, most people *felt* that leopard numbers were increasing. Another aspect that was looked at based on data from trophy permits from the past ten years was trophy sizes to ascertain whether they were sustainable.

Summary of results:

Results	Stein *et al.*, (2011b)	National Leopard Study 2019	Differences
Namib-Naukluft Tsaun Khaeb National Parks Camera Trap Survey 1	1.2 leopards 100km²	0.59 - 0.9 leopards 100km² (Edwards *et al.* 2015)	-51% to -25%
Auas Mountains Camera Trap Survey 2	2.0 leopards 100km²	2.8 leopards 100km²	+40%
Omaruru Camera Trap Survey 3	3.1 leopards 100km²	3.6 leopards 100km²	+16%
Problem Leopard Removals (total)	183	342	+47%
Applications (%) for Problem Leopard Removal MET Permits	50%	45%	-5%
Leopard Presence Records	Baseline	Increase	
National Population Estimate	14,154	11,733	

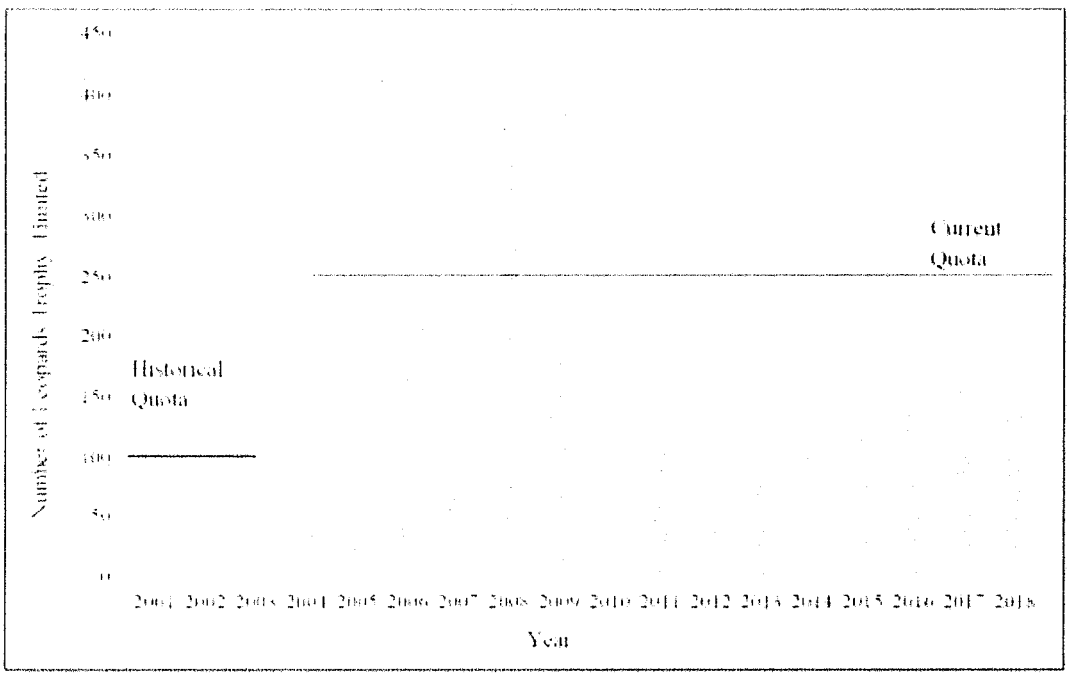
Summary of the findings:

- Leopard distribution is wider than in 2011 – peri-urban sightings, multiple sightings in the north-central and the south-east not previously recorded;
- Human-wildlife conflict with leopard is increasing – more leopard? less natural prey? a combination?
- Density at study sites higher than before;
- Leopard numbers estimated at 11,733.
- The lower leopard number compared to 2011 is a more accurate and conservative estimate – does not indicate a decrease in numbers.

Recommendations:

- Landscape (not farm) approach to quota allocation.
- The quota system allows for 1.8% of the leopard population to be utilised for trophy hunting.
- Maintain current quota (250 animals).

Quota Zones	Density intervals (leopards per 100km²)	Number of leopards	Root mean square error	Area (km²)	Percentage of area (%)	Quota per interval
1	0-1	1600	1963.5	273752	33	29
2	1-1.5	1770	1026.5	142482	17.2	32
3	1.5-2	3955	1623.6	227253	27.4	71
4	2-2.5	2908	947.2	133144	16	52
5	2.5-3	1500	388.2	54764	6.4	27
	Total	**11,733**	**5,949**	**831,395**	**100**	**211**



There is currently an extended study underway which is identifying individual leopards and estimating leopard densities.

Due to limited surveys in Namibia in general, continued monitoring as outlined below, it will provide data for informed decision making. This monitoring can be undertaken by a university doctoral student (if funded) for the next three years.

- Two-yearly camera trap survey;
- Annual consolidation of human-wildlife conflict data;
- Annual (within 3 months) update of hunting trends, hunting effort and trophy sizes;

Professor Hauptfleisch in conclusion mentioned that scientists are unbiased and any further research will be based on the data captured. He thanked the sponsors for their valuable contributions and that future hunting decisions can be based on solid data. Prof. Hauptfleisch acknowledged and thanked Gudrun Heger for donating Franks posthumous award received in 2018. This prize money was divided into three book prizes for NUST 4th year students.

DvdW thanked and acknowledged Prof. Hauptfleisch for the work he has done and implored the members to provide data for such studies. She called on RW to make further announcements.

RW made the following announcements:

- Members were asked to please complete the survey in the AGM pack (last page - average prices) and to return it to the NAPHA table with their business card to be entered into a lucky draw in order to win a hamper donated by Maerua Superspar.
- Press packs can be collected by the media from the NAPHA table.
- Members were invited to write something in the condolence book in memory of Mr Volker Grellmann.
- Coffee and snacks available for closed session attendees.
- Lunch and dinner tickets were distributed this morning – if tickets are lost, a new ticket will need to be paid.
- Auction catalogues are included in the registration packs. For queries contact Nicole.
- Sponsorship exhibitions can be viewed both inside and outside the hall. The exhibitors are:

AON / Minet Insurance Brokers	Hollard
Hotel Thule	Hunters Support Education Committee
Krieghoff / Tactical Sports	Nature College Wildlife Training cc
Sports Afield	DSC
NUST	SCI
Safari Forex	GOAN - RW urged members to register.

APPLICANT:

PEYTON WHITWORTH

COMMUNITY BENEFITS FROM TOURIST SAFARI HUNTING

Community Benefits from Tourist Safari Hunting (July 13, 2018)

	Mozambique[1]	Namibia[2]	Tanzania[3]	Zambia[4]	Zimbabwe[5]
Title of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Program	Thcuma Tchato, Chepenje Chetu, and Niassa CBRNM	Communal Conservancies and Community Forests	Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) District Councils (DCs)	Game Management Areas (GMAs)	Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE)
CBNRM Area Size	36,418 km^2 (4.5% of Mozambique)	165,182 km^2 (19.7% of Namibia)	27,924 km^2 (3.0% of Tanzania)	177,404 km^2 (23.6% of Zambia)	56,135 km^2 (14.4% of Zimbabwe)
No. of Inhabitants/ Beneficiaries of CBNRM		195,000 people	148 villages inhabited by 480,000 people		200,000 households are direct beneficiaries plus 600,000 households benefit from related social services: seven people per household
No. of CBNRM Units (e.g. Districts, WMAs, Conservancies)	Two programs	83 registered Communal Conservancies	21 registered WMAs	36 GMAs; 75 registered Community Resource Boards	33 Rural District Councils
No. of CBNRM Units Benefiting from Hunting	45 registered communities	55 conservation hunting concessions	16 of 17 original WMAs	22 GMAs lease 36 hunting concessions	13 Rural District Councils (>1,000 villages)
Community Share of Fees	Trophy and Concession Fees countrywide	100%	Block Fees: 75% to WMA; Game Fees: 45% to WMA, 15% to	Game Fees: 50% Concession Fees: 20%	100%, distributed with 55% to Wards, 41% to Rural District Council,

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Community Benefits from Tourist Safari Hunting (July 13, 2018)

	Mozambique[1]	Namibia[2]	Tanzania[3]	Zambia[4]	Zimbabwe[5]
	minimum: 20% Trophy Fees in Tchuma Tchato: 33% to communities Some communities are also allocated community quotas of which they receive 100% plus payment from hunting operators		District Council; Conservation Fees: 45% to WMA; Observers Fees: 45% to WMA; Permit Fees: 15% to WMA Outside WMAs, DCs in the area where a hunt occurred received 18.75% of game fees		4% to CAMPFIRE Association
Sample Hunting Revenues Shared under CBNRM Program	In MTM: 2013: 44,915,000 2014: 37,585,000 2015: 44,081,000	In N$: 2016: 31,152,666	2010: $100,811 2011: $197,582 2012: $114,377 2013: $429,887 2014: $494,560	In ZMW: 2010: 5,192,444 2011: 10,660,206 2012: 4,658,671 2013: 5,246,777 2014: 5,203,554 2015: 3,368,391 2017: 7,275,717	Fees from key species: 2013: $2.2 million 2014: $1.8 million 2015: $1.6 million All hunting income (trophy, concession, etc.), period 2010-2015: $16.8 million
Sample Additional Contributions from Hunting Operators	2013-2015: Reported to ANAC: $830,300 (13 operators)	Wages for over 600 community game guards N$6,805,220 cash value of game meat from hunting	2013-2015: Reported to WD: $1,176,700 Reported in Conservation Force audit (27 companies): $3,125,830	Wages for 750 Community Scouts ($466,236/year) Game meat est. at 129,771 kg/year (>$600,000 in value) distributed	2015: $525,378 (15 operators)

Community Benefits from Tourist Safari Hunting (July 13, 2018)

	Mozambique[3]	Namibia[4]	Tanzania[5]	Zambia[6]	Zimbabwe[7]
Governing legislation/ Regulations for CBNRM	Conservation Law 16/2014 as amended by Conservation Law 5/2017	Nature Conservation Amendment Act No. 5 of 1996 Communal Land Reform Act No. 5 of 2002 Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 National Policy on Human-Wildlife Management of 2009 National Policy on CBNRM of 2013	Wildlife Policy of 1998 (rev. 2007) Forest Policy of 1998 Forest Act of 2002 Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009 WMA Regulations of 2012	Zambia Wildlife Policy of 1998 Statutory Instrument No. 89 of 2004 Zambia Wildlife Act No. 14 of 2015	Policy for Wildlife 1992 Rural District Councils Act of 1988 as amended 2002 Wildlife Policy of 1992 Parks and Wildlife Act of 1996 as amended 2001 Zimbabwe Policy for Wildlife of 2000

Hunters have a relationship with rural communities as well as wildlife, and they highly value both. The habitat and wildlife are a common bond that benefits the hunter, and the rural people that need each other.

Regulated hunting benefits the people living in CBNRM areas by generating revenues, and by job creation, game meat distributions, voluntary contributions from hunting operators and clients, and development of "multiplier" industries (e.g., taxidermy, transport). Voluntary contributions from hunting operators and clients include, among other things, construction of schools, donation of school supplies, and payment of school fees; construction and electrification of clinics and funding for mobile clinic units; construction or rehabilitation of water infrastructure; provision of or funding for drought-relief food supplies; funding and transport for sports teams; support for local governments; and much more. For these reasons, a recent study of communal conservancy residents in Namibia found that "an overwhelming majority (91%) of respondents stated they would not be in favor of a ban on trophy hunting, and only 11% of respondents believe their community would continue to support or strongly support wildlife on communal lands if a ban were in fact enacted."[6] In other words, 89% of respondents would not support wildlife on their land

without the incentives generated from regulated hunting. According to the survey results, "[m]ost respondents strongly agreed that trophy hunting provides benefits to communities and were happy with it taking place on communal lands." The authors noted: "Results from elsewhere in Africa also suggest that where tangible benefits are received ... from hunting, local communities have more favorable attitudes towards wildlife."[7] As demonstrated in the above table, local communities benefit significantly from hunting revenues and other incentives.

CBNRM programs benefit wildlife by increasing the amount of habitat for wildlife; reducing poaching through community game scouts, resource monitors, and incentives; and incentivizing greater tolerance among rural communities. As the U.S. Agency for International Development has recognized, Namibia's communal conservancies "have contributed to the widespread and well-documented recovery of wildlife in Namibia's communal lands, particularly in the semi-arid northwest, including rare or endangered species such as elephants, rhinos, and lions." In Tanzania, "WMAs represent the best hope for conserving wildlife outside of Tanzanian protected areas while enhancing rural economic development ... Safari hunting provides a valuable source of revenue for WMAs, especially in areas that are less attractive for photographic tourism. Having an abundance of animals to hunt is a direct benefit of conserving wildlife resources. The more wild animals the WMA manages and conserves, the more revenue it can generate. These are very tangible benefits and linkages that can be easily understood at the community level and are good incentives to reduce poaching and retaliatory killings of animals such as lions."[8]

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has acknowledged the importance of CBNRM in enhancement findings and other documents. For example: "Conservation programs that generate direct benefits to the local people are often regarded as the only truly effective means to implement lasting conservation measures."[9]

Similarly, Russell Train, the chair and founder of WWF-US, emphasized the importance of CBNRM and the benefits generated by regulated hunting in stating "elephant hunting provides 'the most efficient and cost-effective form of producing economic benefits for local people that you can find."[10]

For these reasons, the International Union for Conservation has concluded: "[L]egal, well-regulated trophy hunting programmes can – and do – play an important role in delivering benefits for both wildlife conservation and for the livelihoods and wellbeing of indigenous and local communities living with wildlife ... [W]ell-managed trophy hunting ... can and does generate critically needed incentives and revenue for government, private and community landowners to maintain and restore wildlife as a land use and to carry out conservation actions (including anti-poaching interventions). It can return much needed income, jobs, and other important economic and social benefits to indigenous and local communities in places where these benefits are often scarce. In many parts of the world indigenous and local communities have chosen to use trophy hunting as a strategy for conservation of their wildlife and to improve sustainable livelihoods ... Communities benefit from trophy hunting through hunting concession payments or other hunter investments, which typically support improved community services like water infrastructure,

schools and health clinics; gaining jobs as guides, game guards, wildlife managers and other hunting-related employment; and gaining access to meat. These are typically poor rural communities with very few alternative sources of income and sometimes no other legal source of meat."[11]

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[1] National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC), Republic of Mozambique, Comment on the U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard (Jan. 2017); Non-Detriment Findings for Panthera leo (Africa Lion) Sport Hunting in Mozambique (Oct. 2016).

[2] Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations, Website & The State of Community Conservation in Namibia: Annual Report (2016); R. Naidoo et al., Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016).

[3] Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), United Republic of Tanzania, Non-Detriment Findings on African Lion (Panthera leo) in Tanzania, including Enhancement Findings (Updated June 2017); Community Wildlife Management Areas Consortium, The Role of Local Communities in Enhancing Wildlife Conservation in Tanzania (2016); Conservation Force, Tanzania Operators Summary Report (2016).

[4] Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Republic of Zambia, Non-Detrimental Findings Report for African Leopard Sport Hunting in Zambia (May 2018); Enhancement and Non-Detriment Findings for African Lion Sport Hunting in Zambia (May 2016).

[5] Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, Republic of Zimbabwe, Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for Panthera leo in Zimbabwe (Oct. 2016); CAMPFIRE Association, The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program (Dec. 2016).

[6] H. Angula et al., Local Perceptions of Trophy Hunting on Communal Land in Namibia, 218 Biological Conservation 26-31 (2018).

[7] H. Angula et al., Local Perceptions of Trophy Hunting on Communal Land in Namibia, 218 Biological Conservation 26-31 (2018).

[8] U.S. Agency for International Development Tanzania, Tanzania Wildlife Management Areas Final Evaluation Report (July 2013).

[9] M. Phillips, African Elephant Conservation Act, 23 Endangered Species Bulletin No. 2-3 (Mar./June 1998);

[10] R. Bonner, At the Hand of Man: Peril and Hope for Africa's Wildlife (1993), p. 241.

[11] IUCN, Informing Decisions on Trophy Hunting (Apr. 2016).

APPLICANT:

PEYTON WHITWORTH

BENEFITS OF REGULATED HUNTING FOR LEOPARDS

BENEFITS OF REGULATED HUNTING FOR LEOPARD (*PANTHERA PARDUS*)

Legal, regulated tourist hunting of African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) benefits the species through mitigation of the primary threats: habitat loss and fragmentation; increased human populations leading to higher incidence of human-wildlife conflict; poaching and illegal wildlife trade; and prey base declines.[i]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is mitigated in part by fully-protected national parks, which provide over 400,000 km^2 of relatively secure habitat for leopard across the six Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries that rely on regulated hunting to sustain their leopard and leopard prey populations.[ii] The national parks are > 30,000 km^2 larger than in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted to "threatened" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and leopard are estimated to be present in most of the parks in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[iii] Regulated hunting revenues help cover the costs of policing these parks, which in most cases do not generate sufficient revenue to cover all enforcement expenses.[iv]

- **Habitat:** The threat of habitat loss is further mitigated by areas dedicated to regulated hunting. In Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, hunting areas include government reserves, communal wildlife management areas, and private ranches. They are substantially larger than the national parks and represent over 700,000 km^2.[v] Leopard are estimated to be present across almost all hunting areas.[vi]

- **Habitat:** According to the 2016 IUCN *Red List* assessment of leopard, the species' total extant range exceeds 8.5 million km^2, with between 4.3 million and 6.3 million km^2 of range available in Southern and East Africa. Most decline in the leopard's range has occurred in areas where the species is already listed as endangered. It is no accident that the countries where the leopard has no value have declining leopard populations and habitat, while the leopard is "healthiest" in the SADC countries where it is threatened-listed and valued as a tourist-hunted game animal.[vii]

- **Habitat:** Communal wildlife areas are particularly important additional habitat. Community-based natural resource management was in the nascent stages in 1982, when the leopard was downlisted. It is now an important component of wildlife management policies in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and of growing importance in Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, and South Africa. Communal wildlife management areas provide almost 400,000 km^2 in habitat across Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[viii]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Revenue-sharing and infrastructure projects in communal areas funded by hunting revenues also help increase rural communities' tolerance for dangerous game like leopard.[ix] Leopard and similar game are otherwise retaliated against for damage to rural community livelihoods through predation on livestock (and sometimes, community members).[x]

- **Conflict Reduction:** Sustainable use of leopard improves rural community livelihoods, and greatly reduced problem animal control (PAC) in communal areas. In Zimbabwe, from 2011 to 2015, leopard hunts in CAMPFIRE Areas generated almost $500,000 for communities, and there were zero reported PAC offtakes.[xi]

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- **Illegal Trade:** Illegal commercial trade in leopard parts occurs primarily in the North and West African countries in which the species is listed as endangered. Reports from SADC countries indicate that illegal commercial trade in leopard parts is low, suggesting the species appears to be valued more as regulated trophy trade than for illegal products in those countries.[xii]

- **Prey Base:** The 2016 IUCN *Red List* noted a 24% increase in ungulate species (leopard prey) in Southern Africa. This healthy prey base helps to sustain the healthy leopard population in the SADC. The West and Central African countries facing the highest levels of bushmeat poaching and prey base depletion do not rely on regulated hunting as a basis for their national conservation policies.[xiii]



Photo Credit: Duncan Watson

- **Regulated Hunting:** In the SADC countries, leopard hunting is regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Resolution Conf. 10.14, which sets a maximum annual export quota for each country requesting trade in sport-hunted leopard trophies.[xiv] Compliance with these quotas is overseen by the CITES Secretariat, Animals Committee, Standing Committee, and Parties.[xv]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting is further regulated by national laws and policies that have been "beefed up" in the past few years in response to expressed concerns. For example, over the past several years, the SADC countries have invested in greater leopard management, which had not been a prior area of focus because the species was considered so numerous. Among other things, Namibia has been conducting a national leopard survey funded by the government and hunting operators. Zimbabwe held its first workshop on leopard (2012), which led to reduced quotas and increased size limits.[xvi] Tanzania imposed a limit on the length of lawful leopard trophies (2015).[xvii] South Africa imposed a zero quota in 2015 due to the inability to find that leopard hunting offtakes were supported by sufficient data given the country's small population.[xviii] The Southern African range states held their first regional Large Carnivores Workshop in February 2018 to share data and establish common practices and data collection points.

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard hunting offtakes are typically low. In Mozambique, 60 leopard were hunted in 2015, fulfilling half the national CITES export quota. In South Africa, 36 leopard were hunted in in 2015. In Tanzania, 139 leopard were hunted in 2015/2016 from a quota of 500.[xix]

- **Regulated Hunting:** Leopard are on quota in far more countries and on far more blocks than any other species in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.[xx] Income from leopard safaris is crucial to both national wildlife authorities, which rely in large part on income from regulated hunting to fund enforcement and management activities,[xxi] and to hunting operators, as leopard hunting generates the second-most income of any species in Tanzania and Zambia, the third-most income in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the fourth-most income in Mozambique.[xxii] Leopard hunts are also required to be fairly long—an average of 14 days (12 in Mozambique, 16 in Tanzania), which generates daily fees that operators reinvest in anti-poaching and management activities. On average, hunting operators invest approximately $80,000 in anti-poaching each year, which reduces the burden on the government wildlife authority and increases protected habitat for leopard and prey species.[xxiii]

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[i] A.B. Stein et al., *Panthera pardus*, IUCN Red List (2016), unpaginated.

[ii] Mozambique: ~88,000 km^2, National Administration for Conservation Areas, *Comment on U.S. Endangered Species Act Review of the Leopard* (Jan. 2017), p. 3; South African: ~40,000 km^2, South African National Parks, https://www.sanparks.org/about/; Tanzania: ~58,000 km^2, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, *Comment on ESA Status Review of the Africa Leopard (Panthera pardus) in Tanzania* (2017), p. 3; Zambia: ~64,000 km^2, Country Presentation (Nov. 2015); Zimbabwe: ~28,000 km^2, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Enhancement and Non-Detrimental Findings for Panthera leo in Zimbabwe* (Oct. 2016).

[iii] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[iv] P.A. Lindsey et al., *The Performance of African Protected Areas for Lions and Their Prey*, 209 Biological Conservation (2017), p. 138.

[v] Note the figures are not available for Namibia and South Africa. In South Africa, note that private ranches are almost five times larger than the national parks. Mozambique: ~135,000 km^2 (~1.5 times larger than the national parks), National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Tanzania: ~304,000 km^2 (~5 times larger than the national parks), Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia: ~180,000 km^2 (2.8 times larger than the national parks), Country Presentation (2015); Zimbabwe: over 88,000 km^2 (3.1 times larger than the national parks, and without including all conservancies or communal land), Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

[vi] Presentations at the first Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting (2018).

[vii] Stein (2016).

[viii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 3; Namibian Association of Conservancy Support Organizations, *The State of Community Conservation in Namibia* (2015); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017); Zambia Country Presentation (2015); CAMPFIRE Association, *Press Statement on Lifting of the Suspension of Elephant Trophy Imports into America* (Nov. 21, 2017), https://www.campfirezimbabwe.org/index.php/news-spotlight/26-press-statement-21-november-2017.

[ix] For example, in Namibia, safari hunting revenues are essential to keeping at least 52 communal conservancies operating and providing over 50,000 km^2 in habitat, over 250 jobs, and over N$ 45 million. NACSO (2015); R. Naidoo et al., *Complementary Benefits of Tourism and Hunting to Communal Conservancies in Namibia*, 30 Conservation Biology (Jan. 8, 2016). In Tanzania, from 2013 to 2015, a sample of 27 hunting operators contributed over $3.1 million in community investment and created over 1,200 permanent jobs. Conservation Force, *Tanzania Operators Summary Report* (2016). In Zimbabwe, CAMPFIRE operates on the basic principle that people are more tolerant of the negative effects of living with wildlife if wildlife has value for them. CAMPFIRE revenues accrue from regulated hunting in communal areas, including leopard hunting, and "are used to support a variety of social services that benefit a large proportion of the local community." CAMPFIRE Association, *The Role of Trophy Hunting of Elephant in Support of the Zimbabwe CAMPFIRE Program* (Dec. 2016).

[x] Lindsey (2016), p. 138; A. Loveridge, C. Packer, A. Dutton, *Science and Recreational Hunting of Lions*, in B. Dickson et al. (eds.), *Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice* (2009).

[xi] Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority & Zimbabwe Professional Hunters and Guides Association, *Proceedings of a Collaborative Workshop on Leopard Management in Zimbabwe* (Mar. 7-8, 2016), p. 28.

[xii] National Administration for Conservation Areas (2017), p. 8; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 6; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Preliminary Non-Detriment Finding Assessment for Leopards in Zimbabwe* (Dec. 2012), p. 9. There is some illegal trade in leopard skins for ceremonial use among members of the Nazareth Baptist Church, but the extent of the trade is difficult to quantify and is being controlled through collaboration of South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs and the non-profit Panthera. C. Torchia, *In South Africa, Conservationists Offer Fake Leopard Hides*, Associated Press (Jan. 28, 2017), http://www.sfgate.com/news/crime/article/In-South-Africa-conservationists-offer-fake-10890867.php.

[xiii] Stein (2016).

[xiv] Res. Conf. 10.14, https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-10-14-R16.pdf.

[xv] Decisions taken at the last Conference of the Parties in October 2016 have prompted range nations to review their current leopard quotas, evidencing the effective oversight of the CITES trade. CITES Conference of the Parties 17, Decisions 17.114-17.117, *Quota for Leopard Hunting Trophies* (2017).

[xvi] Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2012), p. 11.

[xvii] Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations (2015).

[xviii] Staatskoerant/Government Gazette, *Non-Detriment Finding for Leopard (Panthera pardus), South Africa* (Sept. 10, 2015).

[xix] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 5; South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs, pers. comm. (2017); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 8.

[xx] P.A. Lindsey et al., *Lions and the Viability of Trophy Hunting*, 7 PLoS ONE 1 (Jan. 2012), p. 6.

[xxi] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017), p. 10-11; Namibian Game Products Trust Fund, *Report on the Activities of the GPTF: 2012-2016* (Sept. 2016), p. 4-7; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2017), p. 10; Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, *Legal Trade, Conservation, and Rural Livelihoods: A Zimbabwean Perspective, Presentation at the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods* (Nov. 23-25, 2016), p. 10.

[xxii] Lindsey (2012), p. 6.

[xxiii] Administration for National Conservation Areas (2017); Conservation Force, *Zambia Operators Summary Report* (2016) Conservation Force (2016); Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2016).

FWS Form 3-200-19 (Rev. 01/2020)
U.S. Department of Interior

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

■New ☐Reissue/Renew ☐Amendment

Complete Sections **A or B**, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C.**

A. Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last name	1.b. First name	1.c. Middle name or initial	1.d. Suffix
Whitworth	Peyton	Jewell	

2 Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	5.a. Telephone number	5.b. Alternate telephone number	6. E-mail address
(b) (6)			

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.a. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	3.b. Website URL (if applicable)
4.a. Principal officer (P.O.) last name	4.b. P.O. first name	4.c. P.O. middle initial	4.b. P.O. Title
5. Primary contact name	6. Primary e-mail address	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate phone no.	8.a. Primary contact telephone no.

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Hardinsburg	KY	40143	Breckinridge	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

D. All applicants MUST complete

1. Include a check or money order, payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, **a nonrefundable processing fee** [50 CFR 13.11(d)(4)]. 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. If you are requesting a reissue/renew/amendment, what is your permit/file number?

3. 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.

The individual/principal officer of the business must print and sign the application. (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

** Further instructions for the above application may be found on our ePermits website. See the last page for information on the Privacy Act, Paperwork Reduction Act, Estimated Burden, and Freedom of Information Act aspects of this application form.

Mail your application(s) to Division of Management Authority, Branch of Permits, MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   Peyton J. Whitworth (b) (6) Hardinsburg KY 40143

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

   John Jackson, III of Conservation Force (504) 837-1233; permits@conservationforce.org

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): male (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

Farm Borodino #179, Central Namibia

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: July 28th - August 11th, 2021

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

Namibia Safari Corporation

P.H. JS van der Merwe

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

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

b. Date wildlife was hunted: N/A

c. Approximate age of animal: N/A

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

N/A

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

Have not hunted yet

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: Pronto Global Air and Ocean Freight
Address:
Address: B1 Highway North #48
City:
State/Province: Klein Windhoek, Windhoek
Country, Postal Code: Namibia

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signatur (b) (6) [redacted] e: 3/8/21

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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
GREENSAGE	DENNIS	R.	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			cindi.rulon@procargousa.com

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. [redacted] Boxes)
(b) (6)

1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
TOMBALL	TEXAS	77377	HARRIS	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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

Please continue to next page

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 2 and 3 for each trophy.**
- **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.

   PRO CARGO USA
   15619 MORALES ROAD
   HOUSTON, TEXAS 77032

   SELF ADDRESSED FED ENVELOPE ENCLOSED
   ATTH CINDI RULON

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

   CINDI RULON
   282-220-3176

   CINDI.RULON@PROCARGOUSA.COM

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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia
Quantity: ____ (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

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

   d. 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:
   COUTADA 10 SAFALA PROVINCE MOZAMBIQUE GPS SOUTH 18.43973 EAST 35 36.157

   e. Date wildlife was hunted: AUGUST 15, 2019

   f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
   MARROMEU SAFARIS PROFESSIONAL HUNTER ANTON SMIT

   g. 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 export/re-export document]:
   TROPHY SOLUTIONS AFRICA 11 SIXTH AVE INDUSTRIA POLOKWANE SOUTH AFRICA

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). ATTACHED

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.

   a. 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:	TROPHY SOLUTIONS AFRICA
Address:	11 SIXTH AVE
Address:	POBOX12043
City:	POLOKWANE
State/Province:	SOUTH AFRICA
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

PROFESSIONAL CARGO SERVICES INC ATTY IN FACT

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: 4/7/2020

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature: _____ Date: _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. **All international shipment(s) 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).**

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REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural
Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação
2019
Nº 51 2018/9

Senha Suplementar AA .....
Coutada Oficial n.º ..... Bloco .....

N.º de livrete

Espécie a Abater: Leopardo

I. N. M. - E.P. n.º 320 — 2018

TRANSGRESSÕES

Data	Artigo infringido	Multa	Rúbrica

REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DA TERRA, AMBIENTE E DESENVOLVIMENTO
ADMINISTRAÇÃO NACIONAL DAS ÁREAS DE CONSERVAÇÃO

(b) (6)

Art.25 do Dec.82/17 de 29 de Dezemb
LICENÇA DE CAÇA M/A SIMPLES N.º 334/2019

Áreas de caça COUTADA 10 MARROMEU SAFARI

Nome DENNIS RAY GRENSAGE

Idade (b) (6)

Nacionalidade AMERICANA

Residência U.S.A.

Data de emissão 12 / 09 /2019

Válido até 30 / 11 / 2019

Taxa paga 7.000.00 Mt

O DIRECTOR-GERAL

Name in Full-Zingela Log Start

LEOPARD (1) - C10

MARROMEU SAFARIS

Coutada 10, Inhaminga, Cheringoma district, Provincia de Sofala ,Mozambique, Vat #4003298

Leopard info sheet of leopard hunted - 2019 season

Client Details:

Name: DENNIS GREENSAGE
Passport number (b) (6)
Address: (b) (6)
TOMBALL, TEXAS, 77377, USA

Outfitter details:

Name/Company: Marromeu Safaris
PH name: ANTON SMIT
PH license number:

Leopard Details:

Length tip nose to tail: 6 feet and 6 inches 6½ feet

Paws front: 3¾ inches

Neck circumference: 26½ inches

Girth: 36 inches

Weight: 78 KG

Leopard sex: Male X Female

Skull SCI score: Length 9¾ Width 6½ **Total Score** 16¼

Canines: left inches 1,5 Right inches 1,5

Area leopard been shot: COUTADA 10, SOFALA PROVINCE, MOZAMBIQUE

GPS Coordinates: S 18° 43.973' E035° 36.157'

Time leopard been shot: 17:20 DATE HUNTED: 15 August 2019

Method: Shot over bait

Rifle Calibre used: 375 H&H

Photos taken of Facial markings: Yes

Photo taken of skull after skinning: Yes

Leopard overall condition:
Scars No visible SCARS
Markings
Paws No defects on All 4 PAWS
Other


We the People
Of the United States.
(b) (6)
SIGNATURE OF BEARER / SIGNATURE DU TITULAIRE / FIRMA DEL TITULAR
PASSPORT
PASSEPORT
PASAPORTE
USA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
P
USA
(b) (6)
Surname / Nom / Apellidos
GREENSAGE
Given Names / Prénoms / Nombres
DENNIS RAY
Nationality / Nationalité / Nacionalidad
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(b) (6)
Place of birth / Lieu de naissance / Lugar de nacimiento
TEXAS, U.S.A.
Date of issue / Date de délivrance / Fecha de expedición
16 May 2016
Date of expiration / Date d'expiration / Fecha de caducidad
15 May 2026
Endorsements / Mentions Spéciales / Anotaciones
SEE PAGE 51
Sex / Sexe / Sexo
M
Authority / Autorité / Autoridad
United States
Department of State
USA
(b) (6)
P<USAGREENSAGE<<DENNIS(b) (6)<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
(b) (6)



Professional Cargo Services Inc.

15619 Morales Rd., Houston, Texas 77032 281-220-3158

+

BELOW IS A POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM WHICH IS REQUIRED BY U.S. CUSTOMS, TO ALLOW US TO TRANSACT U.S. CUSTOMS CLEARANCE ON YOUR BEHALF.
U.S. Customs Services 141.32 C.R.

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

SS #:
Cell Phone #: (b) (6)
Email Address:

X Individual

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That DENNIS R. GREENSAGE (Full Name of Person), residing at (b) (6) TOMBALL, TX 77377

hereby constitutes and appoints each of the following persons, **Professional Cargo Services Inc.**, may act through any of its offices or any employees with Power of Attorney on file with this licensed broker as required by the Regional Commission of Customs as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, steed of said grantor from this date and in all Customs Districts, and in no other name, to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, or other document required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise shipped or cosigned by or to said grantor; to perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise; to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor: To make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title, make entry or collect drawback, and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement, supplemental declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district. To sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owners declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise: To sign and swear to any document, and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation,in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated said grantor. To authorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor. And generally to transact at the customhouses in said district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filing of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents; the forgoing power of attorney to remain in full force and effect until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by the District Director of customs of the district aforesaid. If the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect after the expiration of two years from the date of its execution. Or until revoked. Pursuant to 19 CFR 111.36(a), election is made waiving the right to receive invoices, supporting documents and correspondences from Professional Cargo Services Inc. duties and services performed on our behalf. It is understood the right to revoke said waiver is continuing.

Customs Rules on Discharge of Importers Liability for Duties

The U.S. Customs Service has issued a final amendment of the regulations to provide an alternative procedure for an Importer record to pay duties on imported merchandise through a licensed customhouse broker. Present rules provide for the payment of duties to Customs by a broker on behalf of the importer. Under the alternative procedure, the Importer may elect to submit to the broker a separate check or bank draft for the duties payable to the "U.S. Customs Service." The broker would then deliver the Importer's check or bank draft to Customs. The new rule also requires brokers to provide written notification to their clients, advising that if the client is an Importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve the client of liability for Customs charges in the event that the charges are not paid by the broker. Brokers will be required to provide this notification to all active clients annually during the month of February. Additionally, brokers will be required to provide such information on a power of attorney executed on or after the effective date of the new rule. The amendments are effective as of September 27, 1982.

(Print Name) DENNIS R. GREENSAGE BY JOHN RULON CMB ATTY IN FACT has caused these presents to be sealed and signed:

Signature: (b) (6)

Date: 3/1/2020

Form 3-200-19

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

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

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
GREENSAGE	DENNIS	R.	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)			cindi.rulon@procargousa.com

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
TOMBALL	TEXAS	77377	HARRIS	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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

PROFESSIONAL CARGO SERVICES INC
ATTY IN FACT
04/07/2020

Please continue to next page

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Scientific Authority
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Record of Advice on Import Permit Application

Application Number:	74667D
Date Received by DSA:	May 19, 2020
DMA Contact:	Stephanie D. Whitley
Applicant:	Dennis R. Greensage Tomball, Texas
Specimens and Species:	1.0 Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Wild (Mozambique) Re-exported from South Africa One (1) personal sport-hunted trophies (life-sized mount; skin, skull, and claws)
Recipient:	Self
Type of Permit:	Appendix I Import (CITES)

ADVICE

After reviewing the above permit application, we find that the proposed import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Species Background:

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) has one of the largest geographic ranges of any terrestrial mammal in the world and ranges from southern Africa, through the Middle East, to eastern Asia from South Africa to eastern China and Russian Federation (Stein *et al*. 2020). The African leopard (*P. p. pardus*) is one of about nine leopard subspecies and occurs primarily in sub-Saharan regions (Jacobson *et al*. 2016). A habitat generalist, the leopard – all subspecies considered – occupies mesic woodlands, grassland savannas, and forests (Hunt 2011). Trees are

an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011). Home ranges are about 13–35 km^2 (Hunt 2011). Ambush predators, leopards prey primarily on medium-sized ungulates, especially deer (Family Cervidae) (Hanssen *et al*. 2017). They also scavenge prey taken by other carnivores. These carcasses are often cached in trees beyond the reach of smaller, more numerous predators (Stein *et al*. 2020). Adult leopards have few natural predators (Hunt 2011). The total population size of the leopard is unknown. In southern Africa, a regional range loss of approximately 21% has been reported (Stein *et al*. 2020). Given their larger body size, males are more desirable and thus more susceptible than females to being harvested by trophy hunters (Braczkowski *et al*. 2015). In general, the current population trend is declining due to harvest and habitat loss and fragmentation (Stein *et al*. 2020).

In 1975, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* was included in CITES Appendix I (UNEP 2020). In accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use*, there are numerical limits to the quantity of trophies and skins from some sub-Saharan countries that have been approved by the CITES Parties that can be traded annually (CITES 2013).

In 1970, the leopard as *Panthera pardus* with (three subspecies) was listed as Endangered on the *United States' List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife*, the precursor to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Service 1970). This listing was revised in 1972 with the three subspecies being deleted as separate listings and all leopard subspecies included with the species listing (*Panthera pardus*; Service 1972). This listing was modified in 1982 when certain populations were classified as Threatened (Service 1982; "In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya"). The leopard currently is subject to a status review (Service 2016, 2017, 2020).

In 2016, the African leopard as *Panthera pardus* ssp. *pardus* was categorized as Vulnerable A2cd (ver 3.1) by the IUCN Red List (Stein *et al*. 2020). This rangewide finding was based on loss of habitat and prey, and exploitation. These conservation threats are not well understood, have not ceased, and are likely to continue (Stein *et al*. 2020).

The leopard is part of a joint initiative by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CITES: Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (CMS 2017a,b). Recognizing the potential benefits of working together, the two organizations have agreed to conduct joint activities addressing shared species and issues of common interest. In this regard, the two organizations have prioritized actions on the leopard, as well as the African lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), and wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). The conservation threats to be addressed include: habitat loss and fragmentation, conflict with humans, depletion of the prey base, and unsustainable or illegal trade practices. Specific joint actions are being developed and will be implemented over the next several years (CMS 2017a). These actions include cooperative conservation programs for carnivores in the several range States, as well as specific conservation activities (e.g., illegal trade analyses, biological monitoring, and capacity building).

Leopards inhabit most of Mozambique (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:25; CITES 2018c:5–7), except for the northeast, central, and southeast coastal areas (Jacobson *et al*. 2016, Supplement to Document 1, page 84). The country has an extensive network of protected areas

that encompass about 16.3% of the country (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:142) although it is estimated that 14.6% of protected areas cover extant leopard range (Jacobson *et al*. 2016). Range wide, the main conservations threats to leopards are habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, and trophy hunting if poorly managed (Stein *et al*. 2020). In Mozambique, however, the key threats to leopard conservation are direct persecution in retaliation of livestock losses, indirect killings through snares set for bushmeat, and to a lesser extent illegal killings for the skin trade (CITES 2018c:8). These threats are ongoing (Stein *et al*. 2020).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Dennis R. Greensage, Tomball, Texas) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Mozambique.

2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Coutada 10, Safala Province, Mozambique, with assistance by Professional Hunter Antonn Smit and Outfitter Marromeu Safaris, on August 15, 2019. The hunt was documented by Mozambique Hunting License 334/2019 and the associated outfitter leopard info sheet (copies submitted). The trophy currently is located in South Africa.

B. Mozambique Information:

3. Leopards in Mozambique are managed in accordance with the guiding principles adopted at the First Southern African Large Carnivore Management Meeting held in South African in February 2018 (CITES 2018c:5). These principles include: sustainable use, adaptive management, monitoring, robust science, and sport-hunting. Monitoring is a critical component of effective adaptive management and provides valuable information to improve harvest levels (CITES 2018c:10). Furthermore, leopards are managed under a sustainable use program that includes trophy hunting, regulations on hunting, and CITES implementation (CITES 2018c:12).

4. Hunting in Mozambique is managed and regulated at the national level (CITES 2018c:10). Until recently, the primary legislative tool in Mozambique was Conservation Law No. 16 of 2014 (CITES 2018c:12–13). That measure has been amended, however, through the adoption of several new laws, decrees, and regulations: (a) Law on the Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (aka Law No. 5 of 11 May 2017), in part, increases penalties for wildlife violations, extends the applicability of wildlife law enforcement to the entire territory of Mozambique, makes it a crime to harvest wildlife without a license, and allows certain representatives of the government to participate as technical advisors for public prosecutions; (b) Decree 89 of 29 December 2017 which provides for the creation of Community Conservation Areas and increases benefits to rural communities through the sustainable use of natural resources. (c) Decree of the Council of Ministers No. 34 of 2016 which is the updated CITES regulation and; and (d) Decree 82 of 29 December 2017 (aka

Hunting Regulations) which contains several new provisions that regulate the take of wildlife.

5. Under the Hunting Regulations, leopard hunting is restricted a specific season (April-November), limited to a specific quota, applies to a specific concession, and is limited to male leopards. These regulations also provide for a minimum leopard trophy size of 1.20 m and prohibit the hunting of leopards in Multiple Utilization Areas and Game Farms less than 10,000 ha in size, which further prohibits the harvest of leopards that were bred in captivity. In addition, these regulations allow the relevant ministry to enact a Ministerial Decree that calls for age and size mechanisms, as well as standards for wildlife species that are hunted. The implementation of these regulations ultimately will lead to the enactment of specific leopard hunting guidelines and the adoption shortly of specific trophy inspection and control procedures, as well as a compulsory Leopard Hunt Return Form (CITES 2018c:13).

6. Subject to a binding contract, all hunting concessions are awarded to private safari operators (CITES 2018c:10). These contracts include several conditions, including: submission of a management plan, completion of an Annual Activity Report, monitoring of poaching and other illegal activities, inventorying wildlife populations on a regular basis, and agreed shared benefits arrangements with local communities. The right to hunt is only recognized by means of the contract between the Government of Mozambique and the concession operator (CITES 2018c:11). Contracts usually are awarded for 5-year periods and are renewable for 10 years if all obligations are met. To promote ethical hunting and the conservation of nature on concessions, in 2010 the Association of Mozambique Hunting Safari Operators (AMOS) was formed. AMOS advocates for the sustainable use of natural resources as an important tool for social and economic benefits and is so doing as part of the adaptive management framework.

7. Since 2014, the management of natural resources falls under the purview of the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (agency acronym in Portuguese: MITADER) and National Administration of Protected Areas (agency acronym in Portuguese: ANAC). ANAC is solely responsible for allocating hunting quotas and implementing hunting legislation. The quantities and species subject to the quota depend on many factors, including the population sizes and trends of the species at the hunting area, as well as the impact of hunting on trophy quality (CITES 2018c:14). There are several categories of hunting areas for foreign hunters, including: Coutadas (Hunting Reserves), Hunting Blocks, Community Programs, and Game Farms. No leopard quotas are allocated to areas used by local national hunters.

8. Quotas are set in a participatory way by ANAC representatives, provincial authorities, and safari operators (CITES 2018c:14). Following the model described in the Quota Setting Manual (WWF 1997), this process is informed by the Annual Activity Reports, as well as the results of local surveys and studies. Designed to be used by local communities (e.g., drawings, simple text, examples), the manual outlines the importance of quota setting and provides the biological background to quota setting. Based on this process, for the period 2011–2017 Mozambique established a quota of 120 leopards, a value equivalent to 1.8% of the total leopard population in that country based on habitat availability and population densities (CITES 2018c:14-15).

9. Leopard hunts and harvests are monitored in two ways (CITES 2018c:15–16). The first system, implemented by ANAC, is the verification of the several mandatory plans and reports

that the safari operators are required to submit. These plans and reports contain important information, for example, about quota and harvest monitoring, wildlife monitoring, and law enforcement activities. The second system, implemented by MITADER, is the monitoring of leopard harvests through a review of trophy ownership certificates, as well as periodic visits to the hunting areas. These two systems provide monitoring at the national and provincial levels.

10. ANAC is currently developing two databases in an effort to improve hunting administration (CITES 2018c:15–16). The objective of the first database is to compile and monitor information about sport hunting in sport hunting designated areas, such as coutadas, hunting blocks, and game farms. This database will use quantitative information that is contained in the Annual Hunting Report. The objective of the second database is to compile wildlife monitoring information about selected species of wildlife. CITES 2018c:16). These two databases will be integrated and will be designed – in accordance with the adaptive management framework – to provide useful information to ANAC and MITADER representatives for leopard management and the quota setting process.

11. According to Mozambique (CITES 2018c:20):

> *Upon considering these factors, ANAC and the Government of Mozambique concludes that the low level of off-take generated by safari hunting is not detrimental to the survival of leopard in Mozambique and the activities and amount of revenues generated by this low level of off-take are of crucial importance for the conservation of the species also because of the benefits it provides to rural communities. Safari hunting provides a net benefit to the species, it does not pose a threat to the species, and it is not a detriment to the survival of the species.*
>
> *Furthermore, the Government of Mozambique concludes that the quota established by CITES by Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) is set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. The leopard, its prey base and habitat is believed to be improving because of the reestablishment of safari hunting since the war. The quota is conservative and too low to be of biological concern. Moreover, it is still underutilized while the potential of greater use of the underutilized quota promises more budget revenue, community incentives and restoration of prey and habitat.*

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Mozambique initially had an approved export quota of 60 individuals (1997–2007; CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2008 and increased to the current total of 120 leopards per year (2008–2018; UNEP 2018). (Mozambique did not have an export quota for 2013–2014.) Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 46 trophies annually and 28 skins annually (total = 74 leopards; about 62% of the annual quota).

13. Given that leopard export quotas are developed using various methods, the Parties at CoP17 adopted four interrelated decision on Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (see AC29 Doc. 16; CITES 2017a,b). According to Decision 17.114:

> Parties, which have quotas, established under Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins for personal use* are requested to review these quotas, and consider whether these quotas are still set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and to share the outcomes of the review and the basis for the determination that the quota is not detrimental, with the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting (July 2018).

14. The results of these reviews were considered by the Animals Committee at AC30 (CITES 2018d). During this time, a working group reviewed information submitted by leopard range states and made recommendations concerning quotas for 12 African countries to the Animals Committee. For Mozambique:

> "*The WC recommends to the Animals Committee to inform the Standing Committee that it considers that the quotas for Leopards for Mozambique, as mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16), are set at levels which are non-detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild*."

15. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).

16. At the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70; Sochi, October 2018), the Chair of the Animals Committee submitted a document SC70 Doc. 55 on *Quotas for leopard hunting trophies (Panthera pardus): Report of the Animals Committee*. In the document, the Animals Committee informed the Standing Committee of the above recommendation. The Standing Committee noted the evaluation of the Animals Committee concerning the quotas for Mozambique in Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) and invited the Secretariat to propose to the Conference of the Parties draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP13) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* concerning approaches to review quotas for Appendix-I species, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Animals Committee in paragraph 5 f) of document SC70 Doc. 55 and opportunities to provide assistance to range States (CITES 2018f). These results were taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Geneva, Switzerland, August 17 – 28, 2019, under document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.

17. Based on the discussions regarding Doc. 46 at CoP18, the Chair of Committee I established a working group to consider the revision of Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP11) in Annex 2 and draft decisions 18.AA to 18.HH in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46. The working group, chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also included Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, the European Union, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Uganda, the United States of America, and Zimbabwe; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); and

Cheetah Conservation Fund, Conservation Force, Dallas Safari Club, European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation, Humane Society International, International Professional Hunters Association, IWMC-World Conservation Trust, Safari Club International, San Diego Zoo Global, World Wildlife Fund and Zoological Society of London (CITES 2019a). The working group prepared document CoP18 Com. I. 10 on the basis of document CoP18 Doc. 46 after discussion in the second session of Committee I (CITES 2019b). At the conclusion of CoP18 (i.e. plenary), the amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.21 (Rev. CoP17) on *Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I* contained in the in-session document CoP18 Com. I. 10 had been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. The eight draft decisions in Annex 3 to document CoP18 Doc. 46 had also been accepted in Committee I and were adopted. Decisions 17.114 to 17.117 were deleted (CITES 2019c).

18. Therefore, based on the above information, we find that the current harvest levels are sustainable. As such, we advise that this import is likely to be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

* * * * *

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DSA BIOLOGIST:

JEFFREY JORGENSON
Digitally signed by JEFFREY JORGENSON
Date: 2020.05.20 15:07:26 -04'00'

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.
Biologist
Division of Scientific Authority

DSA CONCUR:

Digitally signed by ELEANORA BABIJ
Date: 2020.05.21 07:38:34 -04'00'

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
20US74667D/9

2. Valid
07/22/2021

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

(b) (6)
TOMBALL, TX 77377
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
TROPHY SOLUTIONS AFRICA
11 SIXTH AVENUE
PO BOX 12043
POLOKWANE
SOUTH AFRICA

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 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

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

U.S. CITES Management Authority

-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.

07/23/2020
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 jewerly, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin MOZAMBIQUE
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

921161

Professional Cargo Services Inc.
15619 Morales Rd.
Houston, Texas 77032
281-220-3158

RCVD JAN 14 2021

November 20, 2020

USFWS
DMA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls, Church, VA 22041

RE: Lost permit #74667D – Dennis Greensage

Dear DMA,

We applied on-line for a leopard import permit for Dennis Greensage and were assigned #74667D. It was apparently mailed from your office but never arrived to our office – so we are requesting that a duplicate be mailed. I am attaching a new FED EX ticket for you to use.

Best Regards,

John Rulon CHB

CONNIE MCMILLAN
Notary Public, State of Texas
Comm. Expires 11-21-2021
Notary ID 7143192

Pay.Gov-Payment Result for New Application

Payment Status returned by Pay.Gov: Success; Tracking ID: (b) (6)

Payment Information returned by Pay.Gov. Please print this page for your record. Also a message has been sent to your inbox.

Agency Tracking ID
(b) (6)
Pay.Gov Tracking ID
(b) (6)
Transaction Amount
$100.00
Transaction Type
Sale
Transaction Date
Tuesday, April 07, 2020
Payment Date
Tuesday, April 07, 2020
Transaction Status
Success

Thank you. Your online payment was completed successfully. A new Pending Permit Number has been issued to you. It is **74667D**. Please write down this number, or print this page for your files. It will be used to identify your application.

74667D

You are not done yet. Please click Next to upload application form and any supporting documentation

Next

My Account | Log out

Form 3-200-66

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

RCVD JAN 14 2021

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

REPLACEMENT DOCUMENT (CITES/ESA/MMPA/WBCA/LACEY ACT)

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	1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Greensage	Dennis	R.	

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address
(b) (6)		----	cindi.rulon@procargousa.com

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	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Tomball	Texas	77377	Harris	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 $50.** 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/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) — 11/20/2020 — Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

Please continue to next page

E. REPLACEMENT DOCUMENT (CITES/ESA/MMPA/WBCA/LACEY ACT)

NOTE 1: Use this application to request a replacement document if your currently valid permit has been lost or misplaced (for this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit).

NOTE 2: The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit.

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 submit, indicate the application question number you are addressing.

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 regular mail through the U.S. Postal Service.

   Pro Cargo - Cindi- 15619 Morales Rd. Houston, Texas 77032 FED EX ticket included

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

   Cindi Rulon- 281-220-3176 cindi.rulon@procargousa.com

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. Identify the permit number (found in the upper right corner) of the permit needing replacement, if known:

   74667D

5. Current location of specimen (include address and country):

   Trophy Solutions Africa, 11 Sixth Ave, Polokwane ,South Africa

6. If the shipment has already occurred (i.e., the document was lost or damaged in transit), provide copies of:
   a. Cancelled CITES export or re-export document validated by OLE;
   b. For wildlife, cleared Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3-177); **AND**
   c. Any correspondence you had with the shipper or importing country's Management Authority concerning the shipment.

   *Please be aware that if the permit was lost in transit, the issued permit will be forwarded to the Management Authority of the foreign country.

7. If the shipment has **not** occurred and the original permit no longer exists, submit a signed, dated, and notarized statement that:
    a. Refers to the permit number and describes the circumstances that resulted in the loss or destruction of the original permit;
    b. Includes a statement that affirms the shipment did not occur; — LOST IN MAIL —
    c. You are requesting a replacement U.S. CITES permit;
    d. If found, the original permit will be returned to the Division of Management Authority.

8. If the shipment has **not** occurred and the original permit exists but has been damaged, submit the original damaged permit and a signed, dated, and notarized statement that:
    a. Describes the circumstances that resulted in the permit being damaged;
    b. Includes a statement that affirms the shipment did not occur;
    c. You are requesting a replacement U.S. CITES permit.

Professional Cargo Services Inc.

15619 Morales Rd., Houston, Texas 77032 281-220-3158

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BELOW IS A POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM WHICH IS REQUIRED BY U.S. CUSTOMS, TO ALLOW US TO TRANSACT U.S. CUSTOMS CLEARANCE ON YOUR BEHALF.
U.S. Customs Services 141.32 C.R.

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

SS #:
Cell Phone #: (b) (6)
Email Address:

X Individual

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That DENNIS R. GREENSAGE (Full Name of Person), residing at (b) (6) TOMBALL, TX 77377

hereby constitutes and appoints each of the following persons, **Professional Cargo Services Inc.**, may act through any of its offices or any employees with Power of Attorney on file with this licensed broker as required by the Regional Commission of Customs as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, steed of said grantor from this date and in all Customs Districts, and in no other name, to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, or other document required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, transportation, or exportation of any merchandise shipped or cosigned by or to said grantor; to perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise; to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor: To make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title, make entry or collect drawback, and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement, supplemental declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district. To sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owners declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise: To sign and swear to any document, and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation.In connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated said grantor. To authorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor. And generally to transact at the customhouses in said district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filing of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents; the forgoing power of attorney to remain in full force and effect until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by the District Director of customs of the district aforesaid. If the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any force or effect after the expiration of two years from the date of its execution. Or until revoked. Pursuant to 19 CFR 111.36(a), election is made waiving the right to receive invoices, supporting documents and correspondences from Professional Cargo Services Inc. duties and services performed on our behalf. It is understood the right to revoke said waiver is continuing.

Customs Rules on Discharge of Importers Liability for Duties

The U.S. Customs Service has issued a final amendment of the regulations to provide an alternative procedure for an Importer record to pay duties on imported merchandise through a licensed customhouse broker. Present rules provide for the payment of duties to Customs by a broker on behalf of the Importer. Under the alternative procedure, the Importer may elect to submit to the broker a separate check or bank draft for the duties payable to the "U.S. Customs Service." The broker would then deliver the Importer's check or bank draft to Customs. The new rule also requires brokers to provide written notification to their clients, advising that if the client is an Importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve the client of liability for Customs charges in the event that the charges are not paid by the broker. Brokers will be required to provide this notification to all active clients annually during the month of February. Additionally, brokers will be required to provide such information on a power of attorney executed on or after the effective date of the new rule. The amendments are effective as of September 27, 1982.

(Print Name) DENNIS R. GREENSAGE BY JOHN ROLON CMD ATTY IN FACT has caused these presents to be sealed and signed:

Signature: (b) (6)

Date: 3/1/2020

Duplicate Permit Request for PRT #74667D

Harcum, Heather L <heather_harcum@fws.gov>

Mon 4/12/2021 3:53 PM

To: Cindi Rulon <Cindi.Rulon@procargousa.com>

Good afternoon Mrs. Rulon,

I was just assigned your application requesting a duplicate permit for Mr. Dennis Greensage's import of a leopard from Mozambique. First, I would like to apologize for the delay in action. I notice that the application was received on January 14, 2021 and I am just now receiving it for review. Thank you for your patience. I will ensure this application is a priority since it has been with us for so long.

In order for us to issue a duplicate permit, however, you must also include the following information in your statement, as requested in question 7 of application form 3-200-66:

b. A statement that the shipment did not occur
d. If found, the original permit will be returned to the Division of Management Authority.

You may e-mail this signed statement back to me and I will be sure to issue the duplicate as soon as possible.

Best regards,

Heather Harcum | Permits Biologist
USFWS | International Affairs
5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: IA
Falls Church, Virginia, 22041-3803, USA
Phone 703-358-2350 | Fax 703-358-2115

www.CITES.org

[EXTERNAL] RE: Duplicate Permit Request for PRT #74667D

Cindi Rulon <Cindi.Rulon@procargousa.com>

Mon 4/12/2021 4:09 PM

To: Harcum, Heather L <heather_harcum@fws.gov>

1 attachments (234 KB)

Greensage page 3.pdf;

This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.

Hi Heather,

Thank you for your email—I attached my page 3 with the information you need typed in the center.

Please let me know if there is anything else you need.

Best Regards,
Cindi Rulon



Pro Cargo USA
Hunting Trophy Imports

Direct 281.220.3176
Main Tel# 281.590.5500
Direct Fax 281.664.4440

15619 Morales Rd.
Houston, TX 77032

All Pro Cargo business is subject to our terms, conditions and limitations, which can be found on our website at http://www.procargo.com/terms

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From: Harcum, Heather L [mailto:heather_harcum@fws.gov]
Sent: Monday, April 12, 2021 2:53 PM
To: Cindi Rulon <Cindi.Rulon@procargousa.com>
Subject: Duplicate Permit Request for PRT #74667D

Good afternoon Mrs. Rulon,

I was just assigned your application requesting a duplicate permit for Mr. Dennis Greensage's import of a leopard from Mozambique. First, I would like to apologize for the delay in action. I notice that the application was received on January 14, 2021 and I am just now receiving it for review. Thank you for your patience. I will ensure this application is a priority since it has been with us for so long.

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d. If found, the original permit will be returned to the Division of Management Authority.

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Best regards,
Heather Harcum | Permits Biologist

USFWS | International Affairs
5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: IA
Falls Church, Virginia, 22041-3803, USA
Phone 703-358-2350 | Fax 703-358-2115

www.CITES.org

74667D

7. If the shipment has **not** occurred and the original permit no longer exists, submit a signed, dated, and notarized statement that:
   a. Refers to the permit number and describes the circumstances that resulted in the loss or destruction of the original permit;
   b. Includes a statement that affirms the shipment did not occur; — LOST IN MAIL —
   c. You are requesting a replacement U.S. CITES permit;
   d. If found, the original permit will be returned to the Division of Management Authority.

8. If the shipment has **not** occurred and the original permit exists but has been damaged, submit the original damaged permit and a signed, dated, and notarized statement that:
   a. Describes the circumstances that resulted in the permit being damaged;
   b. Includes a statement that affirms the shipment did not occur;
   c. You are requesting a replacement U.S. CITES permit.

This FWS original permit 74667D was never received by Pro Cargo or Mr. Dennis Greensage- so we assume it was lost in the mail and we are requesting a replacement permit.

This leopard has not been shipped to the U.S. so a shipment did not occur for this leopard.

If found, the original permit will be returned to the Division of Management Authority.

CP

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.
21US74667D/9

2. Valid
2021-07-22

3. Permittee (name and address, country)
DENNIS R. GREENSAGE
(b) (6)
TOMBALL, TX 77377
U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
TROPHY SOLUTIONS AFRICA
11 SIXTH AVENUE PO BOX 12043
POLOKWANE SOUTH AFRICA

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 2019 HUNTING SEASON.

DUPLICATE PERMIT. REPLACES 20US74667D/9 ISSUED 2020-07-23 REPORTED AS LOST.

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

-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.

2021-04-13
Issuing Date

U.S. CITES Management Authority
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 JEWERLY, THAT MUST ACCOMPANY RAW OR TANNED PARTS.)	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin MOZAMBIQUE
B. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
C. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
D. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX
E. Common Name XXXXXX Scientific Name XXXXXX	9. XXXXXX	10. XXX XXX 11. Quantity (including units) XXXXXX XXX 12. Country of Origin XXXXXX

939234

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

Note 1: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit to the address on page one.**

Note 2: 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: *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
- May include 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 4: Certain hunting trophies, including leopard and rhinoceros hunting trophies, 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.

- **Complete all questions on the application.**
- **Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A".**
- **If applying for more than one trophy species, be sure to answer questions 5 and 6 for each trophy.**
- **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 physical address. 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.

   HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC.
   5653 STONERIDGE DR., STE 107, PLEASANTON, CA 94588 - ATTACHED PREPAID FEDEX LABEL
   TRACKING# 7733 5849 3290

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

   MARIA FELIX, TEL (925) 417 5272, EMAIL: maria@b.hunter-international.net

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed; been convicted, or entered 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; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation 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.

N/A

4. Enter the quantity and sex (if known) next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):

a. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Quantity: 1 Sex (if known): _____(Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.

b. Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) from Namibia Quantity:_____Sex (if known):_____(An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-20).

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:

OKONJATI#526, DISTRICT OTJIWARONGO, REGION OTJOZONDJUPA, NAMIBIA

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: APRIL/MAY 2021

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

OUTFITTER: JAN OELOFSE HUNTING SAFARIS
P.H. : NAFTALI AMWOOLONGO

OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2023

6. **IF THE ANIMAL HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN**, please enter the following: N/A

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

   b. Date wildlife was hunted:

   c. Approximate age of animal:

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

      OUTFITTER: JAN OELOFSE HUNTING SAFARIS
      P.H. : NAFTALI AMWOOLONGO

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

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). OUTFITTER IS REQUIRED TO APPLY FOR PERMIT 14 DAYS BEFORE THE HUNT. PROCESSING AND ISSUANCE TAKES 7 DAYS.

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:	NAFTALI AMWOOLONGO
Business Name:	P.O. BOX 81
Address:	KALKFELD
Address:	NAMIBIA
City:	
State/Province:	
Country, Postal Code:	

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)

9. **If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national**, provide documentation to show you have **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

   Taxidermist/Broker's signature: Maria Felix Date: 04/05/2021

10. **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 a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

    Applicant's signature:_____Date: _____

    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 government to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

11. All international shipment(s) 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).

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

and

Acknowledgment of Terms and Conditions of Service

SS# (b) (6)

Date of Birth (b) (6)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That Deborah Anne Keala Hookano Nishijo residing at

(Full Legal Name of individual)

(b) (6) Mililani Hawaii 96789

(Current Residential or Physical Mailing Address only, P.O. Box is not accepted)

hereby constitutes and appoints HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC., its officers, employees, and/or specifically authorized agents, to act for and on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor for and in the name, place and stead of said grantor, from this date, in the United States (the "territory") either in writing, electronically, or by other authorized means, to:

Make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any customs entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bill of lading, cartnet or any other documents required by law or regulation in connections with the importation, exportation, transportation, of any merchandise in or through the customs territory, shipped or consigned by or to said grantor;

Perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise deliverable to said grantor; to receive any merchandise.

Make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits or statements in connection with the entry of merchandise;

Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor;

Authorize other Customs Brokers duly licensed within the territory to act as grantor's agent, to receive, endorse and collect checks issue for CBP duly refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;

To waive the requirement of other Customs Brokers transmitting a copy of the customs entry CBP form 7501 and the Customs Broker's bill of services directly to the undersigned grantor in accordance with CFR 111.36(a) & (b). Such entry summary and bill will be transmitted through Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc.

And generally to transact Customs business, including filing of claims or protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney.

Giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these presents;

This power of attorney to remain in full force and effect until revocation in writing is duly given to and received by grantee; Grantor acknowledges receipt of Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc. Terms and Conditions of Service governing transactions between the Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Deborah Anne Keala Hookano Nishijo

(Print Full Legal Name)

Caused these presents to be sealed and signed (Signature) (b) (6)

(Capacity) Individual Date 2/18/2021

Witness (If required)

If you are the importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve you of liability for CBP charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed CBP) in the event the charges are not paid by the broker. Therefore, you may pay via ACH or by check, checks are payable to 'U.S. Customs and Border Protection' which shall be delivered to CBP by the broker. Importers who wish to utilize other procedure must contact our office in advance to arrange timely receipt of duty payments.

(Mandatory requirement to validate this CPOA is to provide a clear copy of a valid photo ID like a passport or driver's license. Please mail original signed document to our office address at Hunter Int'l. Brokerage Services, Inc., 5653 Stoneridge Drive, Ste 107, Pleasanton, CA 94588, Tel (925) 417 5270 Fax (925) 417 0170)