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

Form 3-200-20



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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

Type of Activity

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES (Appendix I of CITES and/or 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. You may find instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays at the following link: .

	,		-in	omas		D.	
2 Date of Birth (mm/dd/vvvv). 3. Telephone Number			3.a. Alternate Telephone Number 4. E-mail address				
(6)							
ection B: Complete if a	pplying on behalf of a b	ousiness, co	rporation, put	olic agency, Tribe	, or institu	ution	
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. S	uffix	
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary conta	ct name				
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone	number	7,c. Business	fax number	7.d. Business	e-mail address	
alm Beach Gardens 2.a. Mailing address (include if differen			3 41 8 on if applicable)	Palm Be	ach	USA	<u> </u>
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip coo	ie/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	8	2.f.Country	
ection D: All applicants	s MUST complete						
Attach check or more Federal, Tribal, State documentation of fe	ney order payable to the U.S. Fi te, and local government agenci te exempt status as outlined in i	es, and those ac estructions. [50 (ting on behalf of su CFR 13.11(d)]	uch agencies, are exem	pt from the pro	ocessing tee - att	acn
2. Certification: I hereb	by certify that I have read and an erts in subchapter B of Chapte t of my knowledge and belief. I u	n familiar with th	e regulations conta	information submitted II	n this applicat	ion for a permit is	complete and
Signature of applicant/Princ	cipal Officer for permit (No p	hotocopied or	stamped signatu	res) Date of signatu	ire (mm/dd/	уууу)	
(b) (6)							
					5	20/19	
		Please co	ntinue to next	page			
Rev. 8/2017		1					Page

Form 3-200-20 OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020

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.

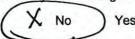
- Note 2: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit**. If you are requesting reissuance of a permit because you have taken a trophy, but were unable to import it prior to the expiration of the permit, please use the renewal form (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:
 - 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 1-6 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.

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

Rev. 8/2017 Page 2 of 7

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?



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

- 4. For each trophy to be imported, provide:
 - a. Scientific name (genus, species, and, if applicable, subspecies) and common name.

Panthera Leo- Lion

- b. Sex (if known). Male
- 5. IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, please enter the following information:
 - 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:
 - Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where trophy was removed from the wild:

Tanzania: Inyonga Game Controlled Area East

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

26 July 2017

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

Malagarasi Hunting Company Meherdard S. Karambeki

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]:

Kilombero North Safaris LTd. office Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

- 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).
- 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: Kilombero North Safaris Ltd.

Address: P.O.Box 4394
City: Dar Es Salaam
State/Province: Tanzania

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 hunted when making the required findings, if you have any information that could support this finding, it would be helpful to 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?

NA

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, community, or government?

NA

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 land owner that provide a conservation benefit to the species being hunted/species hunted

NA

OMB Control No. 1018-0093 Form 3-200-20 Expires 08/31/2020

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 be understand that my client may only import two leopard trophic	nefit). If applying for the import of a leopard trophy, I
Taxidermist/Broker's signature:	Date:
11. If you are the hunter applying to import your own trophy, pleas	se read and sign the following statement.
I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to me and is being imported only for my personal use (i.e., not for reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If that I may only import two leopard trophies in one-calendar years.	or sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is f applying to import a leopard trophy, I understand
Applicant's signature: _	
Be aware that there may be additional permitting or approval well as required by other Federal agencies or foreign government Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your response.	ment to conduct your propose activity. While the

12. 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).

14187

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

3049670

2004956

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

RETURN DATE:

MAIN PERMIT

July 17, 2017 7:08:47 pm

-

PERMIT NO.

Monday, August 28, 2017 2004957

Package Type 21 DAYS C.A.R No: Passport No. Extra Days:

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks) PH MEHERDARD S. KARAMBECK, MALAGARASI HUNTING SAFARIS LTD Dated 23-Jun-2016

PH CAT.

LICENSE No.

Additional Blocks

BABOON YELLOW BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE BUSHBUCK CHOBE

SAME SPECIES BOUGHT THIS YEAR

owned by

Who holds Weapon (Type)

RIFLE

Licence No: NA

This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to

DAR ES SALAAM

Start Date

July 18, 2017

Calibre 416% 300

THOMAS D. MULLINS

End Date

August 07, 2017

Issued At

INYONGA GCAE

Maker's No:

of Address

Weapon owner & Address

MALAGARASI HUNTING SAFARIS LT

Signature of Holder Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

DIRECTOR OF WOLDLIFE

1. The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildlife Division within 30 days of explry or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from saferi

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HARTEBEEST LICHTEINSTEIN'S

GUINEAFOWL GEESE BLOYCHED

PRANCOLIN ELAND LIVINGSTONES DUIKER HARVEY'S RED DUIKER COMMON

DIKDIK KIRK'S CROCODILE NILE CIVET AFRICAN

REEDBUCK BOHOR RATEL (HONEY BADGER) ROAN ANTELOPE

SABLE ANTELOPE ROOSEVELT

PORCUPINE CRESTED OSTRICH ORIBI COMMON LEOPARD KUDU GREATER JACKAL SIDE STRIPED HYAENA SPOTTED

- 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
- 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 their 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 rifla 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 ((()) 1 and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and (()) cass.



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

July 17, 2017 7:08:47 pm

14187

IN.# 3049670

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

RETURN DATE:

MAIN PERMIT

Monday, August 28, 2017

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mi So days or 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.

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^{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 Wat and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot and A Croass.

CLIENT NAME PERMIT NO.

THOMAS D. MULLINS

2004957

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM WILDLIFE DIVISION

July 17, 2017 6:42:42 pm

14187

SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CYTENT NO. 16 Above sighted persons heraby declar (b) (6)	PHILICENSE NO SPECIES PHILICENSE NO SPECIES NO. 1. JOB N ANTERORE 30 2. SABAR ANTERORE 31 REDAR BURGHUCHUCHE 31 5. MARTEBEEST LINUTERIN 17 2. LION SURFANON MICHAEL 12 S. BURFANON MICHAEL 12 S. BURFANON MICHAEL 12 P. LION D. JON D.
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SIGNATURE OF THE DEC	1200 WEAPON USED. 216
SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER DECLARATION ed including wounded is a true record of all and signature of the professional hunter	DATE TIME 30/700/7 (230/m) 23/07/2017 (230/m) 23/07
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RAF	REMARKS



Harcum, Heather < heather_harcum@fws.gov>

USFWS ESA Lion Trophy Import Permit Application #42110D

1 message

Harcum, Heather <heather_harcum@fws.gov>

Mon, Sep 9, 2019 at 11:45 AM

Good morning Thomas Mullins,

I am reaching out in regards to your application to import an African lion trophy (*Panthera leo melanochaita*) with Malagarasi Hunting Company of Kilombero North Safaris Ltd. from the Inyonga Game Controlled Area East in Tanzania. This application was received on May 30, 2019.

We are in the process of reviewing applications for these imports and would like to receive the most updated information about the importer. As you may well be aware, the USFWS is now considering applications on a case-by-case basis, as opposed to making country-wide findings. As such, could you please respond to the following:

Provide an operator report from Kilombero North Safaris Ltd. which includes, but is not limited to-

- Population status or trend data on the lion population (countrywide and local to the game reserve/hunting block)
- Information on the fees paid (e.g., license or trophy fees), recipients of these fees, and the use of these fees
- Information about the safari outfitter, professional hunter, concession holder/land owner, and their activities to conserve the species (e.g., habitat management/improvement, anit-poaching activities and success in those efforts, efforts to address human-lion conflict, efforts to maintain prey populations, lion population monitoring, and community benefits). Copies of recent reports submitted to TAWA would be particularly helpful.

Thank you and please feel free to reach out if you have any questions or concerns.

Best regards, Heather Harcum

-

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



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.

1.a. Last Name Havnes			Justin		1.c. Mi	ddle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/www)	3 Telephone Number		3.a. Alternate Telephone Number 4. E-mail so			ail addrage	
o) (6)	3 1 SHOPE CASH TATAL CASH		3.a. Alaitais	O'DEATE HE PACE FOR	4, 530	all Dudross	
Section B: Complete if	applying on behalf of a	husiness co	rporation, pul	lic agency. Tri	he, or institu	ution	
1.a. Name of business, agency, T		003111033, 00	1.b. Doing tun	ness as (DBA)	501 01 1115011	41011	
2. Tax identification no.			3. Description	of business, agency, Tr	nbe, or Institution		
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Ala. Principal officer Last name 4.b. Principal officer Fit		rst Name	4.c Principal	Most Middle name/India	al 4.d. S	affix	
5. Pymopal officer bits		6. Firmary conta	ct name				
7.a. Business telephone number	e number	7.c. Business	ax number	T.d. Business	d. Business e-mail address		
					-		
1.6. City Alpine	1.c. State Texas	79830	de/Pestal code	1.e. County/Province		U.S.A	
2.a. Mailing address (include if diff	lerent than physical address; include r	name of contact pers	on il applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip co	ia/Postal code	2.e. County/Provi	nce	2.f.Country	
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Section D: All applicar							
amount of \$100.	fundable application processi Federal, Tribal, State, and local ation of fee exempt status as out!!	government agend	ies, and those actin				
other applicable	reby certify that I have read and a parts in subchapter B of Chap ast of my knowledge and belief. I	ter I of Title 50, a	nd I certify that the	formation submitted	d in this applicati	on for a permit is	complete and
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Form 3-200-19 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:
 - 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.
- 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.



Austin, TX 78701

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

Blakeley Camp

(b) (6)

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

3.	Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or noto 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):
 - 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.
 - 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).
- 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:

Maswa Game Reserve North, Simiyu, Tanzania. Maswa Game Reserve North is Located along the southwestern boundary of the Serengeti National Park, this wildlife area is 751 square kilometers.

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

July 1-14, 2019

c. 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.

Rev. 8/2017

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6	IF THE ANIMAL	HASA	IPEADY	BEEN TAKEN	nlesse	enter the	following:
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d.	Country and place (area,	region, C	GIS coordinates,	ranch,	conservancy,	management ar	ea, or hunting
	block, AND nearest city)	where wi	ildlife is to be tak	en fror	n 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]:
- 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 Namibla, 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)

 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:
laxidelinisubtuket s sidilatute.	Date.

Rev. 8/2017

 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.



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).

Rev 8/2017 Page 5 of 7

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:

42506D

Date Received by DSA:

June 18, 2019

DMA Contact:

Stephanie Whitley

Applicant:

Justin Haynes

Alpine, TX

Specimens and Species:

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 <u>purposes</u> 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011). Home ranges are about 13-35 km² (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 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 km² (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 (Justin Haynes; Alpine, TX) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.
- 2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was/will be taken from the wild at: Maswa Game Reserve North, Simiyu, Tanzania, with Bushman Hunting Safaris Ltd.; during a hunt scheduled for July 1-14, 2019.

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 2018). 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, Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 188 trophies annually and 44 skins annually (total = 232 leopards; about 46% 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 Tanzania 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 will be taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties under Document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.
- 17. 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:

DSA CONCUR:

Damon Yeh

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

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

PERMIT

1 of 1

 Original Permit/Certificate No. 19US42506D/9

2. Valid

08/18/2020

Permittee (name and address, country)

USA

4. Consignor (name and address, country) **BUSHMAN HUNTING SAFARIS LIMITED** PLOT NO. 61-64, BLOCK E KIHONDA INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX P.O. BOX 678 MOROGORA TANZANIA

IMPORT

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

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.

Purpose of Transaction

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

Management Authority

08/19/2019

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

Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name **PANTHERA PARDUS**

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

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 lewerly, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.)

10 Appendix No. and Source

1 W

Quantity (including units)

NO

12. Country of Origin TANZANIA

Common Name

Scientific Name

9.

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12 Country of Origin

Common Name

10

11. Quantity (including units)

Scientific Name

Common Name

9.

10

Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

Common Name

9.

10

11. Quantity (including units)

Scientific Name

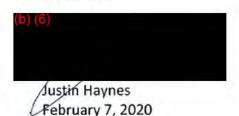
12. Country of Origin

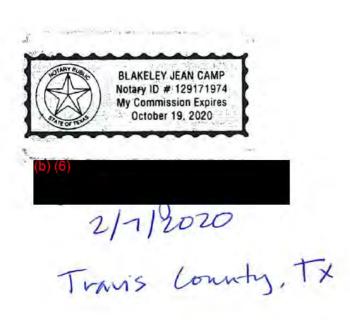
February 7, 2020

To Whom It May Concern:

U.S. CITES permit # 19US42506D/9 issued to Mr. Justin Haynes in August of 2019 has been misplaced in a recent office move, and needs to be reissued in order to proceed with import. This shipment has not yet occurred however, the importer is standing by for an original in order to move forward. I am requesting a replacement U.S. CITES permit, and if the original is found, the original permit will be returned to the Division of Management Authority.

Thank You,





Form 3-200-66



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

Type of Activity

Alpine TX 79830 Brew 2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) (b) (6)	T ACEY A	DA 2 351		
1.b. First Name Justin				
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) 3. Telephone Number 3. A Alternate Telephone Number 4. A Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution 1. B Doing business as (DEV 2. Tax identification no. 3. Description of business, a OEV 4. B Principal officer Last name 4. B Principal officer First Name 4. C Principal officer Middle in Tribe, Principal officer Middle in Principal officer Middle in Tribe, Principal officer Middle in Tribe, Principal officer Middle in Tribe, Principal officer Middle in Principal officer Middle in Tribe, Principal officer Middle in Principal officer Middle in Middle in Principal officer Middle in Mid		1.c. l	Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
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Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency. 1.a. Name of business, agency. Tribe, or institution 1.b. Doing business as (DB/ 2. Tax identification no. 3. Description of business, a 4.a. Principal officer Last name 4.b. Principal officer First Name 4.c. Principal officer Middle of the Primary contact name 5. Principal officer bitle 6. Primary contact name 7.a. Business telephone number 7.b. Alternate telephone number 7.c. Business fax number 6. Primary contact name 7.c. Business fax number 8. Cection C: All applicants complete address information 1.b. City 1.c. State 7.c. State 1.d. Zip code/Postal code 7.d. Zip code/Postal code 7.	er	4. E-	-mail address	
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7.a. Business telephone number 7.b. Alternate telephone number 7.c. Business fax number 7.c.	ne/initial	4,d	d Suffix	
Section C: All applicants complete address information 1.6. City 1.c. State TX 1.d. Zip code/Postal code 1.e. Col Rew 2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) 2.b. City 2.c. State TX 2.d. Zip code/Postal code 2.e. Col 78701 Travis Section D: All applicants MUST complete 1. Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order pay amount of \$50. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of 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 the regulations contained in Title other applicable parts in subchapter 8 of Chapter I of Title 60, and I certify that the information of the content of the conten				
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other applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50, and I certify that the information s	ch agencie:	of the Cod	kempt from the proceeder of Federal Requi	essing fee –
	mitted in th	this applic	cation for a permit is	complete and
Sig(b) (6) Date	signature	ire (mm/do	d/yyyy)	
(6) (6)	/202	12/2	38767	
Please continue to next page				
	-			Page

Form 3-200-66 OMB Control No. 1018-0093 Expires 08/31/2020

REPLACEMENT DOCUMENT (CITES/ESA/MMPA/WBCA/LACEY ACT) E.

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.

olica	ble with	wing information. Complete all questions on the application. Mark questions that are not 'N/A". If needed, use a separate sheet of paper. On all attachments or separate sheets you the application question number you are addressing.
1.	shippin	and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page 1 . If you would like expedited g, please enclose a self-addressed, pre-paid, computer-generated, courier service airway bill. If fied, all documents will be mailed via regular mail through the U.S. Postal Service.
	Mailin	Address from Page 1: (6) Austin, TX 78701
2.	Who s	ould we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?
	Blakel	y Camp - (b) (6)
3.	the La persor waived the bu collate	ification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of ey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of ness, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited al, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above? No Yes
	locatio	nswered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response at automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.
4.	Identif	the permit number (found in the upper right corner) of the permit needing replacement, if known:
		2506D/9
5.	Curre	location of specimen (include address and country):
	Bushr	an Safaris, Plot 61-64, Block E, Kihonda Industrial Complex, PO Box 678 Morogora, Tanzania
6.	If the	sipment 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.

Page 2 of 7 Rev. 8/2017

*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.

Form 3-200-66 OMB Control No. 1018-0093 Expires 08/31/2020

7. If the shipment has **not** occurred and the original permit no longer exists, submit a signed, dated, and notarized statement that:

- 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.

FORM 3-201A (1/97) **CONVENTION ON** 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US42506D/9 ENDANGERED SPECIES OF PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 08/18/2020 Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) JUSTIN HAYNES **BUSHMAN HUNTING SAFARIS LIMITED** PLOT NO. 61-64, BLOCK E ALPINE, TX 79830 KIHONDA INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX U.S.A. P.O. BOX 678 MOROGORA TANZANIA 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 OFR 17.40(f)) DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10: PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA **5275 LEESBURG PIKE** 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON. -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid 02/28/2020 If the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations. AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA PARDUS TANZANIA Common Name 9. DUPLICATE PERMIT: REPLACES 19US42506D/9 10. ISSUED, 08/19/2019, REPORTED AS LOST. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin C Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin D. Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



1.a. Last Name

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

1.d. Suffix

Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

1.b. First Name

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

Hooker			Lee		No M	iddle Name
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) 3. Telephone Number (6)		er	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number		4, E-ma	il address
) (6)						
-1. 10 5 -25 1		- 2004 - 500	6. 6. E.S.			Live and the second
ection B: Complete if 1.a. Name of business, agency, T	applying on behalf of	a business, corp	oration, pu	iblic agency, Trib	e, or institu	ition
(in finite or boarding)						
2. Tax identification no.			3. Description	n of business, agency, Trib	e, or institution	
			Media"			
4.a Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer	First Name	4.c. Principa	officer Middle name/initial	4,d. St	affix:
		- 1				
Principal officer title		6. Primary contact r	name			
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate teleph	none number	7.c. Busines	s fax number	7 d. Business (e-mail address
3						
(6) 1.6. City Cheyenne	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/f	Postal code	1.e. County/Province	de .	1.f. Country USA
2.a. Mailing address (include if diff	erent than physical address; includ	le name of contact person i	f applicable)			
						1969
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/F	Postal code	2.e. County/Province	00	2.f.Country
ection D: All applican	ts MUST complete					
 Attach the nonre amount of \$100. 	fundable application proces	al government agencies	s, and those act	ing on behalf of such ag	e U.S. FISH AN gencies, are exe	ID WILDLIFE SERVICE in the empt from the processing fee –
other applicable	eby certify that I have read an parts in subchapter B of Cha est of my knowledge and belief	apter I of Title 50, and	I certify that the	information submitted	in this application	of Federal Regulations and the on for a permit is complete and penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.
	ncipal Officer for permit (N					
		Please conti	nue to novi	nage		
		r lease conti	nue 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:
 - 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.
- 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)?
	The state of the s		

Lee Hooker (b) (6

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?

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.
 - 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:

Zimbabwe, Dande Safari Area, Kanyemba is the nearest city

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

4/17/2020-4/29/2020

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

Charlton McCallum Safaris Alan Shearing will be the professional hunter

IF THE ANIMAL HAS ALREA	ADY BEEN TAKEN.	, please enter the following:
---	-----------------	-------------------------------

6.	IF TH	E ANIMAL HAS ALRE	ADY BEEN TAKEN, please enter the following:
	d.		rea, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting ity) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:
	e.	Date wildlife was hur	ted:
	f.	Name of hunting out	itter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:
	g.		of the trophy (address and country) [the U.S. import permit will identify this country as re-export and must match with the export/re-export document]:
7.	remov		y applicable foreign government permits or licenses that were required to wild (if you have not hunted yet and do not currently hold any such permits or . I have not yet hunted, so do not have the permit in hand
8.	Comp	lete name and addres	s of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.
	a.		o import a trophy directly from Namibia , you must provide the name and address of iter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the
		Name: Business Name: Address: Address: City: State/Province: Country, Postal Coo	Opping Investments t/a Charlton McCallum Safaris 14 Yellow Wood Lane Kambanji Harare Zimbabwe le:
CERT	FICATI	ON STATEMENT (ori	ginal signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)
	dod		xidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national, provide ou have a Power of Attorney to act on your client's behalf and sign the
	by do app	my client and is being nation, or exchange	port-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _ _ Date: _____ 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.

	(b) (6)			
Applicant's signature:			Date:	2/13/2020

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).

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: 69786D

Date Received by DSA: February 27, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Lee Hooker

Cheyenne, Wyoming

Specimens and Species: 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 <u>purposes</u> 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011).

Home ranges are about 13–35 km² (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 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 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 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 km² (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km² (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.* (2016:5) 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.* 2016:9).

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.* 2016).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Lee Hooker; Cheyenne, Wyoming) requests authorization to import one 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: Dande Safari Area (near Kanyemba), Zimbabwe; during a hunt scheduled for April 17–29, 2020; with Professional Hunter: Alan Shearing; and with Outfitter: Charlton McCallum Safaris. Copies of the relevant licenses/permits were not submitted at this time, but will be submitted along with the completed application (e.g., Zimbabwe Hunting Return Form TRAS2).

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 km² 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. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged 207 trophies annually and 43 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:

DSA CONCUR:

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority



TRANSMITTAL

To:	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service		
	Division of Management Authority		
	Branch of Permits, MS: IA		
	5275 Leesburg Pike		
	Falls Church, VA 22041-3803		

Date:	1-21-2020	
Project No.		
Project Nan	ne:	
Location:		
DEI Job No).	

We are sending you the following:

	Date
e amount of \$100.00	
the amount of \$100.00	

Transmitted for your action:

Distribution: File

Comments		

Linda Jurda-Wensink

By:

1.d. Suffix



1.a. Last Name

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)

Ferro

FEB 4 2026

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

Anthony

4. E-mail address

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

3. Telephone Number

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.

1.b. First Name

Giuseppe

3.a. Alternate Telephone Number

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution				isiness as (DBA)			
2. Tax identification no.			3. Description	Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution			
4,a. Principal officer Last	fficer First Name	Name 4.c Principal officer Middle name/initial		-4.d. Suffix			
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary conta	ct name				
7 a Business telephone n	umber 7 b. Alternate	elephone number	7.c Business	fax.number 7.	d. Business e-mail address		
OI 11 T	MI	48315		Macomb	MI		
1.b. City	1.c. State		le/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country		
E STALLING OF STALL	73.7	139 6 3 5		177575	1,5,,,		
THE STATE OF THE S	de if different than physical address;	139 6 3 5	on if applicable)	1202502	1,4,4		
TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	73.7	nclude name of contact person	on if applicable)	2.e. County/Province	2.f.Country		
2.a. Mailing address (inclu 2.b. City	de if different than physical address; 2.c. State	nclude name of contact personal 2.d. Zip coo		2.e. County/Province	2.f.Country		
2.a. Mailing address (inclu 2.b. City Section D: All app 1. Attach the amount of	2.c. State	2.d. Zip coo	of a check or monies, and those acti	ey order payable to the U.	S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE In		
2.a. Mailing address (included) 2.b. City Section D: All app. 1. Attach the amount of attach door 2. Certificatio other appl.	2.c. State 2.c. State 2.c. State Dicants MUST complete nonrefundable application pr \$100. Federal, Tribal, State, an mentation of fee exempt status n: I hereby certify that I have rea icable parts in subchapter B o	2.d. Zip coo 2.d. Zip coo 2.d. Zip coo 2.d. Zip coo 2.d. Zip coo 3.d. Zip coo 3.d. Zip coo 4.d. Zip coo 4.d. Zip coo 5.d. Zip coo 6.d.	of a check or monies, and those acti [50 CFR 13.11(d)]. e regulations conta d I certify that the	ey order payable to the U. ng on behalf of such agenc ined in <i>Title 50 Part 13 of</i> information submitted in th	2.f.Country S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in les, are exempt from the processing fe the Code of Federal Regulations and is application for a permit is complete a he criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 100		
2.b. City Section D: All app 1. Attach the amount of attach door 2. Certificatio other application accurate to Signature of application.	2.c. State 2.c. State 2.c. State Dicants MUST complete nonrefundable application pr \$100. Federal, Tribal, State, an mentation of fee exempt status n: I hereby certify that I have rea icable parts in subchapter B o	2.d. Zip coordinate personal description of the coordinate of the	of a check or monies, and those acti [50 CFR 13.11(d)]. e regulations conta d I certify that the ny false statement	ney order payable to the U. ng on behalf of such agence ined in <i>Title 50 Part 13 of</i> information submitted in the herein may subject me to the	S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in les, are exempt from the processing fetthe Code of Federal Regulations and is application for a permit is complete the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 100		
2.a. Mailing address (included) 2.b. City Section D: All app. 1. Attach the amount of attach door 2. Certificatio other appl. accurate to	2.c. State 2.c. State 2.c. State Dicants MUST complete nonrefundable application pr \$100. Federal, Tribal, State, an mentation of fee exempt status n: I hereby certify that I have rea loable parts in subchapter B o the best of my knowledge and	2.d. Zip coordinate personal description of the coordinate of the	of a check or monies, and those acti [50 CFR 13.11(d)]. e regulations conta d I certify that the ny false statement	ney order payable to the U. ng on behalf of such agence ined in <i>Title 50 Part 13 of</i> information submitted in the herein may subject me to the	S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in les, are exempt from the processing feethe Code of Federal Regulations and its application for a permit is complete the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 100		

Rev. 8/2017

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:
 - 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.
- 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)	?

Linda Jurda-Wensink (b) (6)

Form 3-200-1	19	OMB Control No. 1018-0093 Expires 08/31/2020
3.	the Lacey person fro waived by the busine	cation factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such om receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of ess, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?
incident;	e) court, and	to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically tting a permit.
4.		e quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to ecimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same
	a.	Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>) 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 (<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>) 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 ANIMA	L IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, Please enter the following information:
		y and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:
	b. Date w	ildlife 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:

Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block-Boulder Creek

e. Date wildlife was hunted: 27-Oct-2019

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

Drummond Ranching (Pvt) Ltd t/a Bubiana Dafaris HOP0150, Rocky Glen Ranch, PO Box 15, West Nicholson, Louis Muller

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 Rd. Belmont Bulawayo Maple Freight 4 Josiah Chinamano Rd. Belmont Bulawayo Zimbabwe

- 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: Dee Gilmour

Business Name: Trophy Consultants International (T.C.I.)

Address: 4 Josiah Chinamano Road

City: Belmont

State/Province: Bulawayo Zimbabwe

Country, Postal Code:

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

 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:

 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.

A served of the last	(b) (6)	
Applicant's signature:		Date: 1-15-7020

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)

> 0000082562 **AUTHORIZED**

DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator

Drummond Ranching (Pvt) Ltd t/a Bubiana Safaris

Client's Full Name

Giuseppe Anthony Ferro

ZTA (HOP) No.

HOP0150

Passport Number Country of Issue

Address

Rocky Glen Ranch P O Box 15 West Nicholson

Address

UNITED STATES

vvasningtor MI48094 USA

Name of

Professional Hunter

LOUIS MULLER

Licence No.

200

Telephone

Fax

N/A

Number of Accompanying Guests

Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting? Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?

Name of Processing Agent 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

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			
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13			
14			
15			

Date of Safari From 26-10-2019 Date of Safari To 08-11-2019 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 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				- 1		
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate

13,090.00

Total Guests rate

00

Less Commission

00

Total Trophy fees

10,150.00

Other fees (Incidentals)

780.00

Grand Total USD

24,020.00

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	IMPALA		Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-14'38" E29-48'28"	28-OCT-2019	20"	250
2	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-18'06" E29-51'76"	27-OCT-2019	N/A	900
3	GRYSBOK	М	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-50'29" E29-50'29"	29-OCT-2019	2"	450
4	KLIPSPRINGER	М	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-18'28" E29-50'04"	29-OCT-2019	5"	900
5	STEENBOK	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	E21-13'48" E29-47'99"	29-OCT-2019	2"	450
6	LEOPARD	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-16'65"E29-19'37"	27-OCT-2019	. 16"	5,000
7	BUSHBUCK	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-14'46" E29-46'9"	31-OCT-2019	15"	950
8	GIRAFFE	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-49'64" E29-49'79"	01-NOV-2019	N/A	1,000
9	WARTHOG	M	Killed	Rocky Glen Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-14'60" E29-47'89"	31-OCT-2019	12"	250
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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: 68447D

Date Received by DSA: February 10, 2020

DMA Contact: Miguel Richardson

Applicant: Giuseppe Anthony Ferro

Shelby Township, Michigan

Specimens and Species: 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 <u>purposes</u> 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011).

Home ranges are about 13–35 km² (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 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 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 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 km² (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km² (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.* (2016:5) 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.* 2016:9).

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.* 2016).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Giuseppe Anthony Ferro; Shelby Township, Michigan) requests authorization to import one 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: Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block-Boulder Creek, Zimbabwe; during a hunt scheduled for October 27, 2019; with Professional Hunter: Louis Muller; and with Outfitter: Drummond Ranching (Pvt) Ltd. t/a Bubiana Safaris. The applicant presented a copy of Zimbabwe Hunting Return Form TRAS2 Application for Hunting NP/CITES (# 82562; Leopard Trophy Export Tag ZW112/500/2019/PAR). Copies of any other relevant licenses/permits necessarily will accompany the specimen during shipment.

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 km² 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. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged 207 trophies annually and 43 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:

DSA CONCUR:

Jeffrey P. Jørgenson, Ph.D.

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

29/2020

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

1.d. Suffix

FEB 4 2023



1.a. Last Name

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)

Peyerk

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

1.b. First Name

3.a. Alternate Telephone Number

Chris

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

3. Telephone Number

Type of Activity

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

Daniel

4. E-mail address

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.

i, a. Name of business, a	gency, Tribe, or institution			3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution				
2. Tax identification no.								
4.a. Principal officer Last	b Principal officer First N	officer First Name		4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial		4.d Suffix		
5. Principal officer title			6. Primary contact na	ame				
7.a. Business telephone r	number 7	b. Alternate telephone nu	mber	7 c. Business fax number		7.d. Business e-mail address		
b) (6) 1.b. City Shelby Twp.	1,c. State		1.d. Zip code/Po	1.d. Zip code/Postal code			1.f. Country	
	122	cal address; include name	11333113	applicable)	Macomb		МІ	
2.b. City	2.c. State		2.d. Zip code/Postal code		2.e. County/Province		2.f.Country	
z.o. ony								
ection D: All app	olicants MUST o	omplete			y order payable to the I	IS FISH AN	D WILDLIFE SERVICE in the	
ection D: All app	nonrefundable app f \$100. Federal, Triba	ication processing f	rnment agencies,	and those acting	g on behalf of such agen	icies, are exe	mpt from the processing fee -	
1. Attach the amount of attach doc	nonrefundable app f \$100. Federal, Triba umentation of fee exe n: I hereby certify tha icable parts in subc	lication processing f I, State, and local gove mpt status as outlined I have read and am fa hapter B of Chapter I	ernment agencies, in instructions [50 amiliar with the reg of Title 50, and I	and those acting CFR 13.11(d)]. gulations contain certify that the in	g on behalf of such agen ned in <i>Title 50 Part 13 o</i> nformation submitted in t	of the Code of this application	mpt from the processing fee – f Federal Regulations and the	
1. Attach the amount of attach doc 2. Certification other appliaccurate to	nonrefundable app f \$100. Federal, Triba umentation of fee exe n: I hereby certify tha icable parts in subc o the best of my know	lication processing f I. State, and local gove mpt status as outlined I I have read and am fa hapter B of Chapter I ledge and belief. I und	ernment agencies, in instructions [50 amiliar with the reg of Title 50, and I erstand that any fa	and those acting CFR 13.11(d)]. gulations contain certify that the in alse statement h	g on behalf of such agen ned in <i>Title 50 Part 13 o</i> nformation submitted in t	of the Code of this application the criminal	mpt from the processing fee – f Federal Regulations and the n for a permit is complete and penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.	
1. Attach the amount of attach doc 2. Certification other appliaccurate to	nonrefundable app f \$100. Federal, Triba umentation of fee exe n: I hereby certify tha icable parts in subc o the best of my know	lication processing f I. State, and local gove mpt status as outlined I I have read and am fa hapter B of Chapter I ledge and belief. I und	ernment agencies, in instructions [50 amiliar with the reg of Title 50, and I erstand that any fa	and those acting CFR 13.11(d)]. gulations contain certify that the in alse statement h	g on behalf of such agen ned in <i>Title 50 Part 13 o</i> nformation submitted in the erein may subject me to es) Date of signature	of the Code of this application the criminal e (mm/dd/yy	mpt from the processing fee – f Federal Regulations and the n for a permit is complete and penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.	

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:
 - 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.
- 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)?

Linda Jurda-Wensink (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): Leopard (Panthera pardus) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If a. 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 (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:

Form 3-200-19 OMB Control No. 1018-0093 Expires 08/31/2020

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:

Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block-Boulder Creek

e. Date wildlife was hunted: 31-Oct-2019

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

Drummond Ranching (Pvt) Ltd t/a Bubiana Dafaris HOP0150, Rocky Glen Ranch, PO Box 15, West Nicholson, Cliff Walker

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 Rd. Belmont Bulawayo Maple Freight 4 Josiah Chinamano Rd. Belmont Bulawayo Zimbabwe

- 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: Dee Gilmour

Business Name: Trophy Consultants International (T.C.I.)

Address: 4 Josiah Chinamano Road

City: Belmont

State/Province: Bulawayo Zimbabwe

Country, Postal Code:

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

 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:

 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: 1-15-262C

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).

Rev. 8/2017

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)

0000082561 **AUTHORIZED**

	AF THE	CAEADI	OPERATOR
7	()E IHE	CALADI	CULLALING

Name of Operator

Drummond Ranching (Pvt) Ltd t/a Bubiana Safaris

Client's Full Name

Chris Daniel Peyerk

ZTA (HOP) No.

HOP0150

Passport Number Country of Issue

b) (6)

Address

Rocky Glen Ranch P O Box 15 West Nicholson

UNITED STATES

Address

Shelby Township, Michigan 48315, USA

Name of

CLIFTON WALKER

Licence No.

402

Telephone

Professional Hunter

Fax

N/A

Number of Accompanying Guests

Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting? Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?

Name of Processing Agent TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL

Address

4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO RD BELMONT BULAWAYO

ZPWMA

Date Stamp

Name of Shipping Agent Maple freight Address

4th Josiah Chinamano Road

Belmont Bulawayo Zimbabwe

Name of Foreign Agent

Address

HUNTING AREAS

Date of Safari From

Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD

Number of Accompanying Guests

Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD

Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD

Date of Safari To

	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			
10 11 12			
12			
13			
14 15			
15			

26-10-2019

08-11-2019

850.00

350.00

150.00

LEOPARD TROPHY EXPORT TAG ZW 111/500/2019-PAR

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				112		
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

1,200.00

Less Commission

.00

Total Trophy fees

8,450.00

Other fees (Incidentals)

920.00

Grand Total USD

23,660.00

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	IMPALA		Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	E21-13,768 E29- 45,900	28-OCT-2019	N/A	175
2	ZEBRA	N	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-17'426" E029- 51'411"	26-OCT-2019	N/A	900
3	WILDEBEEST	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-17'409" E029- 48'448"	31-OCT-2019	26"	900
4	SPRINGHARE	N	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-15'546" E029- 49'790"	02-NOV-2019	N/A	75
5	SPRINGHARE	N	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-15'446 E029- 49'790"	02-NOV-2019	N/A	75
6	SPRINGHARE	N	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-15'546" E029- 49'790"	02-NOV-2019	N/A	75
7	LEOPARD	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-17'830" E029- 52'150"	31-OCT-2019	16 1/4"	5,000
8	GIRAFFE	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-17'126" E029- 49'793"	29-OCT-2019	N/A	1,000
9	JACKAL	M	Killed	Rocky Glen,Lot 3 Wedza Block - Boulder Creek	S21-17'496" E029- 52'118"	02-NOV-2019	N/A	250
10	Marie Control							
11	To the second							
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COLORS SEED SEED SEED SEED SEED SEED SEED SE	SECTION B: LIO, JUNI RETURN FORM
1. TR2 SERIAL NUMBER 08256 (1. TR2 SERIAL NUMBER
2. HUNTING OUTFITTER OFFI WARNAGE RANCHUM	2. HUNTING OUTFITTER
3. PROFESSIONAL HUNTER CITY DECKES	3. PROFESSIONAL HUNTER
4. PROPERTY/CONCESSION/CAMPFIRE AREA NAME	4. PROPERTY/CONCESSION/CAMPFIRE AREA NAME
5. MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS BOOKED FOR LEOPARD HUNT	5. MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS BOOKED FOR LION HUNT
3. i) BAIT & BLIND [X] ii) ON FOOT [III] HOUNDS [III]	6. i) BAIT 8 BLIND ii) ON FOOT .
7. i) RIFLE [National in Shotgun in in Bow in Interpretation in In	7.1) RIFLE ii) SHOTGUN iii) HANDGUN iv) BOW
3. i) SUCCESSFUL HUNT (ii) FAILED HUNT	8. i) SUCCESSFUL HUNT [] ii) FAILED HUNT []
Somplete question 9 if a hunt was unsuccessful 3. WAS A LEOPARD WOUNDED DURING A FAILED HUNT Y N	Complete question 9 if a hunt was unsuccessful 9. WAS A LION WOUNDED DURING A FAILED HUNT Y
10. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS	10. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS
11. NUMBER OF LEOPARDS RECORDED ON BAITS	11. NUMBER OF LIONS RECORDED ON BAITS
Sex/Age Number Evidence (sighting, tracks, trail camera)	Sex/Age Number Evidence (sighting tracks, trail camera)
Adult male G Cally ords Subadult male	
Juknown	Subadult female Unknown
N ST OT N	Complete questions 12-18 if a trophy was taken 12. DATE TROPHY TAKEN INTO HUNT
1050 050	14. GPS POSITION
15. SKULL LENGTH (mm) LC 16. SKULL BREADTH (mm) 6.1/4. Independent verification Y N (to be completed by ZPWMA)	15. SKULL LENGTH (mm) Independent verification Y (to be completed by ZPWMA)
17 ESTIMATED AGE OF LEOPARD TAKEN 1 < 2 years ii) 2-3 years iii) 4-6 years iii) 4-6 years iv) ≥7 years	17. ESTIMATED AGE OF LION TAKEN i) <4 years ii) 4-5 years iii
Somplete questions 18-19 if a Hound hunt (8. NUMBER OF DIFFERENT LEOPARD CHASED	18. SEX OF LION HUNTED M F
19 ESTIMATED LENGTH OF ALL CHASES COMBINED (km)	COMMENTS
COMMENTS	

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: 68448D

Date Received by DSA: March 3, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Chris Daniel Peyerk

Shelby Township, Michigan

Specimens and Species: 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011).

Home ranges are about 13–35 km² (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 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 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 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 km² (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km² (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.* (2016:5) 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.* 2016:9).

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.* 2016).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Chris Daniel Peyerk; Shelby Township, Michigan) requests authorization to import one 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: Rocky Glen, Lot 3 Wedza Block-Boulder Creek, during a hunt on October 31, 2019; with Professional Hunter: Cliff Walker; and with Outfitter: Drummond Ranching (Pvt) Ltd t/a Bubiana Dafaris. Copies of the following licenses/permits were submitted along with the application: Zimbabwe Hunting Return Form TRA2; Application for Hunting NP CITES # 82561 (Leopard Trophy Export Tag ZW/111/500/2019-PAR).

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 km² 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. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged 207 trophies annually and 43 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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Division of Scientific Authority

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FORM 3-201A (1/97) CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US68448D/9 ENDANGERED SPECIES OF PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 03/11/2021 4. Consignor (name and address, country) Permittee (name and address, country) CHRIS DANIEL PEYERK DEE GILMOUR TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL (T.C.I.) SHELBY TOWNSHIP, MI 48315 4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD BELMONT U.S.A. BULAWAYO ZIMBABWE 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17,40(f)) DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LECPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON. 03/12/2020 May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source 10. 1 W Common Name 9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 11. Quantity (including units) LEOPARD handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA ZIMBABWE PARDUS Common Name 9 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name D 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin E. Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin

1.d. Suffix



RCVD FEB 04 2020 /

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

-mail address

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

2. Date of Birth (mm/qd/yyyy)

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

3. Telephone Number

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.

1.b. First Name

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cuon B: Com	plete if applying on behalf	of a business, corpo			e, or institu	ition	
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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:
 - 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
 - The accompanying CITES documents (export document and, if appropriate, import permit) contain a iii. 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 Section A

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

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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:

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 MAZUNGA SAFARIS

Doto wildlife is to be bunded:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

July 31, 2020 to August 17, 2020

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

Peter Fick SaFaris PH
Phove + 263772278779 mobile

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

NIN

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]. Head office Contact

Name:
Business Name: Trophy Consultants International
Address: 4 Josiah Chinamano Road
Address: Belmont Bulawayo
State/Province: Zim Babwe
Country, Postal Code: A frica

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:



 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.

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: 68476D

Date Received by DSA: February 27, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Dino A. Capitani

Naples, Florida

Specimens and Species: 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 <u>purposes</u> 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011).

Home ranges are about 13–35 km² (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 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 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 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 km² (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km² (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.* (2016:5) 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.* 2016:9).

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.* 2016).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Dino A. Capitani; Naples, Florida) requests authorization to import one 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: Mazunga Safaris, Bubye Valley Conservancy, Zimbabwe; during a hunt scheduled for July 31 August 17, 2020; with Professional Hunter: Peter Fick; and with Outfitter: Peter Fick Safaris. Copies of the relevant licenses/permits were not submitted at this time, but will be provided along with the final application (e.g., Zimbabwe Hunting Return Form TRAS2 and Application for Hunting NP/CITES and Leopard Trophy Export Tag ZW ---/500/2020–PAR).

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 km² 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. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged 207 trophies annually and 43 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 CONCUR:

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Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

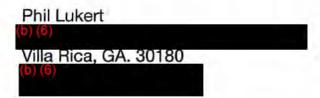
Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97) Page CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US68476D/9 ENDANGERED SPECIES OF PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 03/04/2021 3. Permittee (name and address, country) Consignor (name and address, country) DINO A CAPITANI TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL 4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD BELMONT NAPLES, FL 34110 BULAWAYO U.S.A. ZIMBABWE 5a. Purpose of Transaction Special Conditions ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)]. DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 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. 5275 LEESBURG PIKE FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2020 HUNTING SEASON. 03/05/2020 May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for United States Management Authority Issuing Date Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations. 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 10. Appendix No. and or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 11. Quantity (including units) LEOPARD handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA PARDUS ZIMBABWE Common Name 9. 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin D Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin 9. Common Name 11. Quantity (Including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin

February 2 2020

Ms. Whitley,

This is my new application along with your letter to me. My previous application was # 60012D. As per our conversation i am referencing my previous application that was abandoned DSA referral form dated 11/29/19. I have also included a check for \$100.00 and the stamped addressed envelope you suggested. Thank you for your help in this matter.





United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

International Affairs 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS:IA Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

January 15, 2020

Mr. Phil D. Lukert (b) (6) (b) (6) Villa Rica, GA 30180

Dear Mr. Lukert:

On November 29, 2019, I sent the enclosed e-mail to you requesting the application fee for application no. 60012D. In that e-mail, you were informed that you needed to respond within 45 days (by 1/13/2020) or your application would be placed in our inactive files (abandoned).

Since we have not received the requested information, we have abandoned and administratively closed your application. If, in the future, you wish to pursue the activity for which you originally applied, you must submit a new application (http://forms.fws.gov/3-200-19.pdf), along with any appropriate fees, to this office. Please be aware that, in most cases, we will not transfer information from your old application to the new one so you must provide all the relevant information at the time the new application is submitted.

If you have questions, you may contact me at stephanie_whitley@fws.gov or at U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Management Authority, 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS-IA, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803, (telephone number 703-358-1982, facsimile transmission number 703-358-2281).

Sincerely,

Stephanie D. Whitley

Legal Instruments Examiner

Division of Management Authority

Enclosure



Whitley, Stephanie <stephanie_whitley@fws.gov>

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form No. 60012D

1 message

Whitley, Stephanie <stephanie whitley@fws.gov>

Fri, Nov 29, 2019 at 2:43 PM

To: (b) (b)

Dear Mr. Lukert,

You neglected to send the permit fee of \$100. You may mail it to my attention at the address below.

Please provide the information and documentation indicated. Any response must be in written form. If we do not receive the information requested above within 45 days (January 13, 2020) 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,

Stephanie Whitley
Legal Instrument Examiner
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Headquarters
Attn Division of Management Authority - Branch Of Permits
MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
703-358-1982 (Telephone)
703-358-2280 (Facsimile)

stephanie whitley@fws.gov

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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 Typo 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.

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Form 3-200-19

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

OMB Control No. 1018-0093

Expires 08/31/2020

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

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	NI-	6	V
M	1/10	8	105

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):
 - Leopard (Panthera pardus) Quantity: (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.
 - Southern white rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum simum) from Namibla
 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 3-20020).
- 5. IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, Please enter the following information:
 - 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 outlitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

Form 3-200-19

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

- 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: ZIMBABNE, DANDE + KANYEMBA (City)

e. Date wildlife was hunted: 7/10/2019

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

CHARATON MCCALLUM 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]:

AFROPRIDE FREIGHT EXPRESS LTD 1303 PICNIC PARK, WATERFALLS

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).
- 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 Namibla, 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: LUCAS SITAYI
Business Name: AFROPRIDE Freight Express LTd
Address: 1303 PICNIC PART, WATERFallS
City: ITARARE ZINDADWE

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/trophles 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.

Taxidormist/Broker's signature:

Date:

Page 4 of 7

Form 3-200-19

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

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.

(b) (b)	1/20/	
Applicant's signature:	Date: 1/30/202	(0)
	V	

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).

Q20. The total estimated dif e (in kilometers) that hounds chased leopard during the SECTION B: LION HUNT RETURN FORM	1. TR2 SERIAL NUMBER	2. HUNTING OUTFITTER	3. PROFESSIONAL HUNTER	4. PROPERTY/CONCESSION/CAMPFIRE AREA NAME	5. MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS BOOKED FOR LION HUNT	6. i) BAIT & BLIND ii) ON FOOT	7. i) RIFLE ii) SHOTGUN iii) HANDGUN iii) 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	12. NUMBER OF LIONS RECORDED ON BAITS	Sex/Age Number Evidence (sighting, tracks, trail camera)	Adult female	Subadult female		Complete questions 14-18 if a trophy was taken INTO HUNT LION SHOT	72 15. GPS POSITION 16. SKULL LENGTH (inches) 17. SKULL BREADTH (inches)	"Independent verification Y N (to be completed by ZPIVINA)	18. ESTIMATED AGE OF LION TAKEN	i) <4 years ii) 4-5 years ii) 2-6 years iv) 2-6 years ii) 4-5 years ii) 4-5 years iii) 2-6 years iii) 4-5 years		
SECTION A: LEOPARD HUNT RETURN FORM	1. TR2 SERIAL NUMBER 2. HUNTING OUTFITTER CM 5 4/4013	3. PROFESSIONAL HUNTER	4. PROPERTY/CONCESSION/CAMPFIRE AREA NAME	5. MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS BOOKED FOR LEOPARD HUNT	6. i) BAIT & BLIND IN II) HOUNDS III) HOUNDS	7. i) RIFLE (ii) SHOTGUN (iii) HANDGUN (iv) BOW	8. i) SUCCESSFUL HUNT [C] ii) FAILED HUNT	Only complete questions 9-10 if a hunt was unsuccessful 9. WAS A LEOPARD WOUNDED DURING A FAILED HUNT Y N	10.1F HUNT FAILED, WHAT WAS THE REASON? Complete 11-14 for both successful and unsuccessful hunts	II. IOTAL NOMBER OF BAIL NIGHTS	12. NUMBER OF LEOPARDS RECORDED ON BAITS Sev/Ann Number Evidence (sightling tracks trail pages)	2	Adult temale Subadult male	Subadult female 2	13. DATE OF HUNT START 0/.02./9-	Complete questions 14-17 if a leopard was shot 14. HOW MANY DAYS INTO HINT WAS I EDBADD SHOT	0340.	16. SKULL LENGTH (inches) 4.72 17. SKULL BREADTH (inches) 5.3 Independent verification Y N (to be completed by ZPWMA)		Complete questions 19-20 if a hound hunt	 NUMBER OF DIFFERENT LEOPARD CHASED ESTIMATED LENGTH OF ALL CHASES COMBINED (km) 	COMMENTS	

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)

0000081910

HUNT_FUNDS_CAPTURED

1.	DETAILS OF THE	SAFARI OPERATO	OR			
	Name of Operator	Charlton McCallum Safar	is	Client's Full Name	Dr. Phil Lukert	
	ZTA (HOP) No.	HOP0259		Passport Number	(b) (6)	
				Country of Issue	UNITED STATES	
	Address	Opping Investments 14 Yellowwood Lane, Kambanjie, Borrowdale Harare		Address	(b) (6) Villa Rica GA 30180 USA	
	Name of Professional Hunter	JAMES CHARLTON		Licence No.	054	
	Telephone			Fax	N/A	
	Number of Accompanying Que Are the trophies being exported Are the trophies being exported	after tanning and mounting?		o .		
	Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist			Address		
	Name of Shipping Agent	AFROPRIDE FREIGHT	EXPRESS	Address	1303 PICNIC PARK WATERFALLS HARARE	
	Name of Foreign Agent			Address	HADADE	
2.	HUNTING AREAS Hunting Area Name		Province		Signature of Land Authority	
1	Mbire(Guruve) North Area	1	Mashonaland Central	,,		_
2	Mbire (Guruve) East Area		Mashonaland Central			
3	Dande Safari Area		Mashonaland West			
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9			1		-	
10			+		-	
11					+	
12	-		-			
13			+		+	
15			1			
	N. M. Santana		32 (SLAY)			
	Date of Safari From		01-07-2019			
	Date of Safari To		14-07-2019		7791444	
	Daily Rate Charged For Bi		700.00		ZPWMA	
	Daily Rate Charged For Pl	ains Game USD	.00		Date Stamp	

Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD

Number of Accompanying Guests

.00

0

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 Pald
1	04-SEP-2018	null/null		USD	26,906.91	26,906.91
2						
3						
4						

(ii) Taxidermist

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

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate

9,800.00

Total Guests rate

00

Less Commission

.00

Total Trophy fees

15,930.00

Other fees (Incidentals)

1,176.91

Grand Total USD

26,906.91

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		Killed	Mbire(Guruve) North Area 1	949188	03-JUL-2019	50	250
2	IMPALA		Killed	Dande Safari Area	084369	07-JUL-2019	48	250
3	IMPALA	F	Killed	Dande Safari Area	084369	07-JUL-2019		150
4	ZEBRA	N	Killed	Mbire(Guruve) North Area 1	168468	01-JUL-2019		1,250
5	ZEBRA	N	Killed	Deka Safari Area	222396	14-JUL-2019		1,250
6	BABOON	N	Killed	Dande Safari Area	158366	04-JUL-2019		80
7	ELEPHANT - TUSKLESS	F	Killed	Mbire(Guruve) North Area 1	177675	06-JUL-2019		4,500
8	GRYSBOK	N	Wounded	Mbire(Guruve) North Area 1	900280	11-JUL-2019	M	450
9	KLIPSPRINGER	N	Killed	Mbire(Guruve) North Area 1	000280	12-JUL-2019	16	750
10	LEOPARD	N	Killed	Mbire(Guruve) North Area 1	000390	10-JUL-2019	15	4,500
	BUSHBUCK	N	Killed	Mbire (Guruve) East Area 3 & Ward 11	931122	02-JUL-2019	40	850
12	WARTHOG	N	Killed	Deka Safari Area	204384	08-JUL-2019	26	450
13	KUDU	N	Killed	Dande Safari Area	140306	09-JUL-2019	124	1,200
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
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30								

I	hereby certify that the information given in this return is, to the best of my knowledge, true
Signature of Foreign Client	Date
Signature of Professional Hunter	Date
Signature of Safari Operator	Date

.

[EXTERNAL] Re: Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form No. 68619D

Phil Lukert <

Thu 3/12/2020 9:31 AM

To: Whitley, Stephanie D <stephanie_whitley@fws.gov>

Stephanie Whitley,

The name of the business shipping the trophy from Zimbabwe is:

Afropride Freight Express LTD

1303 picnic Park, Waterfalls

Harare, Zimbabwe

The contact name is: Lucas Sitayi

His contact numbers are:

Tel/Fax +263 242 861 579

Mobile +263 773 681 261

+263 719 681 261

Email: lucas@afropride.net

The trophies are being sent to Coppersmith Global Logistics 114 Southfield Parkway Suite 170, Forest Park, Ga. 30297

ATTN: Tammy Hoogerhyde-Lewis

Senior Hunting Trophy Specialist/Import

Analysts.

Email tlewis@coppersmith.com

404-366-1650 ext 12

404-366-1649 Fax

If I can be of further assistance please contact me by email

Phil Lukert

Sent from my iPhone

On Feb 27, 2020, at 12:38 PM, Whitley, Stephanie D <stephanie_whitley@fws.gov> wrote:

Dear Mr. Lukert,

Please verify the spelling of the name and business name of the business shipping the trophy to you:

Lucas Sitays Afropride Freight Express Ltd In accordance with 50 CFR 13.ll(e), please provide the informaon and documen taon indicated. Any response must be in wri en form. If we do not receive the informaon requested above within 45 days (April 12, 2020) from the date of this e-mail, your applicaon will be abandoned and adminis trav ely closed. Once the file is closed, you would need to submit a new applicaon, supplemen tal documentaon and all r equired fees.

Also, in responding to any correspondence from Branch of Permits, please put your Permit No. in the subject line.

Kind regards,

Stephanie Whitley Legal Instrument Examiner U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Headquarters An Division of Manag ement Authority - Branch Of Permits MS: IA 5275 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, VA 22041-3803 stephanie whitley@fws.gov

www.fws.gov www.cites.org

Please see our applicaon f orms that are available for on-line submission here: hp s://www.fws.gov/internaonal/permits/ho w-to-apply.html

Interested in internaonal conservaon? Sign up for our e-newsleer! Sign up

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: 68619D

Date Received by DSA: February 27, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Phil D. Lukert Jr.

Villa Rica, Georgia

Specimens and Species: 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 <u>purposes</u> 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011).

Home ranges are about 13–35 km² (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 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 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 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 km² (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km² (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.* (2016:5) 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.* 2016:9).

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. 2016).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Phil Dean Lukert Jr.; Villa Rica, Georgia) requests authorization to import one 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: Dande and Kanyemba, Zimbabwe; during a hunt scheduled for July 10, 2019; with Professional Hunter: James Charlton; and with Outfitter: --- Safaris. Copies of the following license/permit were submitted at this time: Zimbabwe Hunting Return Form TRAS2 (## 81910).

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 km² 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. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged 207 trophies annually and 43 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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Division of Scientific Authority



1.a. Last Name

Taunton

RCVD FEB 6 2020

1.d. Suffix

Jr.

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

1.b. First Name

3.a. Alternate Telephone Number

Oscar

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

Type of Activity

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

4. E-mail address

D

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.

1.a. Name of business, a	gency, Tribe, or institution	half of a business, corpor	1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	NIA	
2. Tax identification no.	NIA		3. Description of business, agency,	Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last	name 4.b. Princi	pal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/ini	tial 4.d. Suffix	1/A
6. Principal officer title	MA	6. Primary contact name	NA		
7,a, Business telephone	number 7,b. Altern	ate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail addres	
La, Physical address (St) (6)	plicants complete address: Apartment #, Suite #	t, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes)			
1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Posta	code 1.e. County/Pro	vince 1.f. Coun	try
Argyle	Texas	76226	Denton	USA	
2.a. Mailing address (incl N/A	ude if different than physical addre	ess; include name of contact person if app	dicable)		
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Posta		NO. A.Y	ry
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Attach the amount of	of \$100, Federal, Tribal, State	ete n processing fee in the form of a c , and local government agencies, ar altus as outlined in instructions [50 Ci	nd those acting on behalf of such	the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIF agencies, are exempt from the	FE SERVICE in the ne processing fee –
Certificati other app accurate	on: I hereby certify that I have licable parts in subchapter to the best of my knowledge a	e read and am familiar with the regul B of Chapter I of Title 50, and I ce and belief. I understand that any fals	ations contained in <i>Title 50 Par</i> rtify that the information submitt e statement herein may subject	ed in this application for a per me to the criminal penalties o	mit is complete and
Signature of applicing (b) (6)	ant/Principal Officer for po	ermit (No photocopied or stamp	ed signatures) Date of sign		

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:
 - 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 guestions 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.

Dave Taunton

(b) (6)

Argyle, Texas 76226

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

Bob Jacobson J & M Safaris bob@jandmsafaris.com

Rev. 8/2017 Page 2 of 7

Form 3-200-19	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?
incident; e)	ered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically ou from getting a permit.
N/A	

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

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

Southern white rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum simum) from Namibia b. 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).

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

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 hunting block, nearest city: Teshi Teshi Zambia

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

7/7/2019--7/21/2019

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

Mulobezi Hunting Outfitters

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]:

Zambia Taxidermy. (Samson Phiri) Chifundo Road 10A/10B Makeni

- 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:

N/A

Business Name:

N/A

Address:

N/A

Address:

....

City:

N/A

State/Province:

N/A

Country, Postal Code:

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

 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:

 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.

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).

Dallas / Ft. Worth



0003514

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

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ORIGINAL



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

The Zambia Wildlife Act

(No. 14 of 2015)

(Licences and Fees) Regulations, 2007 (Regulation 7(5))

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Signature of W.P.O.....



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:

68652D

Date Received by DSA:

February 14, 2020

DMA Contact:

Miguel Richardson

Applicant:

Oscar Tauton Jr.

Argyle, 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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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 km² (CITES 2018a:3), which is similar to the extant range of 218,000 km² 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 km² and 8.2 leopards/100 km² (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 km², 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 (Oscar Tauton Jr.; Argyle, Texas) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera 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 Mulobezi Game Management Area (GMA), Zambia, between July 7, 2019, and July 21, 2019. The 2019 leopard hunting quota allocated for Mulobezi GMA has not yet been posted. A copy of the applicant's non-resident hunting license (S/No. 0003514) and record of game and/or protected animals killed or wounded (S/No. 0001573) 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 km². 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 km², 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 km²
- Secondary hunting blocks and open game ranches = 1 leopard per 1,000 km²
- Under stocked hunting blocks = 0 leopard per 1,000 km²

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 wideranging 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 (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 66 trophies annually and 4 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:

DSA CONCUR:

Monica a. Horton 2/19/20

Monica A. Horton

Biologist (CITES Specialist)

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97) Page 1 of 1 CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US68652D/9 ENDANGERED SPECIES OF PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 03/02/2021 3. Permittee (name and address, country) Consignor (name and address, country) OSCAR DAVID TAUNTON JR. SAMSON PHIRI ZAMBIA TAXIDERMY ARGYLE, TX 76226 CHIFUNDO ROAD 10A/10B U.S.A. MAKENI ZAMBIA 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR ÖTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17.40(f)) DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT, LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON. 03/03/2020 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for **Issuing Date** United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations. AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1631 et. seq.) 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or Jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA PARDUS ZAMBIA Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. C. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin D. Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin E. Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (Including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin

1.d. Suffix



1.a. Last Name

Fritz

RCVD FEB 03 2020

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

1.b. First Name

Thomas

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

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Section C: All appl 1.a. Physical address (Street	icants complete addre	ess information			
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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.

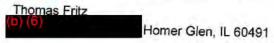
Note 2: If you are requesting reissuance of a permit because you have taken a trophy, but were unable to import it prior to the expiration of the permit, please use the renewal form (<u>3-200-52</u>) and return your original permit with that form.

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:

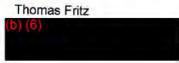
- Is raw, processed, or manufactured;
- Was legally obtained by the hunter through hunting for his or her personal use;
- Is being imported, exported, or re-exported by or on behalf of the hunter as part of the transfer from its
 country of origin ultimately to the hunter's country of usual residence; and
- Includes worked, manufactured, or handicraft items made from the sport-hunted animal only when:
 - 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.
- 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.



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



1 OIIII 3-	200-19		
3.	convicted is filed; b the Migra	een convicted, or entered a plea of gu	behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or te or regulation relating to the activity for which the application ilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, Solden Eagle Protection Act; forfeited collateral; OR are laws mentioned above?
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4.	ENTER the import specific country):	ne quantity next to the name of the spe ecimens of more than one species pro	cies you are applying to import (you may apply to vided they have been/are being hunted in the same
	a.	Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>) Quantit you wish to import a leopard taken i	y: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If n northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.
	b.	Southern white rhinoceros (<i>Ceratoth</i> Quantity: 0 (An import permit is swaziland. If you are looking to imp 20).	nerium simum simum) from Namibia not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or ort from a different country, please use Form 3-200-
5.	IF ANIMA	L IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WI	LD, Please enter the following information:
	 Country 	v and place (area, region, GIS coordina AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be	ates ranch concentency
	N/A		
	b. Date wi	Idlife is to be hunted:	
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		f hunting outfitter, safari company, or μ	professional hunter you will be hunting with:
	N/A		

Page 4 of 7

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:

Block L8 Niassa Reserve, Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique S12.17402 E038.56300

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

September 1st, 2019

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

Kambako Safaris

Ryan Cliffe

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]:

Safari Air Cargo - Mozambique Operations Rua Nwamutimba

1000 Manualluliniba

1008 Matola, Mozambique

- 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:

Cezanne Smith

Business Name:

Safari Air Cargo

Address:

Rev 8/2017

Holding 34, 5th Avenue, Bredell, 1623

City:

Gauteng, South Africa

State/Province:

cezanne@safaricargo.co.za Phone: +27 82 959 6956

Country, Postal Code:

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

 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:	NIA	Date:

 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.

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

ADMINISTRAÇÃO NACIONAL DAS ÁREAS DE CONSERVAÇÃO

Art.25 do Dec.82/17 de 29 de Dezembr LICENÇA DE CAÇA M/A SIMPLES N.º72/2019

Áreas de caça BLOCO L8 KAMBAKO SAFARIS

Nome THOMAS ALLEN FRITZ

Nacionalidade AMERICANA

Idade

Residência U.S.A.

Data de emissão 13 / 06 /2019

Válido até 30 / 11 /2019

TAN WAY WAY

I. N. M., E.P., n.º 320 - 2018

TODO RECURSO NATURAL É VALIOSO AO PAÍS

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I.N.M, E.P. 319 - 2018

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

<u>Application Number</u>: 68349D

Date Received by DSA: March 3, 2020

<u>DMA Contact</u>: Stephanie Whitley

Applicant: Thomas Fritz

Homer Glen, 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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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 (Thomas Fritz; Homer Glen, 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 L8 Niassa Reserve, Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique; with assistance by Kambako Safari, on September 1, 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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DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

Monica a Horton 3/4/2020

Biologist (CITES Specialist)

Division of Scientific Authority

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring Division of Scientific Authority

Provide and

FEB 4 2028

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 ap	plying as an individual			
1.a. Last Name		1.b. First Name	1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Grigson		James	Lee	
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, agericy, Tube or	institution	orporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution			
2. Tax identification no		3. Description of business, agency	/ Tribe, or institution		
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Official officer First Name	4.c Principal officer Middle name/	initial 4.d. Suffix		
5. Principal officer title	6. Primary conf	act 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 USA Denton TX 76207-1596 Denton 2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) 2.c. State 2.d. Zip code/Postal code 2.b. City 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)].
 - 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 septicent/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

1/14/20

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:
 - 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.
- 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.

NA

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

Lee Grigson
(b) (6)

W 3/9

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: 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:

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- 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, Lake Rukwa, Lukwati Game Reserve North, 0448803 9185705 Sumbawanga, TZ

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

14 September 2019

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

Old Nvika Safaris

Wikus Groenewald

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]:

c/o 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). See Attached 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:

JK Human, ID #6404045013081

Business Name:

Marakalalo Trophies tele +27 83 447 8132

Address: Address:

21 Storm Avenue

Bainsvlei Bloemfontein

City: State/Province:

Freestate, South Africa 9338

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.

	NI	NY
Γaxidermist/Broker's signature:	NH	Date:/ \/ //

 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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MAIN PERMIT

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTH. ITY

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

October 01, 2019

End Date

September 11, 2019

Start Date

JAMES LEE GRIGSON

This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to

ARUSHA

Station

APP: #.Z.

3183247 2013388

ORIGINAL

22554

RIFLE

Who holds Weapon (Type)

Licence No:

Calibre 375/470

15-Aug-2019

Dated

RETURN DATE:

Tuesday, October 22, 2019

2013389

PERMIT NO.

Passport No. CAR No: PREMIUM

JAMES LEE GRIGSON

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp

82

Weapon owner & Address

Package Type

Maker's No: of Address

Issued At

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks)

OLD NYIKA SAFARIS LTD

PH WIKUS GROENEWALD,

owned by

Additional Blocks

CHUNYA MSAMI OA, PITI OA W,

CHUNYA LUKWATI OA

LICENSE NO. NTZOIGHT DAR PH CAT. A

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SHADIN OFFICE ARUSPIA

NOST MAN ACTINORY

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

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.

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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

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTH. JITY

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

RETURN DATE:

MAIN PERMIT

Tuesday, October 22, 2019

PERMIT NO.

2013389

Passport No. PREMIUM

Package Type

October 01, 2019

End Date

September 11, 2019

Start Date

JAMES LEE GRIGSON Calibre 375/470

This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to

ARUSHA

Station

APP: #.Z.

3183247 2013388

ORIGINAL

22554

Who holds Weapon (Type)

Licence No:

C.A.R No:

JAMES LEE GRIGSON

Weapon owner & Address

CHUNYA LUKWATI OA

Issued At

15-Aug-2019

Dated

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks)

owned by OLD NYIKA SAFARIS LTD

PH WIKUS GROENEWALD,

Additional Blocks

CHUNYA MSAMI OA, PITI OA W.

Maker's No: of Address

PHCAT. A LICENSE NO. NTZORATDAR.

Signature of Issuing Officer & Official Stamp



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- 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.



MAN (INTER-COMPANY)

8886440

PERMINT NO.

WILDLIFE DIVISION

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

2013389

September 03, 2019 4:13:42 pm

3183247

LENGTH OF

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)

WIKUS GROENEWALD,

OLD NYTKA SAFARIS LTD

PARENT COMPANY

SAFARI ROYAL HOLDINGS LTD CHILD COMPANY

HORN/ANIMAL OR WEIGHT GPS COORDINATES LUKWATI GR N BUFFALD GAMEAREA

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> LUKINATI MUNGH LIKWATI

MARTHOG

SABLE

BUFFALO

T298 F119

OF THE PROFFSSIONAL HUNTER

Homas GEVA MBISE LABOR

SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFF OFFICER INCHARGE

DECLARATION

ed/s a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the We, the above signed persons hereby declare that the register of animal hunted including woun

OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WILDI IFF OFFICER INCHARGE

9-24-19

[EXTERNAL] Re: Permit application

Lee Grigson (b) (6)
Fri 2/28/2020 8:38 AM

To: Williams, Robert M <robert_williams@fws.gov>

Taxidermy will be done in South Africa.

Thanks for double checking.

Lee Grigson (b) (6)

On Feb 28, 2020, at 3:33 AM, Williams, Robert M <robert_williams@fws.gov> wrote:

Mr. Grigson,

I am working on your import permit and you had hunted in Tanzania but put South Africa as the address that your trophy was being exported from. We just wanted to make sure that this was correct.

Robert Williams Legal Instrument Examiner Division of Management Authority US Fish and Wildlife Service

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: 68454D

Date Received by DSA: February 6, 2020

DMA Contact: Robert Williams

Applicant: James Lee Grigson

Denton, Texas

Specimens and Species: 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011).

Home ranges are about 13–35 km² (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 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 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 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 km² (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 (James Lee Grigson; Denton, Texas) requests authorization to import one 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: Lake Rukwa, Lukwati Game Reserve North, Sumbawanga, Tanzania; with Professional Hunter: Wikus Groenewald; with Outfitter: Old Nyika Safaris; during a hunt on September 14, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Game Hunting Permit No. 2013389 issued by the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania and Register of Game Killed No. 8886440/2013389 issued by the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. Copies of these documents were submitted along with the completed 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 guota 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. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged about 190 trophies annually and 46 skins annually (total = 236 leopards; about 47% 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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Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.

Biologist

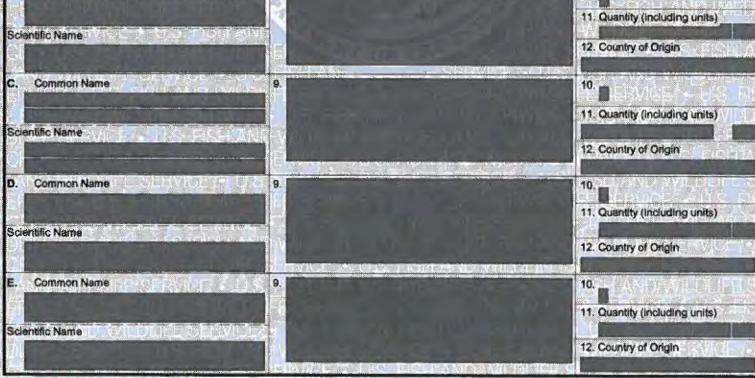
Division of Scientific Authority

2/21/2020

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

Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97) 1 of 1 **CONVENTION ON** 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US68454D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 02/27/2021 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) JAMES LEE GRIGSON JK HUMAN MARAKALALO TROPHIES DENTON, TX 76207-1596 21 STORM AVE. U.S.A. BAINSVLEI BLOEMFONTEIN, FREESTATE 9338 SOUTH AFRICA Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL STATE, OF OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17.40(f)) DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON. 02/28/2020 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 10. 1 W 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or LEOPARD any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 11. Quantity (including units) Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name C 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin





RCVD FEB 4 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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

Type of Activity

1 a Middle Nemo/Initial

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.

COLLF	NS		PAU	L	CAT	TELL	
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Numb	er	3.a. Alternate To	elephone Number	4. E-mail a	address	
(b) (6)							
ection B: Complete if	applying on behalf of the, or institution	a business, cor	poration, publ	ic agency, Tribe	e, or institut	ion	
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amount of \$100. attach documents	nts MUST complete fundable application proces Federal, Tribal, State, and loo lition of fee exempt status as o reby certify that I have read ar parts in subchapter B of Ch	al government agenci utlined in instructions ad am familiar with the	es, and those acting [50 CFR 13.11(d)]. regulations contain	on behalf of such ag	encies, are exer	npt from the processing fe f Federal Regulations an	e -
accurate to the be	est of my knowledge and belie reinal Officer for permit (N	f. I understand that ar lo photocopied or s	ny false statement he tamped signature	erein may subject me	to the criminal	penalties of 18 U.S.C. 100	11.
	O	1/16/202					
		Please con	tinue to next p	age			

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 guestions 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.

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 Global Logistics Attn: Jennifer House 3100 5. 176th st., Ste. 120 SeaTac, WA 98188

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

Poul Collins

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: ____ (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.
 - 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 ente	r the following:

1	Taxidermist/Broker's signature:		Date:	Page 4 of 7
1	acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies by my client and is being imported only for my client's donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to applying for the import of a leopard trophy, I understate the import of a leopard trophy, I understate the import of a leopard trophy.	s personal use (i.e., not o result in economic us	for sale, transfer, se, gain, or benefit). If	
(f you are a broker or taxidermist applying on bel documentation to show you have a Power of Attorn ollowing statement.			
CERTIFICA	TION STATEMENT (original signature must be prov	vided for either 9 or 10 b	elow)	
rem	ase provide a copy of any applicable foreign governrove this animal from the wild (if you have not hunted asses, please indicate so). Afficiently applicable foreign governrove this animal from the wild (if you have not hunted asses, please indicate so). Afficiently applicable foreign governrove this applicable foreign governrove this animal from the wild (if you have not hunted assessment for indicate so).	ment permits or licenses if yet and do not currently siness shipping the troph om Namibia, you must p hunting permit [this nam	that were required to y hold any such permits or y to you.	ress of
	g. The current location of the trophy (address and of the country of export/re-export and must match of the country of export/re-export and must match of the country of export/re-export and must match of the country of export and the complex of the country of export of the country of the co	vith the export/re-export	document]: himai o, muzan	bigue
	GJ Van Zyl, Nhe	nda Safar.3 L	im itada	
	f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or prof		be hunting with:	
Distr	12+ Maravia, 100 K west of Zake (a) e. Date wildlife was hunted: October 9, 201	harra Bassa C	lam wall, Tete	
	d. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates block, AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be ta 4K. West of Nhenda fishing camp, THE MOVANIA, 100K West of Lake (a	lean frama tha wild.	2 - 12 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	
6. IF T	HE ANIMAL HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN, please	enter the following:		

Page 4 of 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). 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: 1/16/2020

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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LICENÇA DE CAÇA M/A

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REPUBLICA DE MOCAMBIQUE
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DEPARTAMENTO DAS AREAS DE CONSERVA
SENHA SUPLEMENTAR AC N.º 098 /2

AAS.C.



LEOPARDO

AASC -A

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: 68460D

<u>Date Received by DSA</u>: February 27, 2020

<u>DMA Contact</u>: Stephanie Whitley

Applicant: Paul Collins

Billings, Montana

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 km² (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 (Paul Collins; Billings, Montana) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera 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: Tchuma Tchato-Nhenda Hunting Area (Nhenda Safaris), Maravia District, Tete Provincee; with assistance by Nhenda Safaris Limitada, on October 9, 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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DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

Biologist (CITES Specialist)

Division of Scientific Authority

Monica a Horton 2/28/2020 Elecuello

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority





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.

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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 (<u>3-200-52</u>) 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 mailing address on page 1

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

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: (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.

- 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:

Rev. 8/2017

Page 4 of 7

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

	block, AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be United Republic of Tanzania Se Region of Morogoro City of	taken from the wild: Lous Game RESERVE Boro professional hunter you will be hu	GR KS/GRRI
	g. The current location of the trophy (address an the country of export/re-export and must matc		
	Ripwa Industrial Area		
	Warer ROAM		
	Plot No. 137 (OPP, Julius	Nyerere Internation	nal Airport) Dar es Sa
7.	Please provide a copy of any applicable foreign gove remove this animal from the wild (if you have not hun licenses, please indicate so).	rnment permits or licenses that v	were required to
8.	Complete name and address of overseas person or b	ousiness shipping the trophy to y	ou.
	a. If you are applying to import a trophy directly the professional hunter listed on your Namibi export permit]. Name: Tamil Tamal Business Name: MKWAWA HUNT	an hunting permit [this name will	appear on the face of the
	Address: P.O. Box 40425 Address: City: Dar es Salaam State/Province: United Republic		
	Country, Postal Code:		
CERTII	FICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be p	rovided for either 9 or 10 below)	
	 If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on I documentation to show you have a Power of Atto following statement. 		
	I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophic by my client and is being imported only for my clie donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely applying for the import of a leopard trophy, I unde trophies in one calendar year.	ent's personal use (i.e., not for s / to result in economic use, ga	ale, transfer, nin, or benefit). If
	Taxidermist/Broker's signature:	Dat	e:

 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: 2-1-20

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).

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: 68637D

Date Received by DSA: February 27, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Gregory Anthony Wagner

Hastings, Minnesota

Specimens and Species: 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 <u>purposes</u> 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011).

Home ranges are about 13–35 km² (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 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 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 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 km² (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 (Gregory Anthony Wagner; Hastings, Minnesota) requests authorization to import one 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: Selous Game Reserve, Region of Morogoro, City of Morgoro, Tanzania; with Professional Hunter: [pending]; with Outfitter: Mkwawa Hunting Safaris Limited; during a hunt on December 8, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Tanzania wildlife regulations, but no hunting permits/licenses were submitted at this time. Copies of these documents will be submitted along with the completed 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. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged about 190 trophies annually and 46 skins annually (total = 236 leopards; about 47% 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:

DSA CONCUR:

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority



1.a. Last Name

DICKERSON

RCVD FEB 20 2020

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

1.b. First Name

3.a. Alternate Telephone Number

JACK

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

Type of Activity

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

cindi.rulon@procargousa.com

VINCENT

4. E-mail address

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.

1.a. Name of business, agency	, Tribe, or institution	-	1.b. Doing bu	siness as (DBA)			
2. Tax identification no.	1		3. Description	of business, agency, Tri	be, 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 na	ime		-		
7.a. Business telephone number 7.b. Alternate tele		one number	ie number 7.c. Business fax number		7.d. Business e-mail address		
ection C: All applic	ants complete address	information					
1.a. Physical address (Street a	ddress; 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	
SPRING HILL	FLORIDA	34609		HERNANDO		U.S.A.	
2.a. Mailing address (include if	different than physical address; include	le name of contact person if	applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Po	ostal code	2,e. County/Proving	nce	2.f.Country	
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Certification: I I other applicab	hereby certify that I have read an ile parts in subchapter B of Ch best of my knowledge and belie	nd am familiar with the re	gulations conta	ined in Title 50 Part 1	in this application	on for a permit is complete and	
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Rev. 8/2017						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:
 - 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.
- 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 ATN CINDI RULON SELF ADDRESSED FEDEX ENVELOPE ENCLOSED 15619 MORALES ROAD HOUSTON, TEXAS, 77032

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.
 - 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. JF 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:

- 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: LUNDA WESTE MISCHINGO AREA ZAMBIA
 - e. Date wildlife was hunted:

NOVEMBER 11, 2019

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

BANGWEULU TAXIDERMY LUSAKA ZAMBIA

- 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:

BANGWEULU TAXIDERMY

Address:

PLOT 4142 CHIFWEMA RD

Address:

NEW KASAMA LUSAKA

City:

LUSANA

State/Province: Country, Postal Code:

ZAMBIA

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

 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:

July atty is fact Date: 02/18/2020

Page 4 of 7

10. If you are th	e hunter applying to im	port your own trophy	, please read	and sign the f	ollowing
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).





NPW FORM 2

0003573

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA Zambia Wildlife Act, 2015

(No. 14 of 2015)	
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The above named Safari Hunting Outfitter and its bona fide Clients are authorised before the specified period and upon payment of the fees specified below:	by this licence under the
Hunter to hunt the following Game and/or protected animals within the Game Manag for the specified period and upon payment of the fees specified below:	gement Area or hunting block specified hereunder and
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REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

The Zambia Wildlife Act

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and conditions of the Safari Hunting Licence amount paid by the client for the hunt.

Signature of Clien

client in accordance with the terms rency stated above is the full

Signature of Professional Hunter.... Name of Wildlife Police Officer...

Employment No. of W.P.O.

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



John Rulon CHB

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.

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

<u>Application Number</u>: 70032D

Date Received by DSA: March 3, 2020

<u>DMA Contact</u>: Stephanie Whitley

Applicant: Jack Dickerson

Spring Hill, Florida

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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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 km² (CITES 2018a:3), which is similar to the extant range of 218,000 km² 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 km² and 8.2 leopards/100 km² (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 km², 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 (Jack Dickerson; Spring Hill, Florida) 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 Lundu West Musalangu Hunting Block, Zambia, on November 11, 2019. The 2019 leopard hunting quota allocated for Lundu West Musalangu Hunting Block has not yet been posted. A copy of the applicant's non-resident hunting license (S/No. 0003573) and record of game and/or protected animals killed or wounded (S/No. 0000876) 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 km². 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 km², 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 = $3 \text{ leopard per } 1,000 \text{ km}^2$
- Secondary hunting blocks and open game ranches = 1 leopard per 1,000 km²
- Under stocked hunting blocks = 0 leopard per 1,000 km²

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 wideranging 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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3/4/2020

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

Monica A. Horton

Biologist (CITES Specialist)

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

RCVD FEB 21 2020

1.d. Suffix



1.a. Last Name

Matkin

Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

1.b. First Name

3.a. Alternate Telephone Number

William

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

Type of Activity

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

4. E-mail address

David

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.

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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.
- 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

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

Rev. 8/2017 Page 2 of 7

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

3.	the Lacey A person from waived by the the busines collateral, of	ation factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such in receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of as, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?
incident; e	e) court, and f	to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically ling a permit.
4.	ENTER the import spe country):	e quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to cimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same
	a.	Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>) 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 (<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>) 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 ANIMA	L IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, Please enter the following information:
	a. Country block, A	and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:
	b. Date w	ildlife 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:

Wildernis 957, Grootfontein, Namibia

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

11/20/19

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

Godlieb Johannes Opperman

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]:

Casper's Taxidermy, 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 and Hunting Register
- 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:

Godlieb Johannes Opperman

Business Name:

PO Box 265

Address:

Grootfontein, Namibia

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

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

 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:

 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: 02-18-2020

SEE ATTACKED

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, (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.

Villa Dail Mathy	1/1/2020 Date
lient Signature	
William David MATKIN	J12.
Print Name	
b) (6)	no: 63123
Address/City/State/Zip	(1) (0)
) (6)	(b) (6)
) (0)	
Phone	

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services Private Bag 13306 Windhoek, Namibia



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^{*}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.

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: 70142D

Date Received by DSA: February 28, 2020

DMA Contact: Miguel Richardson

Applicant: William David Matkin

St. Louis, Missouri

Specimens and Species: Leopard (Panthera pardus)

Wild (Namibia)

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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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 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 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 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 Namibia, except for the highly-populated northern region, the arid southeast farmlands, and the desert coast (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:28–29; CITES 2018c:3–4). Approximately 77% of the countryside, about 570,000 km², provides suitable leopard habitat (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplement, page 32). In Namibia, the key threat to

leopard conservation is excessive off-take (illegal) of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (recently ca. 70–110 leopards per year; CITES 2018c:7). These leopards usually are taken by the affected livestock owner (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116). Habitat loss, more so than in other range States, also negatively affects leopards in Namibia (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). These threats have not ceased (Stein *et al.* 2016).

A National leopard survey conducted by Stein *et al.* (2011), estimates leopard populations in Namibia to be approximately 14,154 individuals (CITES 2018c:5). This survey was conducted using camera-traps, questionnaires, spoor counts, and stakeholder interviews. The estimate takes into account high- (3.1 inds./100 km²), medium- (2.0 inds./100 km²), and low- (1.2 inds./100 km²) density estimates extrapolated over the surface areas of the corresponding habitats (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:51). The combination of these components and the explanation about how they were derived suggest that the population estimate is reliable.

The national leopard population trend, according to the 2011 survey, is increasing (CITES 2018c:6). While this estimate (14,154 inds.) is much larger than earlier ones (e.g., 1,000–10,000 by Nowell and Jackson 1996:27), the current estimate could also be a more accurate approximation of a leopard population size that has not changed much over the years. This approximation, regardless, reflects the use of better survey techniques and the application of new relevant biological information (e.g., population densities and estimated area of occupancy; CITES 2018c:6). These results support the conclusion that the population trend is increasing.

Questions remain, however, about the quality of the biological data (CITES 2018c:7–8). In response, efforts are underway by the Government of Namibia to obtain detailed biological and ecological information about the species. Currently there is a national leopard census project underway (CITES 2018c:15). The results of this project will be used to inform the national leopard management strategy that is being developed. These efforts include field studies and a follow-up leopard survey to be completed in 2019 that will update the information available on the population status, density, and distribution of leopards in Namibia. These results will increase the quality of information available to wildlife managers.

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (William David Matkin; St. Louis, Missouri) requests authorization to import one 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 at/near: Wildernis 957, Grootfontein, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Godlieb Johannes Opperman; with Outfitter: [pending]; during a hunt on: November 20, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 191891 [Tag # NAPP 198/250 (2019); copies were submitted along with the application].

B. Namibia Information:

- 3. 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 2018c:8). Under this legislation, 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 2008c:8). Leopards are also protected under other legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144–148). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally.
- 4. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system (CITES 2018c:8). Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard, while other measures regulate the process under which leopard trophies are acquired. With regard to actual take, for example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides. In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull measurement of 32 cm may be harvested. Based on an assessment of leopard skull size of trophies taken during 2004–2017, trophy quality is stable with skull size ranging 35–40 cm. This is well above the cut-off limit of 32 cm (CITES 2018c:12–13). Other restrictions also apply, for example: the export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not allowed (CITES 2018c:8). These measures provide a measure of control over which leopards are harvested or exported.
- 5. The quantity of leopards killed as problem animals in Namibia is greater than the quantity taken as trophy hunted animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116–117). This situation may present management challenges because less than 50% of problem animal kills are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting. Accurate estimates of problemanimals mortality are essential to management of the leopard trophy hunting system.
- 6. 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.
- 7. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. A preliminary quota based on annual population growth rate of the species is developed during a day-long discussion at the conservancy with team members. This preliminary 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.

- 8. With regard to processes under the trophy hunting system, the overall harvest quota is allocated among hunting concessions taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information such as estimated population size and habitat CITES 2018c: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 2018c:9).
- 9. Leopard off-take is well monitored (CITES 2018c:9). An individual leopard hunting permit, for example, must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018c:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018c:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018c:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.
- 10. Additional tracking measures 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 2018c:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit. All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition. Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. These measures assist managers to ensure that only adult male leopards that are in good condition and meet the minimum size threshold are harvested and exported (CITES 2018c:12–13).
- 11. According to Namibia (CITES 2018c:15–16), the leopard population is stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed. The trophy hunting program is strictly controlled. In addition, the trophy quality analysis suggests that larger leopards are being harvested, the annual quota of 2.4% of the total population is low and harvest management practices are good. Based on these circumstances, Namibian officials have concluded that their trophy hunting is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018c:16).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2020). Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. During 2004–2017, on average 142 leopards were harvested per year (about 56% of the annual quota; CITES 2018c:11). When the quota of 250 leopards was reached in 2008, 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, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set. During

- 2008–2010, following the implementation of these new regulations, the number of leopard trophies harvested declined precipitously, but subsequent harvest levels have recovered to about 140–160 leopards per year (CITES 2018c:11–12).
- 13. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 162 trophies annually and 8 skins annually.
- 14. 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).
- 15. 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 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."
- 16. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).
- 17. 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 Namibia 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*.
- 18. 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).

19. 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:

DSA CONCUR:

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97) Page CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US70142D/9 PERMIT ENDANGERED SPECIES OF 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 03/10/2021 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) JOHANNES GODLIEB OPPERMAN WILLIAM DAVID MATKIN P.O. BOX 265 ST LOUIS, MO 63123 GROOTFONTEIN U.S.A. NAMIBIA Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)]. DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 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 03/11/2020 if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 10. Appendix No. and 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source 10. 1 W 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY Common Name (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 11. Quantity (including units) LEOPARD handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA NAMIBIA PARDUS Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin 9. C. Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name n 9 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin SERVICE DISCESSETANCEWED

April 15, 2019

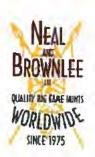
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Management Authority, DMA Branch of Permits, MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, VA 22041-3803 703-358-2104

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. Please confirm receipt to the email address provided below and do not hesitate to contact me should you have any additional questions about this hunt, or require any additional information.

Kind Regards,





CITES Import Permit Instructions

Within this folder, you should have received the following:

- ✓ 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.
- Typed on your behalf, UNSIGNED cover letter to USFWS.

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

1 d. Suffix



1.a Last Name

Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

BCOD BOD 54 S0 III

1 c. Middle Name/Initial

A

o) (6)

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

1 b. First Name

MARK

Alternate Telephone Number

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

BOYD

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.

1.e. Name of business, ager	xoy. Inde, or insului	ius.		1,b. Doing b	usiness as (DBA)		
2 Tax identification no.	***	-		3. Description	in of business, agency, in	ibe, ormsututi	on
4.1. Principal officer Lest nar	na	4.b. Principal office	er First Name	4.c Principal	officer Middle name/infla	1 14	.d. Sulfix
5. Principal officer title			5. Primary contac	1 name		_	
7.s. Business islaphone num	ther	7.b, Allemate telep	hone number	7 c Business	fax number	7.d. Busan	ess a-mail address
ection C: All appli	cants compl	ete address	information			-	
(b) (6)							
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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:

 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;

 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.

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

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



OMB Control No. 1018-0093

Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of 3. Expires 08/31/2020 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?

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.

- ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to 4. 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). If a. you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.
 - Southern white rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum simum) from Namibia b, _ (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).
- IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, Please enter the following information: 5.
 - 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

NUMETS I RANCH MWENZI DISTRICT, MASVINGO PROVINCE \$ 21° 29'53.00" E 030°47" 02.10" - NUANETSI RANCH HQ AIRSTRIP

BULAWAYO IS WHERE trophy will be TRANSFORTED TO.

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

JUNE 2ND - 14TH 2019

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

CHAPUNGU-KAMBAKO SAFARIS / LODZI HUNTERS ZIMBABWE P.O. BOX 9366, BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE

- 6. IE 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, 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).
 HAVE APPLIED. HAVE 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: MICHELLE NASH

Business Name: OUTWARD BOUND EXPORTS Address: 5 GRANTHAM ROAD, BELMONT

Address:

City: BULAWAYO

State/Province: MATABELEIAND
Country, Postal Code: ZIMBABIOE

+263 292 881531 3

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

 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:
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Rev. 8/2017

 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 Date: 4/17/2019

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

38245d

Application Number:

Date Received by DSA: April 29, 2019

DMA Contact: Robert Williams

Applicant: Mark A. Boyd

Seabrook, TX

<u>Specimens and Species</u>: 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 <u>purposes</u> 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011). Home ranges are about 13–35 km² (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 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 km² (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km² (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. (2016:5) 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. 2016:9.)

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. 2016).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

1. The applicant (Mark A. Boyd; Seabrook, TX) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera 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 in Nuanetsi, Mwenzi District, Masvingo, Zimbabwe, during a hunt scheduled for June 2-14, 2019.

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 km² 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. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 207 trophies annually and 43 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 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 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 may be taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
- 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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Division of Scientific Authority

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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. 19US38245D/9

1 of 1

2. Valld

06/10/2020

Permittee (name and address, country)

MARK A. BOYD

SEABROOK, TX 77588 U.S.A.

Consignor (name and address, country) MICHELLE NASH

OUTWARD BOUND EXPORTS 5 GRANTHAM 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 DNLY 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 CUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT FOR 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

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

Management Authority

06/11/2019

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

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.)

11. Quantity (including units)

NO

12. Country of Origin ZIMBABWE

Common Name

Scientific Name

10

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Common Name

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

Scientific Name

Common Name

9.

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

1.d. Suffix



BOYD

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution

RCVD FEB 24 2020

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

TROPHIES@WELL-USA.COM

4. E-mail address

A



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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

3. Telephone Number

Type of Activity

REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are

referred to as a permit.)

1.b. First Name

281-606-2400

1.b. Doing business as (DBA)

3.a. Alternate Telephone Number

MARK

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

2. Tax identification no.			Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution				
4.a. Principal officer Last name 4.b. Principal office		cipal officer First Name	4.c. Princip	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial		Suffix	
5. Principal officer title	4	6. Primary contact r	name				
7.a. Business telephone number 7.b. Altern		rnate telephone number	7.c. Busine	7.c. Business fax number		ss e-mail address	
Section C: All applic 1 a. Physical address (Street) (6)		Idress information #, or Room#; no P.O. Boxes)					
1.b. City SEABROOK			1.d. Zip code/Postal code 77586		rince	1.f. Country USA	
		ress; include name of contact person i	The second second	/ESTFIELD			
2.b. City HOUSTON	2.c, State TEXAS	2,d, Zip code/F	Postal code	2.e. County/Province		2.f.Country USA	
	nrefundable application					AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the	
from the proce 2. Certification: I other applical	essing fee – attach documents hereby certify that I have ble parts in subchapte.	mentation of fee exempt status as e read and am familiar with the re	s outlined in in: egulations con I certify that th	structions [50 CFR 13.1 tained in <i>Title 50 Part</i> e information submitte	11(d)]. 13 of the Cod d in this applica	e of Federal Regulations and the ation for a permit is complete and	
Signature of applicant	Principal Officer for p	Atty in f	amped signat	ures) Date of signa	ature (mm/dd)VId W	ide 02/19/20	
	V	Please conti	nue to nex	t page			
Rev. 8/2017						Page 1 of	
			- 1				

E. REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

NOTE 1: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use <u>form 3-200-2</u> and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use form 3-200-3 and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

NOTE 2: This form **cannot** be used for a lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use <u>form 3-200-66</u>. The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit

NOTE 3: Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to these application types to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.

 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.

WELL WORLDWIDE ATTN: BRENDA JOHNSON 17401 ALDINE WESTFIELD RD HOUSTON, TX 77073 TROPHIES@WELL-USA.COM

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

WELL WORLDWIDE ATTN: BRENDA JOHNSON 281-606-2400 TROPHIES@WELL-USA.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
	A 1

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. Permit number. Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended.

Prt#:19US38245D/9

5. Submit the original permit with this application.

6. Past activities.

- Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
- Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal.
- 7. **Annual Report**. If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)
- 8. **Sport-hunted trophies:** If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form.
- 9. **Certification -** Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation requested: (original signature is required)

Permittee's signature: _____ Date: ____

a. For NO CHANGES to original application:

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above has not changed and is still currently correct. I hereby request reissuance or renewal of this permit.

b.	For CHANGES to original application:	
		description of any changes (e.g., change in of activities, types of activities). Please sign each to request additional information regarding the
		port of my original application for the permit EPT for the changes noted on the attached, signed ewal of this permit with the indicated changes.

All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port, unless otherwise authorized. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact either the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2) or the Division of Management Authority.

Permittee's signature: Well Worldwide Atty in fact Date: 2 19/20

Rev 08/2017 Page 3 of 9

To who it may concern:

PLEASE CHANGE EXPORTER NAME TO READ:

MATABELELAND TAXIDERMY

16 BIRMINGHAM ROAD

BELMONT BULAWAYO

ZIMBABWE

Thank you.

Well Worldwide ATTY in fact Brenda Johnson

281-606-2400

Trophies@well-usa.com

FORM 3-201A (1/97)



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

IMPORT PERMIT

OUTWARD BOUND EXPORTS

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

Original, Unused

Permit Returned

19US38245D/9 2. Valid

06/10/2020 4. Consignor (name and address, country)

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

SEABROOK, TX 77586 U.S.A.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

MICHELLE NASH

ZIMBABWE

5 GRANTHAM ROAD

BELMONT, BULAWAYO

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

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

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

anagement Authority

06/11/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks

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

or numbers (age/sex if live)

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. Appendix No. and Source

10. ₁ W

11. Quantity (including units)

NO

12. Country of Origin

ZIMBABWE

Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name

PARDUS

Scientific Name

PANTHERA

Common Name

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Common Name

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

Scientific Name

Common Name

9.

9.

10.

10.

Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Common Name

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

Scientific Name

12. Country of Origin

FORM 3-201A (1/97) CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US38245D/9 ENDANGERED SPECIES OF PERMIT WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 06/10/2020 Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) MARK A. BOYD MATABELELAND TAXIDERMY 16 BIRMINGHAM ROAD SEABROOK, TX 77586 BELMONT, BULAWAYO ZIMBABWE U.S.A. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. Н 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40[1]].
MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT USTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY
ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.
EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LÖCKING 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 U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA **5275 LEESBURG PIKE** FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON. THIS REPLACES AND AMENDS 19US38245D/9 ISSUED 06/11/2019. 03/11/2020 May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W Common Name (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA ZIMBABWE PARDUS Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. C. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin D Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin E. Common Name 9. 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



1.a. Last Name

RCVD FEB 24 2020

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

Troy

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

Type of Activity

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

Robert

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 B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corportion 1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution 2. Tax identification no.				1.b. Doing bu	siness as (DBA)	
				3. Description	n of business, agency, Tribe, or in	stitution
4.a. Principal officer Last name 4.b. Principal officer 5. Principal officer title		4.b. Principal officer First	fficer First Name 4.		officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
		1			tane	
7.a. Business telephone nun	ber	7.b. Alternate telephone n	umbar	7.c. Business	fax number 7,d.	Business e-mail address
ection C: All appli	cants com	plete address info	rmation			
1.b. City	1.c. St	ate	1.d. Zip code/Pos	stal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
BOONEVILLE	E MIS	SISSIPPI			PRENTISS (
2.a. Mailing address (include		physical address; include nam	ne of contact person if a	pplicable)	1110	7/1 521
2.b. City	2.c. St	ate	2.d. Zip code/Pos	stal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f.Country
testion Dr All appli	conto MUS	T a ammilata				
amount of \$	onrefundable 100. Federal,	application processing	vernment agencies, a	and those actir	ey order payable to the U.S. ng on behalf of such agencies	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in th s, are exempt from the processing fee -
and the second s	hereby certify	that I have read and am	familiar with the reg	ulations contai	information submitted in this	e Code of Federal Regulations and the application for a permit is complete and a criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.
other applica	/Principal Of	ficer for nermit (No ph	otecopied or stam	ped signatur	res) Date of signature (n	nm/dd/yyyy)
other applica accurate to the			- -	2/	20/20	

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.

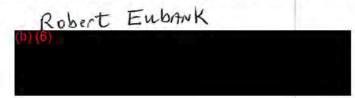
Note 2: If you are requesting reissuance of a permit because you have taken a trophy, but were unable to import it prior to the expiration of the permit, please use the renewal form (3-200-52) and return your original permit with that form.

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



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

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.

- ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to 4. import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):
 - Leopard (Panthera pardus) Quantity: (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If a. vou 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 (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).
- IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, Please enter the following information: 5.
 - 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:

 RIRYF VALLEY CONSERVANCY BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE

BUBYE VALLEY CONSERVANCY

8 NOR FOLK ROAD, HILLSIDE

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

5/22/18 to 6/5/20

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

MAZUNGA SAFARIS (BUBYE VALLEY CONSERVANCY) 8 NOTFOLK ROAD, HILLSIDE BULAWAYD, ZIMBASWE

6. IF

	OMB Control No. 1018-0093
HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN, please	enter the following: Expires 08/31/2020
nd place (area, region, GIS coordinates O nearest city) where wildlife is to be ta	s, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting aken from the wild:
fe was hunted:	
unting outfitter, safari company, or pro	fessional hunter you will be hunting with:
nt location of the trophy (address and o y of export/re-export and must match v	country) [the U.S. import permit will identify this country as with the export/re-export document]:
copy of any applicable foreign governr al from the wild (if you have not hunted ndicate so).	ment permits or licenses that were required to I yet and do not currently hold any such permits or
nd address of overseas person or bus	iness shipping the trophy to you.
applying to import a trophy directly frossional hunter listed on your Namibian mit].	m Namibia, you must provide the name and address of hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the
	NTS INTERNATIONAL
4 JoSIAH CHINAMA	NO ROAD
VINCE: ZIMBABWE	CLIENTLIAISON & TCI, CO, ZW
MENT (original signature must be prov	그림 아무리는 이 마음 것 않는데 아무리 집에 가장하는 것이 되었습니다.
oker or taxidermist applying on beh to show you have a Power of Attorn ment.	alf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national, provide ey to act on your client's behalf and sign the
d is being imported only for my client's xchange that is reasonably likely to	o be imported has been/will be personally hunted spersonal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If and that my client may only import two leopard
roker's signature:	Date:
	Indeplace (area, region, GIS coordinates of nearest city) where wildlife is to be to be nearest city) where wildlife is to be to be nearest city) where wildlife is to be to be nearest city) where wildlife is to be to he was hunted: Interpretation of the trophy (address and of of export/re-export and must match wildlife foreign governable from the wild (if you have not hunted indicate so). Indicate so of overseas person or bus applying to import a trophy directly from its in the wildlife of the property of the show you have a Power of Attornament. In the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to dis being imported only for my client's exchange that is reasonably likely to the import of a leopard trophy, I understated calendar year.

Rev. 8/2017

 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.

	(b) (6)			-	
Applicant's signature:			Date: <u>2/</u> [4/2	0

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).

Address of Folks Shipping your Leopard from Zimbabwe

From: Pete Fick(b) (6)

To: (b) (6

Date: Sunday, January 19, 2020, 10:16 AM CST

Guys below additional info of shipper from Zimbabwe Regards Pete

TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL

Head Office Contact

4 Josiah Chinamano Road

Belmont

Bulawayo

Zimbabwe

Tel: +263 (29) 2273581 / 2273983 /2274356

clientliaison@tci.co.zw (Foreign orders)

Leopard Permits

From: Pete Fict (b) (6

To: (b) (6)

Date: Sunday, January 19, 2020, 10:13 AM CST

Guys USFWS leopard import permit application attached.

Note operator must be Mazunga Safaris (Bubye Valley Conservancy) 8 Norfolk Road, Hillside. Bulawayo. Zimbabwe.

Will send you details of shipper from our end. Let me know if you need further information.

Best regards Pete





www.peteficksafaris.com

"There's no substitute for honesty, ethics, fair chase and experience."

True Conservation Through Hunting

c/o Mazunga Safaris

8 Norfolk Road

Hillside

Bulawayo

Zimbabwe

Office Telephone Number: +263-9-241425

Mobile Number: +263-772 278 779



3-200-19 Leopard & Rhino.pdf 702kB

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: 70309D

Date Received by DSA: February 28, 2020

DMA Contact: Miguel Richardson

Applicant: Robert Troy Eubank

Booneville, Mississippi

Specimens and Species: 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 <u>purposes</u> 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011).

Home ranges are about 13–35 km² (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 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 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 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 km² (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km² (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.* (2016:5) 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.* 2016:9).

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.* 2016).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Robert Troy Eubank; Booneville, Mississippi) requests authorization to import one 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: Bubye Valley Conservancy, 8 Norfolk Road, Hillside (near Bulawayo), Zimbabwe; during a hunt scheduled for May 22 June 5, 2020; with Professional Hunter: [pending]; and with Outfitter: Mazunga Safaris. Copies of the relevant licenses/permits were not submitted at this time, but will be submitted along with the completed application (e.g., Zimbabwe Hunting Return Form TRAS2).

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 km² 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. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged 207 trophies annually and 43 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:

DSA CONCUR:

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97) Page 1 of 1 CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US70309D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 03/02/2021 Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) ROBERT TROY EUBANK TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL 4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD BOONVILLE, MS 38829 BELMONT BULAWAYO U.S.A. ZIMBABWE 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)] U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10 PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEGPARD TROPHILS PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 QUIOTA AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUIOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2020 HUNTING SEASON. 03/03/2020 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations. AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including Identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source 10. 1 W Common Name 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 LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA PARDUS ZIMBABWE Common Name 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Ø. C Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin D Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (Including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



RCVD FEB 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.

ection A: Complete if a	11.		.b. First Name	1.c, Mid	dle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Eubank			Kevin		W	
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	er 3	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number 4. E		il address	1
o) (6)						
ection B. Complete in				noe, or mente	idon	
1.a. Name of business, agency, Trib	e, or institution		b. Doing business as (DBA)			
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/in	nitial 4.d. St	Mix	
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name			7	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate teleph	one number 7	c. Business fax number	7.d. Business	e-mail address	-
	the state of the s					
1.a. Physical address (Street address) (b) (6)	1.c. State	#; no P.O. Boxes)			1.f. Country	A .
Dooneville	1/5	38829	Prent	7155	4.5.	A
2.a. Mailing address (include if diffe	rent than physical address; include	e name of contact person if applic	cable)			
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal o	code 2.e. County/Pr	nvince	2.f.Country	
2.0. 011)	2.0.0000	2.5.25 555. 5512		7000		
Section D: All applicant	s MUST complete					
Attach the nonrefu amount of \$100. F	indable application proces	al government agencies, and	eck or money order payable t those acting on behalf of suc R 13.11(d)].	to the U.S. FISH And the agencies, are exe	ND WILDLIFE SE empt from the pro	RVICE in the cessing fee -
	arts in subchapter B of Cha	pter I of Title 50, and I cert	tions contained in Title 50 Pa ify that the information submit statement herein may subject	ted in this application	on for a permit is	complete and
		A THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF T	d signatures) Date of sig	nature (mm/dd/v	vvv)	
	cipal Officer for permit (N	o photocopied or stampe	a signatures) Dute or sig			
accurate to the bes	cipal Officer for permit (N	o photocopied or stampe				
accurate to the bes	cipal Officer for permit (N	Please continue		01/20/		

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 <u>50 CFR 23.74</u> 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:
 - 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.
- 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)?

Kevin Eubank
cell: (b)(6)
emqil: (b)(6)

3. Disgualification 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

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):
 - (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If Leopard (Panthera pardus) Quantity: a. 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 (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:

Mazunga Safaris (Bubye Valley Conservancy) 8 Norfolk Road Bulawayo Hillside Zimbabwe

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

Mazunga Sataris

(Bubye Valley Conservancy) 8 Norfolk Road, Hillside Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

6	IF THE ANIMAL HAS	ALREADY BEEN TAKEN	I, please enter the following:
U.	II IIIE AINIMAE IIAO	ALILADI DELLI IAILLI,	, picase criter the lonewing.

6.	IF THE	E 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.	remov	e provide a copy of any applicable foreign government permits or licenses that were required to e this animal from the wild (if you have not hunted yet and do not currently hold any such permits or es, please indicate so).
8.	Compl	ete 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: Trophy Consultants International Business Name: Head office Contact Address: 4 Josiah China mano Road Address: Belmont City: Bula wayo State/Province: Zim bab we Country, Postal Code:
Tel CERTI	: +2	2.63 (29) 2273581/2273983/2274356 clientliaison @tci.40.ZV ON STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)
	doc	ou are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national, provide cumentation to show you have a Power of Attorney to act on your client's behalf and sign the owing statement.
	by i doi app	eknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, nation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If olying for the import of a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard onlies in one calendar year.

 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.

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)

From: Pete Fick (b) (6)

Sent: Sunday, January 19, 2020 10:16 AM

To: 'Bob Eubank Gary Guerrieri'

Subject: Address of Folks Shipping your Leopard from Zimbabwe

Guys below additional info of shipper from Zimbabwe Regards Pete

TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL

Head Office Contact

4 Josiah Chinamano Road

Belmont

Bulawayo

Zimbabwe

Tel: +263 (29) 2273581 / 2273983 /2274356

clientliaison@tci.co.zw (Foreign orders)



RCVD FEB 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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

1.a. Last Name							. Middle Name/Initial 1.d. Suffix		
Rusnock				John		Thom	as	Mr	
Date of Birth (mm/dd/y	ууу)	3. Telephone Number		3.a. Alternate Telephone Number			4. E-mail address MATT ESTAUSTOBISTIKS.		
)) (0)						PIAT	e sipus	100/3/10.0	
Section B: Comp	lete if apply	ing on behalf of a	business. cor	poration, pub	lic agency. Tril	be, or institu	ition		
1.a. Name of business, a	gency, Tribe, or ins	stitution		1.b. Doing bus	iness as (DBA)				
2. Tax identification no.		****		3, Description	of business, agency, Tri	ibe, or institution	7.7		
4.a. Principal officer Last	name	4.b. Principal officer Fir	st Name:	4.c. Principal o	fficer Middle name/initia	al 4.d. Se	ıffix		
5. Principal officer title			6 Primary contact	name					
7.a. Business telephone	number	7.b. Alternate telephone	a number	7.c. Business f	ax number	7.d. Business e	e-mail address	7	
222		The same		100					
1.b. City	1.c. 8	State	1.d. Zip code	/Postal code	1.e. County/Provi	nce	1.f. Country		
Milton	MA		02186				The second second	ates of Ameri	
2.a. Mailing address (incl	ude if different than	n physical address; include n	ame of contact person	if applicable)			12.000000		
2.b. City	2,c, 5	State	2.d. Zip code.	/Postal code	2.e. County/Provi	nce	2.f.Country		
Section D: All ap	nlicante MII	ST complete							
Attach the amount of	nonrefundable f \$100. Federal	e application procession, Tribal, State, and local goes exempt status as outlined	government agencie	es, and those acting	y order payable to to g on behalf of such a	he U.S. FISH AN igencies, are exe	ID WILDLIFE SE	ERVICE in the occassing fee -	
Certification other app	on: I hereby cert licable parts in	ify that I have read and a subchapter B of Chapt knowledge and belief. I	am familiar with the ter I of Title 50, and	regulations contain	formation submitted	in this application	on for a permit is	complete and	
Signature of applic		Officer for permit (No p							
(b) (6)			- 2,	121/20					
		**	Please conf	tinue to next p	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:
 - 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;
 - 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.
- 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.
 GENUS LOGISTICS INC.

161-15 Rockaway Blvd st 205 Jamaica NY 11434

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

Mr. J.T. Rusnock

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?
incident;	swered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically 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):
100	 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.
	 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:

Block L7, Niassa Game reserve, Niassa Provinze, Mozambique

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

19 October 2017

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

Paul Stones Safari Africa

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, Uitenhage Road, Sydenham, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape, South Africa

- 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:

Splitting Image Taxidermy

Business Name:

Uitenhage road, Sydenham

Address:

Port Elizabeth

City:

Eastern Cape, South Africa

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

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

 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: 2/31/20

Form 3-200-19

 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:
applicant 3 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).

Rev. 8/2017

ENDANGER	ON ON DNAL TRADE II ED SPECIES O A AND FLORA		RE	PORT -EXPORT	ORIGINA		• MZ_0227/20
IMPORT PERMIT Nº212561				PORT		2. Valid until 4/11/20	18
3. Consignee (Name and address) JOHN C/O SPLITTING IMAGE TA 14 UITENHAGE ROAD, SYD PORT ELIZABETH	XIDERMY,	NOCK	DEREK LUWIRE BLOCK	(name and address, count LITTLETON SAFARIS, LD L7, NIASSA G PROVINCE	PΑ	SERVE	
3a. Country or destination Z A				- MOCAMBIQU	IF		
Special conditions Personal sport hunted For live animals, this permit or certificat is on to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animal Live Animals Regulations.	nly valid if the transport	t conditions comform transport, to the IATA	The same of the sa	dress, national seal/stamp	THE RESERVE TO A STREET TO A S		Authority
5a. Objective of the operation (See reverse)	5b. Security stamp MZ-1349855		TEL: 2	ADMINISTRAÇÃO NAC	IONAL DAS Á	REAS DE CONS	
7/8. SCIENTIFIC NAME (GENUS AND SPECIES AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PL/	ANT ing	Description of part or der g identifying marks ge/sex if live)	ivative, includ-	10. Appendix N.º and source (see reverse)	11. Quality Specimens Weight	Number of and/or net	11a. Total exported/ /Quota
Panthera pardus CIT Leopard	ES MZ PAR	120/2017 000	0037	W. I	01- S	kull	37 120/2017
12. Country of origin* MOÇAMBIQUE MZ_0227/201				Date			the operation ** or f acquisition ***
B. Panthera pardus CI Leopard	TES MZ PAR	120/2017 00	00037	W. I	01- F	ullskin	37 120/20
12. Country of origin* MOÇAMBIQUE MZ-0227/201	8 14/05/20	12a. Country of last re-	Certificate n.º	Date		12b. N.º of data of	the operation ** or f acquisition ***
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CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN

	EXPORT
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X	IMPORT
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		WILD	FAUNA AND	FLORA		7.	HER		2 Valid until 40	7 2010
3.lm	porter (name and ad	dress) John	Thomas	PUEDO	cle	4. Exporter / Re-		me. addr	2. Valid until 10 , (07. 2019
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14	Urtenho	age Roc	d	1		Luwire safaris, LDA				
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_	Country of import R		arated	permit		6. Name, address, national seal / stamp and country of Management Authority				
5. Special conditions TOPS Integrated Permit CHES Export Permit no I-MZ-0227/2018 d.d. 14.05.2018 Tag no! MZ PAR 120/2017 000037 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 / Grifficate valid for one consignment only.				MZ-	A	nent o	f Envi	ironmental Affai		
Regulations. Permit / certificate valid for one consignment only. 5a. Purpose of the transaction (see reverse) 5b. Security stamp No.					SOUTH	AFRI	CA	M.		
7.8	SCIENTIFIC NAME (AND COMMON NAM	genus and species) ME OF ANIMAL OR PL	10.00		mens, ing ma	ption of speci- including identify- irks or numbers ex) if live	10. Appearand s		11. Quantity (including unit)	11a.Total exported / quota
	7.8 Panth	era Parc	lus		9.		10.		11.	11a. 37
۸	Leopara	d			SK	411	Iju	3)	One (1)	120/2017
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13.	THIS PERMIT / CER	RTIFICATE IS ISSUED	BY:	hBi N	12A	no		-	PRIVATION A	UU
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	BISH	Place		11.07. E	810		_	T S	ecurity stamp, signature and	official seal
14.	EXPORT ENDOR	SEMENT:	19	5. Bill of Lading/Air	Waybill Nur	mber:		18	Say due to broschian a	Name and Address of the Owner, where the Party of the Owner, where the Owner, which the Owner, which the Owner, where the Owner, which the Own
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	C D			ort of Export		Date	_	- 1	Signature MO	Official stamp and title
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Esta conça dádireito ao seu titular, de acordo com o modelo, aleEsta lacença d'animits enjaceantible permittida des acoado edulos ateriou capturampamada da licença por unit de platec de la resulte la dave ser acon paridades colimpatentes uso e porte de arma de REPÚBLICA DE MOCAMB pa passada pelas entidades competentes" MINISTÉRIO DA TERRA, I E DESENVOLVIMEN ADMINISTRAÇÃO NACIONAL DE CONSERVAÇÃ Art.57 do Dec.12/0 Fabri N.º de N.º de Calibre laweba-Mande Cante LICENÇA DE CAÇA M/ Marrote livrete Calibre mento canos cante anos livrote Áreas de caça PROV. NIASS Nome JOHN, THOMAS RUS TRANSGRESSÕES Nacionalidade .. AMERICANI Artigo infringido Multa Rúbrica U.S.A. Data Residência Data de emissão 06 / 05 Válido até 30 / 11 Taxa paga d DIRES O RECURSO NATURAL É VALIOSO AO PAÍS REGISTO DOS ANIMAIS E ANOTAÇÕES DA FISCALIZAÇÃO REGISTO DOS ANIMAIS E ANOTA Local Espécies de abate Espécies de abate de abate DORDEVE SERIMIAGENTE RISCALIZADOROR 24/10

Genus Logistics Inc.

16115 Rockaway Blvd STE 205 Jamaica NY 11434

Office: (718) 790-0216 Fax: (516) 400-9787 Email: matt@genuslogistics.com

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 I 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. These amendments are effective as of September 27, 1982.

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. X Individual Department of the Treasury Partnership IRS / SS # Individual U.S. Customs Service Individual Corporation Partnership 141.32, C.R. Sole Proprietorship **FMAIL **CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY** John Thomas Rusnock KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, __ person, partnership, corporation, or sole proprietorship (identify)) a corporation doing business under the laws of the doing business as State of, on MH 02181 having an office and place residing at of business at constitutes and appoints each of the following persons, Genus Logistics Inc. May act through any of its offices or any employees with Power of Attorney on file with this licensed broker as required by thr 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 merchandize 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 merchandize; to receive any merchandize 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, 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 dule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filling 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 lect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantors 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 filling of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In which said grantor is or may 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 the power shall in no case have any force or effect after the expiration of 2 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. poorting documents and correspondences from Genus Logistics Inc., who is directed to forward all documents and inquiries concerning our imports to their customs brokerage services, to our freight forwarder, who will pay Genus Logistics Inc., for duties, and services performed on our behalf. It is understood the right to IN WITNESS WHERE OF, the said (Print name) presents to be sea (Signature)

1.d. Suffix



1.a. Last Name

PETER

Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service RCVD FEB 26 2020

1 c. Middle Name/Initial

4. E-mail address

R



Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

1.b. First Name

281-606-2400

3.a. Alternate Telephone Number

JUSTIN

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

		281-606-2400		Ililley@well-usa.com	
Section B: Complete it	applying on behalf of a	a business, corporation, p	ublic agency, Tribe,	or institution	
	new, or institution	7.b. Doing	business as (OBA)	50000000000000000000000000000000000000	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Descript	on of business, agency, Tribe, or	Institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name		全国 C. 维尔斯克斯 (4) [29]			
a. Philopardinica Last name	4.6. Principal office: F	rst Name 4.c. Princip	al officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix	
Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name			
a. Business telephone number	7.b. Affernate telephon	e number 7.c. Busine	ss fax number 7.	d. Business e-mall address	
ection C: All applican	its complete address in	fa		2.2.3.3. of Charles of Charles and Charles	
.a. Physical address (Street addr	ess; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #;	no P.O. Boxes)			
0) (6)					
.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country	
pring	TX	77386	Harris	USA	
VELL WORLDWIDE	erent than physical address; include r , ATTN: LYNETTE LIL	iame of contact person if applicable) LEY, 17401 ALDINE WE	STFIELD RD.		
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f.Country	
OUSTON	TX	77073	HARRIS	USA	
ection D: All applican	ts MUST complete				
 Attach the nonret amount of \$100. 	fundable application processi Federal, Tribal, State, and local	ng fee in the form of a check or mo government agencies, and those act ned in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)	ing on behalf of such agenci	S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the es, are exempt from the processing fee –	
other applicable i	parts in subchapter B of Chap	ter I of Title 50, and I certify that the	information submitted in this	the Code of Federal Regulations and the s application for a permit is complete and the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.	
Signature of applicant/Prin	ncipal Officer for permit (No	photocopied or stamped signatu	res) Date of signature ((mm/dd/vvvv)	
to Carla	in Atvin	Fact Well Wor	Admide	2/25/2020	
		Please continue to nex	page	1. 1	
- 1/100					
0/0047					

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.
- 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.

FEDEX ENVLOPE ATTACHED

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

LYNETTE LILLEY 281-606-2400 llilley@well-usa.com

Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of 3. 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? 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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to 4. import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country): Leopard (Panthera pardus) Quantity: 1 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 (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). IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, Please enter the following information: 5. 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: KHOMAS REGION, SEEIES AREA
 - e. Date wildlife was hunted:

06-26-2018

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

MR. JOHANNES MARTHINUS BASSON OSPREY HUNTING SAFARIS CC

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]:

THE YELLOW SHARK HOLDINGS (PTY) LTD. OLYMPIA - WINDHOEK - REPLUBLIC 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).
- 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 a. the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name:

JOHANNES MARTHINUS BASSON

Business Name: Address:

OSPREY HUNTING SAFARIS CC FARM KLIPDRIF NO:339

Address:

WINDHOEK

NAMBIA

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:

 If you are the hunter applying to import your own 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:	
	Duto,	

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).

T.



WELL Worldwide Energy Logistics Inc. 17401 Aldine Westfield Road, Houston, Texas,77073, USA.

Social Security No:	Phone No:
CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY Acceptance of Terms an	d Conditions Know all men by these presents: That
Justin Peter	(PRINT NAME), an individual residing a
(b) (6)	이 사건 없는 그리면 있어 이 그리고 된 어떻게 되는 모네요요? 아버지를 하다
ADDRESS AS ON DRIVERS LICENSE) hereby constitutes and appoints WELL Worldwide Energy Logistics, Inc. (*agents, to act for and on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney from this date, in the United States (the "territory") either in writing, elect declare, or swear to any Customs entry, withdrawal, declaration, certifical regulation in connection with the Importation, exportation, transportation consigned by or to said grantor; Perform any act or condition which may be deliverable to said grantor; to receive any merchandise; Make endorseme or collect drawback; and to make, sign, declare, or swear to any statement regardless of whether such document is intended for filing with Customs; required by law or regulation in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, un owned or operated by said grantor; and any and all bonds which may be verified to drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, un owned or operated by said grantor; and any and all bonds which may be verified merchandise; Sign and swear to any document and to perform connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of an grantor; Authorize other Customs Brokers duly licensed within the territor issued for Customs duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor; And generally under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, or pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grant transacted or performed by an agent and attorney; Giving to said agent an requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said grantor that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by virtue of these present writing is duly gliven to and received by grantee (if the donor of this power force or effect in the United States after the expiration of two years from the Forwarding Agent: Grantor authorizes the above Grantee to act within the (i.e. commercial invoices, bill of lading, insurance certificates, drafts and an grantor's behalf as	you the grantor for and in the name, place, and stead of sald grantor, tronically, or by other authorized means, to: Make, endorse, sign, te, bill of lading, carnet or any other documents required by law or not any other documents required by law or not required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandise into on bills of lading conferring authority to transfer title; make entry to creefficate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without lading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance oluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, at of 1930, as amended, or affidavits or statements in connection with any act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in many act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in many act that may be necessary or required by law or regulation in many act act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and collect checks or of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United to transact Customs business, including filing of claims or protests to its or may be concerned or interested and which may properly be distorney full power and authority to do anything whatever could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all ts; This power of attorney to remain in full force until revocation in of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in no case have any the date of its execution); Appointment as territory as a lawful agent and sign or endorse export documents by other document) necessary for the completion of an export on ry and to appoint forwarding agents on grantor's behalf; if the as full authority to execute this power on behalf of the Grantor. One of Service of Broker governing all transactions between all the dail Customs entries, bills and related documents in care of our ng and international carriage of our merchandise pursuant to the
has caused these presen(b) (6)	(PRINT NAME)
Signature of Individual:	(b) (6)
Date: 7/10/2019 / Witness Signatur	(0) (0)



Department of the Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

APR 2 3 2019

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

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.

Α.		Complete if applying as a				
I.a. Last name		1.b. First name	The same of the sa	name or initial 1.d. Suffix		
Crandall		Dustin	Α			
Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy) 3. Social Security No. (b) (6)		4. Occupation	5. Affiliation	5. Affiliation/ Doing business as (see instructions		
6.a. Telephone number	6.b. Alternate telephone nu	mber 6.c. Fax number	6.d. E-mail a	address		
(b) (6)						
B. Con	plete if applying on be	half of a business, corpora	tion, public agency, Tribe,	or institution		
1.a. Name of business, agency, Tr	ibe, or institution	1.b. Doing business	as (dba)			
2. Tax identification no.	3. I	Description of business, agency, Tr	be, or institution			
4.a. Principal officer Last name 4.		Principal officer First name	pal officer First name 4.e. Principal officer Middle name/initial			
5. Principal officer title		6. Pri	mary contact name	11		
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone nu	mber 7.c. Business fax n	umber 7.d. Busines	s e-mail address		
C. 1.a. Physical address (Street addre		applicants complete addr	ess information			
(b) (6)	as, Apartment #, Suite #, or Ko	om 4, no r.O. doxesy				
1.b. City Durango	1.c. State CO	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 81301	I.e. County/Province La Plata	USA		
2.a. Mailing Address (include if d	ifferent than physical address; i	nclude name of contact person if a	pplicable)			
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country		
D.		All applicants MUST	complete			
	ncies, and those acting on beha		amount of \$100, nonrefundable po m the processing fee - attach docum	rocessing fee. Federal, Tribal, State, mentation of fee exempt status as		
Do you currently have or	have you ever had any Federal	Fish and Wildlife permits? nit you have held or that you are ap	oplying to renew/re-issue:	No [
	apter B of Chapter I of Title 5	0, and I certify that the information	d in Title 50, Part 13 of the Code of a submitted in this application for a	permit is complete and accurate to the		

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):
	1
Le	opard (Panthera pardus) Quantity: (Limited to the import of two per calendar year)
	0
Af	rican elephant (Loxodonta africana) Quantity: (Import permit is not required for trophies harvested in
Bo	tswana, Namibia, South Africa, or Zimbabwe). Note: once imported, ivory cannot be re-exported.
	0
So	uthern white rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum simum) from Namibia Quantity: (An import permit is not
rec	juired for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country,
ple	ease 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: Africa, Tanzania, Masailand, ARUSHA
	Africa, Tanzania, Masailand
	b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
	July 13-23, 2019
	outy 10 20, 2010
	c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount,
	claws, horns, tusks).
	skin, skull, claws, FLOATING BONES
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

Form 3-200-19 Rev. 02/2014 Page 2 of 6

removed from the wild:

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

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]: 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: P.O. Box 10929 Business Name: Block DD 586 Address: Sakina Arusha Address: City: Tanzania State/Province: Country, Postal Code: 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: Date: 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. Date: 4-15-19 Applicant's signature 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.

Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount,

claws, horn, tusks):

Form 3-200-19 Rev. 02/2014 Page 3 of

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).
9.	Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page I (All permits will be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service, unless you identify an alternative means below):
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): Dustin Crandall (b) (6) (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 perso from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by th Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the busines 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.

Form 3-200-19 Rev. 02/2014 Page 4 of 6



Hubbard, Rogelio < rogelio_hubbard@fws.gov>

CITES APPLICATIONS

1 message

Hubbard, Rogelio < rogelio _hubbard@fws.gov>

Tue, Aug 20, 2019 at 3:23 PM



Good afternoon Crandall,

Ref: 38052D

Our office received a permit application request for the import. In order to comply with your request, please reply to the following:

- 1. Please provide the name of the foreign exporter on page4 question 8.
- 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 hunng permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name:
Business Name:
Address:
Address:
City:
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code
https://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-19.pd

In accordance with 50 CFR 13.11(e) if the requested information is not received by this office by 10/02/2019 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

t. 703.358.2692

www.fws.gov www.cites.org



Hubbard, Rogelio < rogelio_hubbard@fws.gov>

CITES APPLICATIONS

2 messages

Hubbard, Rogelio < rogelio_hubbard@fws.gov>

Tue, Aug 20, 2019 at 3:23 PM

Good afternoon Crandall,

Ref: 38052D

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Name:
Business Name:
Address:
Address:
City:
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code
https://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-19.pd

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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

t. 703.358.2692 www.fws.gov

www.cites.org



Tue, Aug 20, 2019 at 6:13 PM

To: "Hubbard, Rogelio" <rogelio_hubbard@fws.gov>

Hello Rogelio,

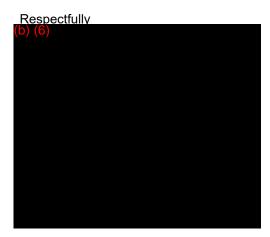
Not sure if you need me to fill out another form or not, but here is the information requested.

Business Name : Adam Clements Safaris Limited

the address is as follows:

P.O. Box 10929 Block DD 586 Sakina Arusha, Tanzania

Please let me know if there is any other information you need.



FORM 3-201A (1/97) CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 3. Permittee (name and address, country) DUSTIN A. CRANDALL **DURANGO, CO 81301** U.S.A. **TANZANIA** 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction 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 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON. -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid 08/28/2019 if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Common Name LEOPARD Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) **PANTHERA PARDUS** Common Name 9 Scientific Name Common Name 9 Scientific Name

IMPORT PERMIT

1 of 1 1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

19US38052D/9

2. Valid

08/27/2020

Consignor (name and address, country) ADAM CLEMENTS SAFARIS LIMITED P.O. BOX 10929 BLOCK DD 586 SAKINA, ARUSHA

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

United States Management Authority

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and Source 10. 1 W 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 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO 12. Country of Origin **TANZANIA** 11. Quantity (including units) 12. Country of Origin 10. 11. Quantity (including units) 12. Country of Origin D. Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



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

RCVD FEB 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

REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

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.

ection A: Complete if a	1		1,b, First N	lame		1.c. Middle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffi
<u>Crandall</u>			100	stin		A	Cu. Sum
) (6)			3.a. Alterna	ate Telephone Number		4. E-mail address	N
			841	-690.1	0690	lisa, pd	Achb.c
ction B: Complete if ap	onlying on hehal	f of a business o		of the	1.00.0	1	1000
Name of business, agency, Tribe,	or institution	ror a business, c	1.b. Doing	business as (DBA)	Tribe, or	institution	
Tautida lug u							
Tax identification no.			3. Description	on of business, agenc	y, Tribe, or inst	itution	
a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal of	fficer First Name	4.c. Principa	al officer Middle name/	initia)	4.d Suffix	
Principal officer title		6. Primary conta	act name				
. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate te	lephone number	7.c. Busines	s fax number	7.d. B	usiness e-mail address	
					1	11.00	
(b) (6) (c) (c)	.c. State	1.d. Zip cod	le/Postal code	1.e. County/Pr	ovince	1.f. Country	A
City Mailing address (include if different	.c. State	1.d. Zip cod	105	1.e. County/Pr	ita	U.S.	A
City Mailing address (include if different	.c. State than physical address; inc	1.d. Zip cod	SO\ on if applicable)	LaPla	ita	1.f. Country O.S.,	A
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REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all E. permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.) NOTE 1: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use form 3-200-2 and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use form 3-200-3 and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. NOTE 2: This form cannot be used for a lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use form 3-200-66. The application must be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit NOTE 3: Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to these application types to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information. 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. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)? 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? 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. Permit number. Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended

5. Submit the original permit with this application.

Past activities.

- Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
- Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief b. statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal.
- Annual Report. If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)
- Sport-hunted trophies: If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original 8. application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form. $\bigcap A$
- Certification Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation 9. requested: (original signature is required)
 - a. For NO CHANGES to original application: \bigwedge

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above has not changed and is still currently

		ermittee's signature:	Date:
	b.	For CHANGES to original application:	
		On an attached page(s), provide a complete desprincipal officer, personnel, address, location of a attached page. Also note that we may need to rechanges after reviewing your initial request.	cription of any changes (e.g., change in activities, types of activities). Please sign each equest additional information regarding the
		I certify that the information submitted in support indicated above is still currently correct EXCEPT page(s). I hereby request re-issuance or renewal	of my original application for the permit for the changes noted on the attached, signed of this permit with the indicated changes.
	Per	mittee's signature:	nl Date: 2/25/2020
list	ted, ple	national shipment(s) must be through a designa signated ports (where an inspector is posted) i ease contact either the Office of Law Enforcem form 3-200-2) or the Division of Management Au	s available. If you wish to use a port not

FORM 3-201A (1/97)



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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No. 19US38052D/9

2. Valid

08/27/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country) DUSTIN A. CRANDALL

BIGISTANICIOM BIGISTANIO U.S.A.

Consignor (name and address, country). ADAM CLEMENTS SAFARIS LIMITED P.O. BOX 10929 **BLOCK DD 586** SAKINA, ARUSHA TANZANIA

Original, Unused Permit Returned

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

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

08/28/2019

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

Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name PANTHERA **PARDUS**

Scientific Name

Scientific Name

Common Name

^{10.} 1 W 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

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin **TANZANIA**

NO

handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must

accompany raw or tanned parts.)

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Common Name

Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Common Name

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Common Name

Scientific Name

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

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KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE	PRECENTS, The J	Dismod	4 1000	Crinted Dadnity Company
business as a IND	VIDUAL.	(Full name of Individual, part	neiship, corporation, sole proprietor	pship, or limited liability company) (Identity) doi:
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Sign and swear to any docu the entering, clearing, lading,	ment and to perform a	ny act that may be n	acessary or required b	by law or regulation in connection with
Authorize other Customs Bro issued for CBP duty refunds United States, to accept service	kers duly licensed with In grantor's name draw e of process on behalf of	in the territory to act	as grantor's agent; to	o receive, endorse and collect checks if the grantor is a nonresident of the
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Grantor acknowledges receipt of	D& L CHB	Tarme and Canal		
f the Grantor is a Limited Liabili	(Grantee's Name) ty Company, the signator	v cartifies that ha/che	itions of Service governi	ing all transactions between the Parties, cute this power on behalf of the Grantor.
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	y cordinas mat nersne i	as full authority to exec	cute this power on behalf of the Grantor.
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PERSON PRINT MANAGEMENT SERVICES	NCBFAA-3 - WHSE, NO, 03540			
1				

ORIGINAL

22310

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TAI. ANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

RETURN DATE:

Friday, August 23, 2019 MAIN PERMIT

July 05, 2019 12:20:14 p.m.

PERMIT NO.

PREMIUM

Package Type

August 02, 2019

End Date

July 13, 2019

Start Date

DUSTIN A. CRANDALL

This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to

DAR ES SALAAM

3182739 2013134

#. Z APP: RIFLE

Who holds Weapon (Type)

Licence No:

Calibre 300

02-Jul-2019

Dated

2013135

Extra

Passport No. C.A.R No:

LAKE NATRON GCAE

and entitles him to bunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks)

LICENSE NO.

PH CAT.

GREEN MILE SAFARI COMPANY LIMITED

PH MICAR DU PLOOY,

owned by

Additional Blocks

C. Ro. C. C. Sales SPECIFABORENT TRIBYEAR

BASSON OLIVE BUTFALO AFRICAN CAPE SPECIES

Maker's Ne: of Address

DUSTIN CRANDALL

lasued At

Jeapon owner & Address

1 The Hunting Permit must be sumendered to the Director of Widdle Division within 30 days of exply or immediately the Protossional Hunter returns from setters 2. This Parmit Goes not entitle the holder to capture animals, be in possession of live animals or carry on a live animal bushass of a Trophy dealer.

NEDWOCK HOOMTAIN (CHANDLER'S)

SERVINE CAT

RATHE (HOMEY BADGER)

ORYX FRINGED EARED

DONLA CAST APRICAN

JACKAL COPPOR

KINDU CREATER RUDU LESSER

GATELLE THOMSON'S

GENET CONSIDE

GATELLE GRANT'S

DOINGER ABBOTT'S

3. Maximum number of animals must not be exceeded without the written suttonty of the Director of Wilding

4. A Hunter must obtain Cartificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep. Itensfer.

-6. A Professional Hunter conducting a saferi must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wilddile to go but alone 5. A Professional Hunler conducting a satari must carry his ther PH Licence during the entire sather

7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big gains or shorigur) in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.

8. A Professional Hunter conducting a saferi must take all measurements and or weight and recent them in the date shaw provided immediately after an animal abot and its carcass.

ORIGINAL

22310

3182739 2013134

#.Z. APP:

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TAI. ANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

RETURN DATE:

Friday, August 23, 2019

July 05, 2019 12:20:14 pm

PERMIT NO.

2013135

MAIN PERMIT

		Hullife Division	
		Or. Director of Wildlife Division	
1 1 1 1			
67 APDIROCK 69 STEINBUCK 71 WASTEGE FEASTERN WATTE MAARDED 73 WILDEREGET EASTERN WATTE			

^{1.} The Hunting Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildde Division within 30 days of broking or immediately the Professional Hunter returns from safari



^{2.} This Permit does not entitle the holder to capture animals, be it possession of live animals or carry on a live animal bushass 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 saferi must carry his ther PH Libonos during the entire saferi

^{6.} A Professional Hunter conducting a seffur must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wikdife to go but 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 Hurter conducting a safari must take all measurements and or weight and record them in the data sheet provided immedial-hy after an animal shot and its cardes ...

July 05 2010 12:20:16 pm

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM WILDLIFE DIVISION

32	PERMIT NO.	2013135								
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DECLARATION

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SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CHENT

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MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM WE DLIFE DIVIDION

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	DUSTIN A. CRANDALL	GREEN MILE SAFARI COMPANY LIMITED	PLOUY,	NO. AREA WHERE HINTED			\
ERMIT NZ). 2013135	ш	CREEN MIL	HIAME MICAH EU PLOUY,		 		

We, the above signed persons hereby declare that the register of animal hunted including wounded is a true record of animals killed or wounded during the validity of the

FESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE DE

WINITE CHICFR INCHARGE

IF PAPETSRIPHAL HINTER

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CECLARATION.

SIGNATURE OF THE INCHARGE

SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

FORM 3-201A (1/97) **CONVENTION ON** 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US38052D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 08/27/2020 4. Consignor (name and address, country) 3. Permittee (name and address, country) DUSTIN A. CRANDALL GREEN MILE SAFARI CO P.O. BOX 38608 **DURANGO, CO 81301** DAR ES SALAAM TANZANIA U.S.A. 5. Special Conditions Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(1)].
MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE 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. DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED 5275 LEESBURG PIKE FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2010 HUNTING SEASON. THIS REPLACES AND AMENDS 19US38052D/9 ISSUED 08/28/2019. 03/06/2020 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seg.) Animals Regulations. 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source 10. 1 W Common Name 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 11. Quantity (including units) LEOPARD handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA TANZANIA **PARDUS** Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin 9. Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin D Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin

Form 3-200-19



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

1 d Suffix

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

1.b. First Name

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

Type of Activity

Import of Sport-hunted Trophies of Southern African Leopard and Namibian Southern White Rhinoceros

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

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. You may find instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays at the following link: .

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyy)	3. Telephone Number	3 a Alter	ate Telephone Number 4.1	E-mail address
(b) (6)		84	7-690-0690 li	saj@alchb.co
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Name of business, agen	te if applying on behalf of a	business, corporation, p	ublic agency, Tribe, or ins	titution
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on D: All applic	ants MUST complete			
 Attach check o 	r money order payable to the U.S. FIS	HAND WILDLIFE SERVICE in t	ne amount identified on page 2, no	onrefundable processing fee
documentation	of fee exempt status as outlined in ins	structions. [50 CFR 13 11(d)]	ich agencies, are exempt from the p	rocessing fee - attach
Certification: I t	nereby certify that I have read and am	familiar with the regulations posts	ined in Title 50 Part 13 of the Code	of Federal Regulations and the
accurate to the	best of my knowledge and belief, I un-	derstand that any false statement	herein may subject mate the applica	tion for a permit is complete and
ature of applicant/F	Principal Officer for permit (No pho	otocopied or stamped signatu	res) Date of signature (mm/dd/	уууу)
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2017		12		Dana

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.

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.

D&L CHB

2015 S. Arlington Heights Rd. Ste. 123

Arlington Heights 1L 60005

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

Lisa Jamnik Iisaj@dlchb.com 847-690-0690 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?

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):
 - Leopard (Panthera pardus) Quantity: 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.
 - 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:

tagonia, Omaruru, Erugo E 2039'58.57'S' Erugo

November 24,2018

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

Helgard van der Vyver

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:

Helgard Van Der Vyver

Business Name: Address:

Address: PO BOX 699

Address: City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

Omaruru

Nomibica

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

 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.

see attachments

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:

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

NIA

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).



Keponted Back - R. Jonsen 26/11/18 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM 184267 PERMIT No .: VALID FROM: 20.11-12

prime press 042018

Private Bag 13306		Daniel State	*	VALID FROM:		20.11	KZ.
Windhoek, Namibia Enquiries: Permit Of	fice	发发		VALID TO:		30.11	1
Tel +264-61-284 253	8/2506	Ludrer Day		RECEIPT No.:		STRICK	
	. F	PERMIT TO	HUN (T FOR TRO	OPHIE	S	
Permission is hereb	y granted			ation Ordinance 197			***********
Residential Address	:			Newb	uch	Indienc	446
Country:	(internation)	101868816034343434545-5-614444114		LISA		(
To hunt the specified	d number o	of game for the sake	of trophies	s:			.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER	1	NUMBER	SPECIES: COMMON NAME	NUMBER
Blesbok	1	Impala Common	1	Springbok	1	Other	*
Buffalo		Klipspringer		Steenbok	1	Selepatto ffi	1
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog		rindiffers	hunter
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck		MET Talays	riutte
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Elephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest, Blue	1	execting Re	1016
Giraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burchell's		Cin Ording	Nothic
Grey Duiker		Rhinoceros, Black		Zebra Hartmann's		C. Salected	
Hartebeest		Rhinoceros, White		Cheetah	1		
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Directorate Scientific Services

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

,			- -	7		_	_	2	1000	Farm			Signatures
Date	Species	<u></u>	30 1 *	*	AB.	lotal	₩*	Age	Male/ Female	Name	N _o	Farm owner	Hunter
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^{*}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.



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

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
STEVEN BRADLEY KOSTBADE	HELGARD VAN DER VYVER
(b) (6)	P.O. BOX 699
47630 NEWBURGH, INDIAN	OMARURU
UNITED STATES	NAMIBIA

A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on 24/11/2018 with hunting permit number 184267 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 & 2x floating bones-----

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: NAPP 81/250 (2018)

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

D9 -05 2019



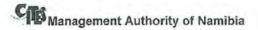
Republic of Namibia

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 villo mis



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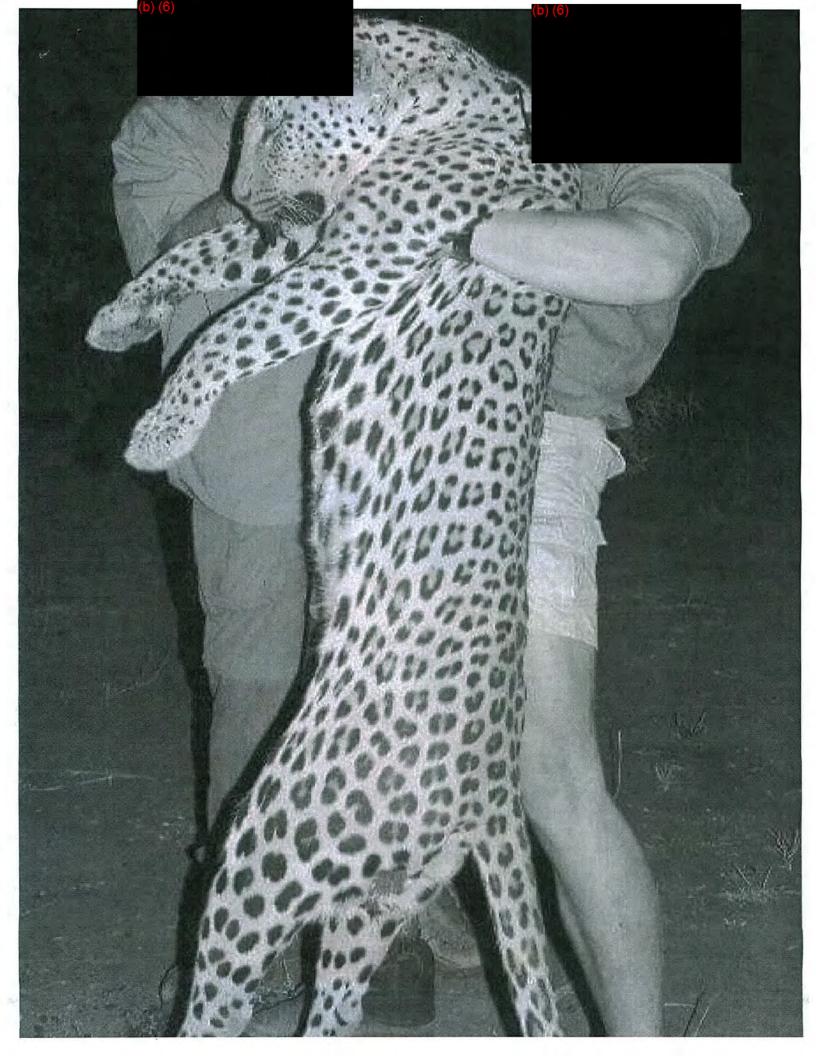
TYPE OF TROPHY
 skull , skin & jaw

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: NAPP 81/250 (2017)

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







CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

and

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, Description Des	Acknowledgement	of Terms and Conditions of Service
Sole Projectorship Limited Liability Company NNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, Provide a premised content of the premised content of the state of the Sta	coyright 1995, National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America, Inc.	
CNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, Predictions of headwale, particularly processor, as in particularly accompanies of the State of Predictions of headwale, particular place of business as a NDITVIDUAL	(b) (6)	Gorporation
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esiding or having a principal place of business a proporties. D & L CRB Its officers, employees, and/or specifically authorized agents, to act for an appoints. D & L CRB Its officers, employees, and/or specifically authorized agents, to act for an appoint of the grantor for and in the name, place and stead of said grantor, from this day 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 off occurrents required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, exportation, transportation, of any merchandise in through the customs territory, shipped or conseigned by or to said grantor. Perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such marchandise deliverable to surpantor, to receive any merchandise; and the make, sign, deals or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback; and to make, sign, deals or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such docume intended for liting with U.S. Customs and Berder 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 withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandises enterchandises or merchandises exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry of merchandise or merchandise or merchandises or merchandises and secretal under applicable laws and regulations, considers and over the customs benefit of any vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any a seal or section 485. Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidantis or statements in connection with the entry of the enterties, in any document and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, considers and over regulations and sections.	. J INDIVIDUAL	under the laws of the State of VENDIAN
popolinis De LORIS (weeken New) in 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 da 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 off focuments required by law or regulation in connection with the importation, exportation, transportation, of any merchandise in horough 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 suprator, to receive any merchandise; which is the property of	(Natividual balance sub) controller of any bushing	
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Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law of regulation in contraction, 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 che saud for CBP duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of 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, pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is or may be concerned or interested and which may properly 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 fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawf 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 do 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 expiration 2 years from the dates of its execution); Grantor acknowledges receipt of D & LI CEB (Grantees Name) Terms and Conditions of Service governing all transactions between the Part (Canadean Virtue) at Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of 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 is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that he/she has full authority to execute this power on behalf of the	withdrawal of imported merchandise of therchandise expe- clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or disall bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted unlabeled to the coding 485. Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or	other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any an under applicable laws and regulations, consignee's and owner's declaration r affidavits or statements in connection with the entry of merchandise;
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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.

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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:

57051D

Date Received by DSA:

November 14, 2019

DMA Contact:

Rogelio Hubbard

Applicant:

Steve Kostbade

Newburgh, Indiana

Specimens and Species:

Leopard (Panthera pardus)

Wild (Namibia)

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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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).

Leopards inhabit most of Namibia, except for the highly-populated northern region, the arid southeast farmlands, and the desert coast (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:28–29; CITES 2018c:3–4). Approximately 77% of the countryside, about 570,000 km², provides suitable leopard habitat (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplement, page 32). In Namibia, the key threat to

leopard conservation is excessive off-take (illegal) of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (recently ca. 70–110 leopards per year; CITES 2018c:7). These leopards usually are taken by the affected livestock owner (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116). Habitat loss, more so than in other range States, also negatively affects leopards in Namibia (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). These threats have not ceased (Stein *et al.* 2016).

A National leopard survey conducted by Stein *et al.* (2011), estimates leopard populations in Namibia to be approximately 14,154 individuals (CITES 2018c:5). This survey was conducted using camera-traps, questionnaires, spoor counts, and stakeholder interviews. The estimate takes into account high- (3.1 inds./100 km²), medium- (2.0 inds./100 km²), and low- (1.2 inds./100 km²) density estimates extrapolated over the surface areas of the corresponding habitats (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:51). The combination of these components and the explanation about how they were derived suggest that the population estimate is reliable.

The national leopard population trend, according to the 2011 survey, is increasing (CITES 2018c:6). While this estimate (14,154 inds.) is much larger than earlier ones (e.g., 1,000–10,000 by Nowell and Jackson 1996:27), the current estimate could also be a more accurate approximation of a leopard population size that has not changed much over the years. This approximation, regardless, reflects the use of better survey techniques and the application of new relevant biological information (e.g., population densities and estimated area of occupancy; CITES 2018c:6). These results support the conclusion that the population trend is increasing.

Questions remain, however, about the quality of the biological data (CITES 2018c:7–8). In response, efforts are underway by the Government of Namibia to obtain detailed biological and ecological information about the species. Currently there is a national leopard census project underway (CITES 2018c:15). The results of this project will be used to inform the national leopard management strategy that is being developed. These efforts include field studies and a follow-up leopard survey to be completed in 2019 that will update the information available on the population status, density, and distribution of leopards in Namibia. These results will increase the quality of information available to wildlife managers.

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Steve Kostbade; Newburgh, Indiana) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Namibia.
- 2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Farm Patagonia, Omaruru, Erongo Region, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Helgard van der Vyver; with Outfitter: XX; during a hunt on: November 24, 2018. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 184267 [Tag # NAPP 81/250 2018; copies were submitted along with the application].

B. Namibia Information:

- 3. 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 2018c:8). Under this legislation, 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 2008c:8). Leopards are also protected under other legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144–148). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally.
- 4. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system (CITES 2018c:8). Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard, while other measures regulate the process under which leopard trophies are acquired. With regard to actual take, for example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides. In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull measurement of 32 cm may be harvested. Based on an assessment of leopard skull size of trophies taken during 2004–2017, trophy quality is stable with skull size ranging 35–40 cm. This is well above the cut-off limit of 32 cm (CITES 2018c:12–13). Other restrictions also apply, for example: the export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not allowed (CITES 2018c:8). These measures provide a measure of control over which leopards are harvested or exported.
- 5. The quantity of leopards killed as problem animals in Namibia is greater than the quantity taken as trophy hunted animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116–117). This situation may present management challenges because less than 50% of problem animal kills are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting. Accurate estimates of problemanimals mortality are essential to management of the leopard trophy hunting system.
- 6. 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.
- 7. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. A preliminary quota based on annual population growth rate of the species is developed during a day-long discussion at the conservancy with team members. This preliminary 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.

- 8. With regard to processes under the trophy hunting system, the overall harvest quota is allocated among hunting concessions taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information such as estimated population size and habitat CITES 2018c: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 2018c:9).
- 9. Leopard off-take is well monitored (CITES 2018c:9). An individual leopard hunting permit, for example, must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018c:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018c:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018c:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.
- 10. Additional tracking measures 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 2018c:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit. All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition. Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. These measures assist managers to ensure that only adult male leopards that are in good condition and meet the minimum size threshold are harvested and exported (CITES 2018c:12–13).
- 11. According to Namibia (CITES 2018c:15-16), the leopard population is stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed. The trophy hunting program is strictly controlled. In addition, the trophy quality analysis suggests that larger leopards are being harvested, the annual quota of 2.4% of the total population is low and harvest management practices are good. Based on these circumstances, Namibian officials have concluded that their trophy hunting is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018c:16).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2018). Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. During 2004–2017, on average 142 leopards were harvested per year (about 56% of the annual quota; CITES 2018c:11). When the quota of 250 leopards was reached in 2008, 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, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set. During 2008–2010, following the implementation of these new regulations, the number of leopard

trophies harvested declined precipitously, but subsequent harvest levels have recovered to about 140–160 leopards per year (CITES 2018c:11–12).

- 13. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 166 trophies annually and 8 skins annually.
- 14. 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).

15. 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 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."

- 16. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).
- 17. 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 Namibia 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*.
- 18. 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).

19. 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:

DSA CONCUR:

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97) CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US57051D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 02/03/2021 Permittee (name and address, country): Consignor (name and address, country) HELGARD VAN DER VYVER P.O. BOX 699 NEWBURAH, IN 47630 **OMARURU** U.S.A NAMIBIA 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)]. U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY EXPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 ABOVE TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON. -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid 02/04/2020 if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animais Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must 1 NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin **PANTHERA** PARDUS NAMIBIA Common Name 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin C. Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name D. 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



RCVD FEB 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

REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

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 a	oplying as an individual				
1.a. Last Name	le	1.b. Fir	ieven	BCONCY	1,d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alt	emate Telephone Number	4, E-mail address	
ection B: Complete if ap	oplying on behalf of a busin	ness, corporation,	public agency, Tribe	e, or institution	
. Tax identification no.		3, Desc	iption of business, agency, Tribe	, or institution	
.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b, Principal officer First Name	4.c. Prir	cipal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix	
5. Principal officer title	6. Pn	mary contact name			
a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7,c. Bus	ness fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address	
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D. City 2	2.c. State 2	.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e, County/Province	2.f.Country	
ction D: All applicants N	//UST complete				
amount identified off	able application processing fee in page 6 and 7. Federal, Tribal, State, a – attach documentation of fee exem	and local government ac	encies and those action on	habalf of auch agains are	ERVICE in the exempt
Certification: I hereby of other applicable parts	ertify that I have read and am familia in subchapter B of Chapter I of Ti my knowledge and belief, I understar	r with the regulations co	ntained in Title 50 Part 13 o	f the Code of Federal Regu	and the second second
nature of applicant/Principa	al Officer for permit (No photocop	oied or stamped signa	tures) Date of signature	2/2	\m_
	Plea	se continue to ne	kt page	0 00	1909
8/2017					86.0

E. REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

NOTE 1: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use <u>form 3-200-2</u> and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use <u>form 3-200-3</u> and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

NOTE 2: This form **cannot** be used for a lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use <u>form 3-200-66</u>. The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit

NOTE 3: Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to these application types to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.

M	pes to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of anagement Authority for more information.
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.
2.	Who abould us assess to the liver on theights IL 60005
۷.	Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?
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.	Permit number. Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended
5.	Submit the original permit with this application.
-27	Coo of Al adad

6. Past activities.

- Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
- Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal.
- 7. Annual Report. If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)
- 8. Sport-hunted trophies: If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form.
- Certification Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation requested: (original signature is required)
 - a. For NO CHANGES to original application:

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above has not changed and is still currently correct. I hereby request reissuance or renewal of this permit.

	and the second second	
Pe	ermittee's signature:	Date:
b.	For CHANGES to original application:	
	On an attached page(s), provide a complete of principal officer, personnel, address, location of attached page. Also note that we may need to changes after reviewing your initial request.	of octuation tunes of the transfer of
	mittee's signature:	wal of this permit with the indicated changes. Date: 33000
listed, ple	ational shipment(s) must be through a designated ports (where an inspector is posted ease contact either the Office of Law Enforce orm 3-200-2) or the Division of Management	
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Acknowledgement of Terms	and Conditions of Service	
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KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That,		A. J. W. Command Chicagolifica
business as a / INDIVIDUAL	under the laws of the State o	
residing or having a principal place of business	NEWBURCH I	, hereby constitutes and
appoints / D & L CHB its o	ifficers, employees, and/or specifically	authorized agents, to act for and
on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor I		
in the United States (the "territory") either in writing, electronically, or by		
Make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any customs entry, wit documents required by law or regulation in connection with the through the customs territory, shipped or consigned by or to said grantoms.	importation, onput	
Perform any act or condition which may be required by law or rigrantor; to receive any merchandise;		
Make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfe or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regula is intended for filling with U.S. Customs and Border Protection;	MON TO MANAGE PARPERS	
Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any by withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with clearance, lading, unleding or navigation of any vessel or other mea all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under approvided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits	ans of conveyance owned or operate olidable laws and regulations, consign s or statements in connection with the	id by said grantor, and any and innee's and owner's declarations entry of merchandise;
Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may the exterior clearing lading unlading, or operation of any vessel or of	y be necessary or required by law or her means of conveyance owned or or	or regulation in connection with perated by said grantor;
Authorize other Customs Brokers duly licensed within the territory issued for CBP duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Tre-	to act as grantor's agent, to recent asurer of the United States; if the	grantor is a nonresident of the
And generally to transact Customs business, including filing of c pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is transacted or performed by an agent and attorney;	of may be contained a management	
Giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do at fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying to be vidue of these presents:	ig and community as that are care a	
This power of attorney to remain full force and effect until revocation of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall it expiration 2 years from the dates of its execution);	If the case mare any poice of choose	
Grantor acknowledges receipt of V D & L CFB Terms a	and Conditions of Service governing all	transactions between the Parties.
(Grantee's Name) If the Grantor is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that	he/she has full authority to execute the	als power on behalf of the Grantor.
	17	
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said / Steven Bo	ADLEY KOSTBADE	
	(0)	
caused these presents to be sealed and signed: (Signature)	06/31/2019	
(Capacity) / N/A Date		
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.



b) (6)

CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US57051D/9 ENDANGERED SPECIES OF PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 02/03/2021 3. Permittee (name and address, country) Consignor (name and address, country) STEVE KOSTBADE HELGARD VAN DER VYVER P.O. BOX 699 Original, Unused NEWBURAH, IN 47630 OMARURU Permit Returned NAMIBIA U.S.A 5. Special Conditions 5a, Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)] DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED ABOVE TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON. 02/04/2020 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations 10. Appendix No. and 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 11. Quantity (including units) LEOPARD handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO 1 Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin **PANTHERA** NAMIBIA PARDUS Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name D. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin

FORM 3-201A (1/97) CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. **IMPORT** INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US57051D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 02/03/2021 Permittee (name and address, country) Consignor (name and address, country) STEVEN BRADLEY KOSTBADE HELGARD VAN DER VYVER P.O. BOX 699 **OMARURU** NEWBURGH, IN 47630 NAMIBIA U.S.A. 5a. Purpose of Transaction Special Conditions ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD ON THANSPERFICE FOR ANY PINANCIAL REMINIERATION.

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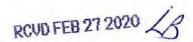
ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.

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QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT. U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON. THIS REPLACES AND AMENDS 20US57081D/9 (SSUED 02/04/2020. 03/06/2020 May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid If the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for United States Management Authority Issuing Date Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 10. Appendix No. and Source 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W Common Name (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 11. Quantity (including units) LEOPARD handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA NAMIBIA PARDUS Common Name 9. 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin 9. Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin





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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

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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:
 - 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.
- 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.

Please use mailing address on goge 1.

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

Corol Patterner

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: _____ (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.
 - 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:

Zimbolowe Humani Ranch SAVE Valley Conservancy Nearest city Chiredzi

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

2-19 August 2020

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

TREDELK TRADING (PVT) LTD
11 Hazeldone Road

Borrowdale 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).
- 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: TREDELK TRADING (PVT) LTD
Address: 11 Hazeldene Road
Address: Bornowdale

City:

State/Province: Harare

Country, Postal Code: >

<u>CERTIFICATION STATEMENT</u> (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:

Rev. 8/2017

 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: 2 | 6 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).



Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

RCVD FEB 27 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. You may find instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays at the following link: .

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2. Data of Sidh (mm) b) (6)	Iddina.		3 a Alternati	Talaphone Number	4. E-mail address	
			149	-640-0640	lisaj@dla	nb.con
ection B; Cor	mplete if applying on behal	f of a business, cor	poration, pu	hlic agency Tribe o	r institution	
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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:

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.

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)?

LISON Samnik 847-690-0690 lisaj@dlchb.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?



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.

NIA

- 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):

 - 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:

NA

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

NA

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

AIM

- 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, Sijarira, Matabeleland North Corrd. SSI-060, Binga

e. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

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

Simba Sataris

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]:

Matabeleland Toxidermists

16 Birmingham Rd. Belmont

Bulawayo, Zimberwe 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:

Matabeleland Taxidermists

Business Name: Address:

16 Birmingham Rd.

Address:

Belmont

City: State/Province:

Bulawayo

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.

See attached

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:

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

NIA

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.

Association of the second second	
Applicant's signature:	Doto
	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).

Chicago

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

and Acknowledgement of Terms and Conditions of Service

	The state of the s	/
Copyright 1995, National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America, Inc. (Revised 07/04)	✓ appropriate box:	Individual Partnership Corporation
SS#_		Sole Proprietorship Limited Liability Company
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, & DANTEL		REZNAK
business as a / INDIVIDUAL (Individual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietors)	fual, partnership, corporation, sole proprietorship, of under the laws of the S	r limited liability company) (identify) tate of AASAA
residing or having a principal place of business at	Palmer	AK 77, hereby constitutes and
appoints ✓ D & L CHB , its o	officers, employees, and/or specifi	cally authorized agents, to act for an
(Grantee's Name) on its behalf as a true and lawful agent and attorney of the grantor		
in the United States (the "territory") either in writing, electronically, or by	시시아 사람들이 나는 것이 되었다면 하다면 하다 있다.	stead of said grantor, from this date
Make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any customs entry, wit documents required by law or regulation in connection with the through the customs territory, shipped or consigned by or to said grantoms.	importation, exportation, transport	bill of lading, carnet or any othe ortation, of any merchandise in o
Perform any act or condition which may be required by law or regrantor; to receive any merchandise;	egulation in connection with su	ch merchandise deliverable to said
Make endorsements on bills of lading conferring authority to transfe or swear to any statement or certificate required by law or regular is intended for filing with U.S. Customs and Border Protection;	er title; make entry or collect dra tion for drawback purposes, reg	wback; and to make, sign, declare ardless of whether such documen
Sign, seal, and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bowithdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with clearance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other mea all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under app provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or affidavits	or without benefit of drawback ans of conveyance owned or ope plicable laws and regulations, co	k, or in connection with the entry trated by said grantor, and any and proper's declarations
Sign and swear to any document and to perform any act that may the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of any vessel or oth	be necessary or required by la ner means of conveyance owned o	aw or regulation in connection with or operated by said grantor;
Authorize other Customs Brokers duly licensed within the territory issued for CBP duty refunds in grantor's name drawn on the Trea United States, to accept service of process on behalf of the grantor;	to act as grantor's agent; to resurer of the United States; if the	eceive, endorse and collect checks ne grantor is a nonresident of the
And generally to transact Customs business, including filing of cla pursuant to other laws of the territories, in which said grantor is transacted or performed by an agent and attorney;	aims or protests under section or may be concerned or inter-	514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, or ested and which may properly be
Giving to said agent and attorney full power and authority to do any fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby ratifying do by virtue of these presents;	ything whatever requisite necess and confirming all that the sai	ary to be done in the premises as d agent and attorney shall lawfully
This power of attorney to remain full force and effect until revocation of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said power shall in expiration 2 years from the dates of its execution);	n in writing is duly given to and no case have any force or eff	f received by grantee (if the donor lect in the United States after the
Grantor acknowledges receipt of D & L CHB (Grantee's Name) Terms and	d Conditions of Service governing	all transactions between the Parties.
(Grantee's Name) If the Grantor is a Limited Liability Company, the signatory certifies that h		
N WITNESS WHEREOF, the said / Daniel Lea	nhard Rezna	<u>k</u>
caused these presents to be sealed and signed: (Signature)	(b) (6)	
Capacity) V/A Date: _	8/12/2019	
Vitness: (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.

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)

0000081867

HUNT_FUNDS_CAPTURED

1.	DETAILS OF THE	SAFARI OPERAT	OR			
	Name of Operator	Jimba Safaris (Pvt) Ltd		Client's Full Name	Daniel Leonhard Reznak	
	ZTA (HOP) No.	HOP0271		Passport Number	(b) (6)	
	2,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			Country of Issue	UNITED STATES	
				Country of Issue	(b) (6)	
	Address	16 Catherine Berry Drive (9) , Fax (9) . Mobile	, Ilanda, Bulawayo, landline	Address	Palmer AK 99645 U.S.A	
	Name of Professional Hunter	M BLIGNAUT		Licence No.	568	
	Telephone			Fax	231329	
	Number of Accompanying Gue Are the trophies being exported	d after tanning and mounting?		0		
	Are the trophles being exported		San San		and the second second	
	Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist	MATABELELAND TAXIC	DERMIST	Address	16 BIRMINGHAM RD BELMONT BULAWAYO	
	Name of Shipping Agent			Address	SOLAWATO .	
	Name of Foreign Agent			Address		
2.	HUNTING AREAS Hunting Area Name		Province		Signature of Land Authority	
1	Chete		Matabeleland North			
2	GWAMPA		Bulawayo			
3	Sijarira		Matabeleland North			_
4	Nkayi Rural District Counc	II .	Matabeleland North			_
5				-		_
6 7	-				+	_
_	1					_
9	-			+		_
10						_
11						
12				1		
13						
14						
15						
	Date of Safari From		07-06-2019			
	Date of Safari To		17-06-2019			
	Daily Rate Charged For Bi	g Game USD	300.00		ZPWMA	
	Daily Rate Charged For Pl	ains Game USD	.00		Date Stamp	
	Daily Rate Charged for No	n hunting guests USD	.00			
	Number of Accompanying	Guests	0			

Number of Accompanying Guests

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	25-JUN-2019	DMS/12756	16-JUL-2019	USD	20,250	20,250
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

3,300.00

Total Guests rate

.00

Less Commission

.00

Total Trophy fees

16,950.00 20,250.00

Other fees (Incidentals)

Percentage Commission
Charged

.00

Grand Total USD

Total Processing Fees

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	S W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	IMPALA	M Killed	Sijarira	555-571	12-JUN-2019		150
2	IMPALA	M Killed	Sijarira	555-571	11-JUN-2019		150
3	IMPALA	M Killed	Sijarira	551-060	13-JUN-2019		150
4	HYENA	F Killed	Sijarira	555-571	12-JUN-2019	19	500
5	LEOPARD	M Killed	Sijarira	551-060	15-JUN-2019	14	6,000
6	ELEPHANT - WITH TUSKS	M Killed	GWAMPA	816-756	10-JUN-2019	40	10,000
7							
8		-		1		-	
9							
10							-
12							
13							
14							
15							-
16	6						
17	7						
18	3						
19							
20							
2							
22					-		
23					-		
25							
27							
28							
29							
30							

Ihereby cer	tify that the information given in this return is, to the best of my knowledge, true and co
Signature of Foreign Client	Date
Signature of Professional Hunter	Date
Signature of Safari Operator	Date

.



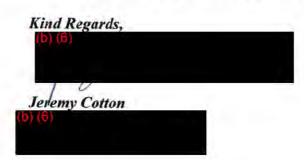
. .

June 17, 2019

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 August and September. Please confirm receipt to the email address provided below and do not hesitate to contact me should you have any additional questions about this hunt, or require any additional information.





1.a. Last Name

1 2019 JUL

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

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

Type of Activity

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

1.b. First Name

COTTON			JEREM	/	C		
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Numb	er	3.a. Alternat	e Telephone Number	4. E-r	nail address	
(6)					(b) (6)		
ction B: Complete if	applying on behalf of	a business, c	orporation, pu	blic agency, Trib	e, or instit	tution	
a. Name of business, agency, Tri	be, or institution		1.b. Doing be	usiness as (DBA)	4		
. Tax identification no.							
. Tax identification no.			3. Descriptio	n of business, agency, Trib	e, or institution		
.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer	First Nama	A a Description	- Control Print	l va		
	4.0.1 mopal officer	T FOR Halling	4.c. Principal	officer Middle name/initial	4.0.	Suffix	
. Principal officer title		6. Primary cont.	act name				
a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate teleph	one number	7.c. Business	fax number	7.d. Business	e-mail address	
RAWFORDSVILLE	1.c. State	1.d. Zip ∞ 47933	de/Postal code	1.e. County/Province MONTGOM		1.f. Country USA	
.a. Mailing address (include if differ	rent than physical address; include	e name of contact pers	on if applicable)		721.00	140.5	
.b. City	2.c. State	2 d Zin m	de/Postal code	I a a Count (During			
	List state	2.0. 210 00	de/Fosial code	2.e. County/Province	De .	2.f.Country	
	ALLEZ ARAGONI					1	
ction D: All applicant 1. Attach the nonrefu	s MUST complete indable application proces	sing fee in the form	of a check or mon	ou order payable to the	LIC FIGUR	ND WILL DI JEE GEDVI	051.0
amount of \$100. F	ederal, Tribal, State, and loca on of fee exempt status as ou	il government agend	cles, and those actir	ng on behalf of such ag	encies, are ex	empt from the process	sing fee –
Certification: I here other applicable particular	by certify that I have read and arts in subchapter B of Cha t of my knowledge and belief	d am familiar with th	e regulations containd I certify that the	information cultmitted i	n this applicat	ion for a normit is some	alaia and
ignature of applicant/Princ	cipal Officer for permit (No	photocopied or	stamped signatur	es) Date of signatu	re (mm/dd/	(VVV)	. 1001.
(b) (6)					6/17/2		
1							
		Please co	ntinue to next	nage			

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:
 - 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.
- 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 - (6) (6)

Jeremy Cotton -

-0093 2020

3.	person from waived by the busine collateral,	cation factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such om receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of ess, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above? No Yes
mioracit,	c) court, and	to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically etting a permit.
1	N/A	
4.	ENTER the import specountry):	ne quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to ecimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same
	a.	Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>) Quantity: (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 (<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>) 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).

- IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, Please enter the following information: 5.
 - 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 Mulobezi-Bilibili GMA, GPS Coordinates: S16 10 46 3" / E025 28 18 7". c. Nearest City/Town: Lusibi, Zambia

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

AUGUST 14 - September 1, 2019

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

Tandala Safaris Zambia - Lance Higgins professional hunter/Principal Owner

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

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:	or mariting

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

- 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). WILL RECEIVE UPON ARRIVAL TO ZAMBIA
- 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, Ltd.
Address: 4142/k Chifwema Road
New Kasama, Lusaka

State/Province: ZAMBIA

Country, Postal Code:

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

 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:

 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.



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:

46537D

Date Received by DSA:

July 24, 2019

DMA Contact:

Ailteas Braxton

Applicant:

Jeremy Cotton

Crawfordsville, Indiana

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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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 km² (CITES 2018a:3), which is similar to the extant range of 218,000 km² 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 km² and 8.2 leopards/100 km² (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 km², 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 (Jeremy Cotton; Crawfordsville, Indiana) 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 Mulobezi-Bilibili Hunting Block, Zambia, during a hunt scheduled for August 14 September 1, 2019. The 2019 leopard hunting quota allocated for the Mulobezi-Bilibili 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 km². 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 km², 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 km²
- Secondary hunting blocks and open game ranches = 1 leopard per 1,000 km²
- Under stocked hunting blocks = 0 leopard per 1,000 km²

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):
 - 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 wideranging 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 (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 66 trophies annually and 4 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 will be taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, under document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.
- 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:

DSA CONCUR:

8/2/2019 EQUIDELENC

Monica A. Horton

Biologist (CITES Specialist)

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97) Page 1 of 1 CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN IMPORT 19US46537D/9 ENDANGERED SPECIES OF PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 09/11/2020 3. Permittee (name and address, country) Consignor (name and address, country) JEREMY C. COTTON MICHAEL BORMAN BANGWEULU TAXIDERMY, LTD CRAWFORDSVILLE, IN 47933 4142/K CHIFWEMA ROAD U.S.A. **NEW KASAMA** LUSAKA SOUTH AFRICA 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE Н REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)] U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 ABOVE TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON. 09/12/2019 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animais Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin **PANTHERA** PARDUS ZAMBIA Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin D. Common Name q 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 10. 11. Quantity (including units)

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To Whom it May Concern,

The Cites permit number 46537-D never arrived in the mail. I am submitting this application to request a replacement permit. Should the original be delivered, I will return it to the Division of Management Authority upon receipt.

Jeremy R. Cotton

Jedra C. Dichardson 26.6000

NEDRA C RICHARDSON Notary Public - State of Indiana SEAL

Commission Number 645668 My Commission Expires 07/08/2021



RCVD FEB 28 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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

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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.

olica	e the following information. Complete all questions on the application. Mark questions that are not able with "N/A". If needed, use a separate sheet of paper. On all attachments or separate sheets you, 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.					
	Same as Page 1					
2.	Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?					
	Jeremy Cotton (b) (6) Greg Brownlee					
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?					
	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:					
	46537-D					
5	Current location of specimen (include address and country):					

Micheal Borman, Bangweulu Taxidermy, 4142/k Chifwema Road, New Kasama, Lusaka, Zambia

- 6. If the shipment has already occurred (i.e., the document was lost or damaged in transit), provide copies of:
 - Cancelled CITES export or re-export document validated by OLE; a.
 - For wildlife, cleared Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3-177); AND b.
 - Any correspondence you had with the shipper or importing country's Management Authority concerning C. the shipment.

Page 2 of 7 Rev. 8/2017

^{*}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.

Form 3-200-66 OMB Control No. 1018-0093 Expires 08/31/2020

If the shipment has not occurred and the original permit no longer exists, submit a signed, dated, and notarized statement that:

- 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.

Permit was never received in the mail.

Rev. 8/2017 Page 3 of 7



Department of the Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

ROWENS 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

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.

Α.		Complet	e if applying as an	individual			
l.a. Last name			1.b. First name		1.c. Middle name of	or initial	1.d. Suffix
Hughes			Chris		D: YOU		PIA
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o.a. reiepnone number	b.b. Alternate telephor	ne number	6.c. Fax number		d,d, E-mail address	7	
b) (6)							
B. C	omplete if applying or	behalf of a l	ousiness, corporation	on, public ago	ency, Tribe, or in	stitution	
I.a. Name of business, agency,			1.b. Doing business as				
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of	f business, agency, Tribe,	, or institution			
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4.a. Principal officer Last name		4.b. Principal of	ficer First name	4.c.	Principal officer Midd	le name/ initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title			6. Prima	ry contact name			
				. 21-31-31-31-31			
7.a. Business telephone numbe	r 7.b. Alternate telephor	ne number	7.c. Business fax num	ber	7.d. Business e-ma	il address	
C.		All applicant	s complete address	information			
1.a. Physical address (Street ad	drace: Apartment # Spite #	Prom #: no P	Powes)	initoi mation			
(b) (d)							
1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d	Zip code/Postal code:	1.e. County/F	Province	1.f. Country	
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.b. City	2.c. State	2.d.	Zip code/Postal code:	2.e. County/P	rovince	2.f. Country	
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and local government	agencies, and those acting on us. (50 CFR 13.11(d))						
Do you currently have	or have you ever had any Fed		And the second s	ing to renew/re-is	ssue:		No [
3. Certification: I hereby	certify that I have read and an bchapter B of Chapter I of T	m familiar with th	e regulations contained in	Title 50, Part 13	of the Code of Feder	is complete and a	nd the other occurate to the
Signature (in blue ink) of applicant/person respons	ible for permit (N	lo photocopied or stampe	d signatures)	Date of signature	re (mm/dd/yyyy)	
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Please continue to next page

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.
 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: (Limited to the import of two per calendar year)
African elephant (Loxodonta africana) Quantity: (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 (<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>) 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 3-200-37).
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:
b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:
NOT A
c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horns, tusks).
3. IF THE ANIMAL IS DEAD, please enter the following:

Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, and/or AND nearest city) where trophy was NYAMINYAMI DISTRICT AREA 2 removed from the wild: ZIMBABWE (DMAY) - MASHONALAND WEST

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

16 JULY 2019

Form 3-200-19 Rev. 02/2014 Page 2 of 6

	SKULL & FULLMOUNT SEIN
	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]:
	4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD, BELMONT,
	BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE
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: 3 TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIOAL Business Name: 3 Address: 4 TOSIAH CHINAMAND TODAD Address: BELMONT City: BULAWAYO State/Province: Country, Postal Code: 21 MTABWE
	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. ERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 6 or 7 below)
7	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: 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: Date: 10 30 2019
	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.

Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horn, tusks):

Form 3-200-19 Rev. 02/2014 Page 3 of 6

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).

ATLANTA , GEORGIA

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):
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):
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

Yes No If you answered "Yes" provide: a) the individual's name, b) date of charge, c) charge(s),

currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

d) location of incident, e) court, and f) action taken for each violation.

Form 3-200-19 Rev. 02/2014 Page 4 of 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: 67017D

Date Received by DSA: January 28, 2020

DMA Contact: Robert Williams

Applicant: Chris Dixon Hughes

Madison, Mississippi

Specimens and Species: 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 <u>purposes</u> 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011).

Home ranges are about 13–35 km² (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 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 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 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 km² (2016: Supp. Table 5), which is similar to ZPWMA's estimate of 145,000 km² (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.* (2016:5) 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.* 2016:9).

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.* 2016).

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Chris Dixon Hughes; Madison, Mississippi) requests authorization to import one 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: Nyaminyami District Area 2-Mashonaland West, Zimbabwe; during a hunt scheduled for July 16, 2019; with Professional Hunter: [pending]; and with Outfitter: [pending]. The applicant did not present copies of any Zimbabwe hunting licenses/permits, but copies of relevant licenses/permits necessarily will accompany the specimen during shipment.

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 km² 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. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged 207 trophies annually and 43 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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Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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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.

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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:
 - 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
 - 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.
- 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 ON PAGE I

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

ME - FRANK CAMPANA

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.

Ala

- 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: O (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, Bubi District, Matabeleland North, Bubi Campfire Area, GPS 210-321, Nearest City Bulawayo
 - b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

April 11th - April 30th 2020

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

Nengasha Safaris 36A Townsend Road, Suburb S Bulawayo, Zim BABWE

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:
	NIA

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

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

NA

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]:

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.
 - 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:

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

 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	mport your own trophy, please read and sign the followin
	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 port not listed, please contact the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2).

FORM 3-201A (1/97)



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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

19US24609D/9

2. Valid

04/08/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

FRANK P. CAMPANA

YONKERS, NY 10701 U.S.A.

4. Consignor (name and address, country) NENGASHA SAFARIS 36A TOWNSEND ROAD, SUBURB S

BULAWAYO **MATABELELAND** ZIMBABWE

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 SERIPICATE) 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 5a. Purpose of Transaction

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



04/09/2019

12. Country of Origin

Transport conditions comply with the CITE Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transp Animals Regulations.		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 Par or numbers (age/s		or Derivative, including identifying marks x if live)	10. Appendix No. and Source	
A. Common Name	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	
LEOPARD			11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO	
Scientific Name PANTHERA PARDUS			12. Country of Origin ZIMBABWE	
B. Common Name	9.		10.	
			11. Quantity (including units)	
Scientific Name			12. Country of Origin	
C. Common Name	9.		10.	
			11 Quantity (including units)	
Scientific Name			12. Country of Origin	
D. Common Name	9.		10.	
	- Extens		11. Quantity (including units)	
Scientific Name			12. Country of Origin	
E. Common Name	9.		10.	
			11. Quantity (including units)	
Scientific Name				

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

1.d. Suffix



1.a. Last Name

FEB 0 1 2019

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

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

1.b. First Name

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

Asbury		Ralph		Edmon	
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate	Telephone Number	4. E-mail add	ress
b) (6)					
	pplying on behalf of a bus	iness, corporation, pub	olic agency, Tribe, o	or institutio	n
1.a. Name of business, agency, Trib	e, or institution	1.b. Doing but	iness 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 Nan	ne 4.c. Principal o	officer Middle name/initial	4 d. Suffix	
5. Principal officer title	6.	Primary contact name		1	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone numb	ber 7.c. Business	fax number 7.	d. Business e-mai	laddress
1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e. County/Province		.f. Country
Melbourne	FL	32934	Brevard	I .	SA
	rent than physical address; include name or	<u></u>			
Zia. Mainig addiese (Madao A amo	one man projection and a social model of many of	, addition because it approximately			
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2	.f.Country
		1		I	
Section D: All applicant		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0.51011.4110.14	N DI JEE OF DI JOE L. J.
	indable application processing fed ederal, Tribal, State, and local govern	nment agencies, and those actin			
	on of fee exempt status as outlined in	instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].			
attach documentati		miliar with the regulations contain	pad in Title 50 Part 12 of		doral Daguilations and the
2. Certification: I here other applicable p	by certify that I have read and am far arts in subchapter B of Chapter I o	of Title 50, and I certify that the i	nformation submitted in the	is application fo	r a permit is complete and
Certification: I here other applicable paccurate to the bes	by certify that I have read and am far	of Title 50 , and I certify that the in rstand that any false statement i	nformation submitted in th nerein may subject me to t	is application fo the criminal pen	r a permit is complete and alties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.
Certification: I here other applicable paccurate to the bes	by certify that I have read and am far arts in subchapter B of Chapter I o t of my knowledge and belief. I unde	of Title 50 , and I certify that the in rstand that any false statement i	nformation submitted in th nerein may subject me to t	is application fo the criminal pen	r a permit is complete and alties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.
attach documentati 2. Certification: I here other applicable paccurate to the best Signature of applicant/Principal control of the control of applicant/Principal control of applicant/Pr	by certify that I have read and am far arts in subchapter B of Chapter I o t of my knowledge and belief. I unde	of Title 50 , and I certify that the in rstand that any false statement i	nformation submitted in the nerein may subject me to to the solution. Date of signature	is application for the criminal pen (mm/dd/yyyy)	r a permit is complete and alties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.
attach documentati 2. Certification: I here other applicable paccurate to the best Signature of applicant/Principal control of the control of applicant/Principal control of applicant/Pr	by certify that I have read and am far arts in subchapter B of Chapter I o t of my knowledge and belief. I unde cipal Officer for permit (No photo	of Title 50 , and I certify that the in rstand that any false statement i	nformation submitted in the nerein may subject me to to the solution of signature. Of 70/	is application for the criminal pen (mm/dd/yyyy)	r a permit is complete and alties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

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

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

Pierre van Tonder

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?

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.
 - 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:

Tanzania, Selous Game Reserve, near Mikumi and Morogoro

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted: 07/29/2019 thru 08/12/2019

■ No

Yes

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

Pierre van Tonder,

Pierre van Tonder Big Game Safaris

6. **IF**

6.	, IF THI	E ANIMAL HAS ALRE	ADY BEEN TAKEN, please enter the following:	Expires 08/31/202	
	d.		rea, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management ar ity) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:	ea, or hunting	
	e. Date wildlife was hunted:				
	f.	Name of hunting outf	itter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting wif	:h:	
	g.		of the trophy (address and country) [the U.S. import permit will ide re-export and must match with the export/re-export document]:	ntify this country as	
7.	remov		y applicable foreign government permits or licenses that were req wild (if you have not hunted yet and do not currently hold any suc		
8.	Comp	lete name and addres	s of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you.		
	a.	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:	Pierre van Tonder Pierre van Tonder Bog Game Safaris P.O. Box 437		
		Address: City:	Winterton		
		State/Province: Country, Postal Coo	le: South Africa 3340		
CERT	IFICATI	ON STATEMENT (orig	ginal signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)		
	do		xidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign natio ou have a Power of Attorney to act on your client's behalf and si		
	by do ap	my client and is being nation, or exchange	port-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be person imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., not for sale, tranthat is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or be a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two year.	sfer, enefit). If	

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

 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.

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: 24675D

Date Received by DSA: February 13, 2019

DMA Contact: Stephanie Whitley

Applicant: Ralph Edmon Asbury

Melbourne, Florida

Specimens and Species: 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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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 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 km² (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 (Ralph Edmon Asbury; Melbourne, Florida) requests authorization to import one leopard (Panthera pardus pardus) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.
- 2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard will be taken from the wild at/near: Selous Game Reserve, near Mikumi and Morogoro, Tanzania; with PH Pierre van Tonder and Pierre van Tonder Big Game Safaris; during a hunt on or about July 29-August 12, 2019. A copy of Tanzania Game Hunting Permit No. --- was not 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 2018). 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. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 188 trophies annually and 44 skins annually (total = 232 leopards; about 46% 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 Tanzania 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 may be taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from May 23 June 3, 2019.
- 17. 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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FORM 3-201A (1/97) Page CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN IMPORT 19US24675D/9 ENDANGERED SPECIES OF PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 04/08/2020 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) RALPH EDMON ASBURY PIERRE VAN TONDER PIERRE VAN TONDER BOG GAME SAFARIS MELBOURNE, FL 32934 P.O. BOX 437 U.S.A. WINTERTON 3340 SOUTH AFRICA Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR:17 40(f)]. DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR 5275 LEESBURG PIKE EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES. FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 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. 04/09/2019 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for United States Management Authority **Issuing Date** Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations. AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) /8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin **PANTHERA TANZANIA PARDUS** Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin D. Common Name 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin

(b) (6)

Melbourne, FL 32934 January 9, 2020

Division of Management Authority (DMA) 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 212 Arlington, VA 22203

Gentlemen,

The original CIRES permit 19US24675D/9 for a leopard I hunted in Tanzania listed the professional hunter in block 4, Consignor. I should have listed the exporter from Tanzania. The hunt area did not change.

Please change the Consignor to as follows: PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD P. O. BOX 7201 ARUSHA TANZANIA

Your help is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Raiph Edmon Asbury

FORM 3-201A (1997)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

Consignor (name and address, country)
 PIERRE VAN TONDER

PIERRE VAN TONDER BOG GAME SAFARIS

Page

1 of 1

Original Permit/Certificate No.
 19US24675D/9

2. Valid

04/08/2020

3. F	ermittee	(name	and	addre	SS.	countr	У
F	RALPH E	NOMO	ASB	URY		2.5	

(b) (6)

MELBOURNE, FL 32934 U.S.A.

SOUTH AFRICA

5. Special Conditions

Scientific Name

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 APPLY.

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

P.O. BOX 437

WINTERTON 3340

Н

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

Many College

04/09/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

12. Country of Origin

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

Animals Regulations.		AOTHORITT. Endangered openies	
7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant	Description of Part or or numbers (age/sex	Derivative, including identifying marks if live)	10. Appendix No. and Source
A. Common Name	9. IMPORT IMPORT P	ERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY in bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or	10. _{1 W}
LEOPARD	any taxidermied part	as well as worked , manufactured, or as curios or jewerly, that must	11. Quantity (including units) NO
Scientific Name PANTHERA PARDUS	accompany raw or ta	nned parts.)	12. Country of Origin TANZANIA
B. Common Name	9.	TO THE STATE OF	10.
			11. Quantity (including units)
Scientific Name			12. Country of Origin
C: Common Name	9.	NO DECEMBE	10.
	9-9-4		11. Quantity (including units)
Scientific Name			12. Country of Origin
D. Common Name	9.		10.
		##Warking	11. Quantity (including units)
Scientific Name			12. Country of Origin
E. Common Name	9.		10.
		可以用作 的工具	11. Quantity (including units)



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

REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

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: Comple 1.a. Last Name	te it applyin	g as an individ	uai	1.b. First Nam	е	1.c. Midd	le Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Asbury				Ralph		EDmo		
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) 3. Telephone Number			Y	3.a. Alternate	Telephone Number	4. E-mail address		
b) (6)								
				4-				
Section B: Comple	te if applyin	g on behalf of a	business, cor	poration, pub	lic agency, Trib	e, or institut	ion	
1.a. Name of business, age	ncy, Tribe, or institu	ition		1.b. Doing bus	iness as (DBA)			
Tax identification no.				3, Description	of business, agency, Tril	be, or institution		
						4-1-1-1		
4.a. Principal officer Last na	ime	4.b. Principal officer F	rst Name	4.c. Principal o	fficer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suff	fix	
5. Principal officer title			6. Primary contact	name				
				-				
7.a. Business telephone nu	mber	7.b. Alternate telephor	ne number	7.c. Business f	ax number	7.d. Business e-	mail address	
1.a. Physical address (Stree								
1.b. City	1.c. Sta	te	1.d. Zip code/	Postal code	1.e. County/Province Brevard		1.f. Country	
Melbourne	FL		32934	32934			USA	
2.a. Mailing address (includ	e if different than pl	nysical address; include	name of contact person	if applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. Sta	te	2.d. Zip code/	Postal code	2.e. County/Provin	ice	2.f.Country	
2.5.5.0	3.0 4						7	
								-
Section D: All appl	icante MIIS	Complete						
Attach the n	onrefundable a	pplication process	ing fee in the form o	of a check or mone	y order payable to th	e U.S. FISH AND	WILDLIFE SE	RVICE in the
amount ide	ntified on page cessing fee – att	6 and 7. Federal, Trit ach documentation o	oal, State, and local of fee exempt status a	overnment agence s outlined in instru	es, and those acting actions [50 CFR 13.11	on behalf of such (d)].	agencies, are e	xempt
2 Certification	· I hereby certify	that I have read and	am familiar with the	regulations contain	ed in Title 50 Part 1	3 of the Code of	Federal Regul	ations and th
other applic	able parts in su	bchapter B of Chap	ter I of Title 50, and	I certify that the in	nformation submitted	in this application	for a permit is	complete and
(b) (6)					01/09/			
					01/09/	2020		
Signature of applicar	nt/Principal Off	cer for permit (No	pnotocopied or st	amped signature	es) Date of signat	ture (mm/dd/yy	yy)	
2								
			DI CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE	inue to next				
			Please cont	TYON OF QUOI	2206			

E. REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

NOTE 1: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use <u>form 3-200-2</u> and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use <u>form 3-200-3</u> and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

NOTE 2: This form **cannot** be used for a lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use <u>form 3-200-66</u>. The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit

NOTE 3: Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to these application types to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.

- 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.
- 2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)? R. Ed Asbury 740-381-7571 ed.asbury@aol.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. Permit number. Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended.

Prt#19US24675D/9

5. Submit the original permit with this application.

Rev 08/2017 Page 2 of 9

6. Past activities.

- Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
- Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal.
- Annual Report. If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard
 if you have already submitted your annual report.)
- Sport-hunted trophies: If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form.
- Certification Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation requested: (original signature is required)
 - a. For NO CHANGES to original application:

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above has not changed and is still currently correct. I hereby request reissuance or renewal of this permit.

Pe	ermittee's signature:	Date:					
Ь.	For CHANGES to original application:						
	On an attached page(s), provide a complete di principal officer, personnel, address, location of attached page. Also note that we may need to changes after reviewing your initial request.	of activities, types of activities). Please sign each					
	I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above is still currently correct EXCEPT for the changes noted on the attached, signed page(s). I hereby request re-issuance or renewal of this permit with the indicated changes.						
Pe	(b) (6)	Date: 01/09/20					

All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port, unless otherwise authorized. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact either the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2) or the Division of Management Authority.

Rev 08/2017 Page 3 of 9

CITES leopard permit# 24675d

Richardson, Miguel <miguel_richardson@fws.gov>

Thu 1/30/2020 2:53 PM



Good a. ernoon, please return the original CITES permit to my all enon along with a copy of this email so I can complete your permit request.

From: Richardson, Miguel

Sent: Thursday, January 30, 2020 2:53 PM

To:(0)(0)

Subject: CITES leopard permit# 24675d

Good afternoon, please return the original CITES permit to my attention along with a copy of this email so I can complete your permit request.

INCLUDED IS CAIGIONAL LETTER.

ALSO, THE DATE NEEDS EXTENDED AT

THIS TIME.

THAND SENT TO FAIRFAX DBIVE, MAUNGTON, VA
THE PREVIOUS TIMES. FIRST TIME IT WENT TO
MIGUER RICHARDSON BUT NEXT 2 TIMES IT
WAS RETURNER.

(b)(6)

Melbourne, FL 32934 January 9, 2020

U S Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Management Authority Branch of Permits, MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

Gentlemen,

The original CIRES permit 19US24675D/9 for a leopard I hunted in Tanzania listed the professional hunter in block 4, Consignor. I should have listed the exporter from Tanzania. The hunt area did not change.

Please change the Consignor to as follows: PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD P. O. BOX 7201 ARUSHA TANZANIA

Your help is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours

Ralph Edmon Asbury

FORM 3-201A (1/97) CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 19US24675D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 04/08/2020 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) RAI PH EDMON ASBURY PIERRE VAN TONDER PIERRE VAN TONDER BOG GAME SAFARIS Original, Unused MELBOURNE, FL 32934 P.O. BOX 437 Permit Returned U.S.A. WINTERTON 3340 SOUTH AFRICA 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction Н ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL; STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION: Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)]. DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES. FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 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 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON. 04/09/2019 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animais Regulations. 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or **LEOPARD** 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA PARDUS TANZANIA Common Name 9. 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10 D 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin 830631

FORM 3-201A (1/97) CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US24675D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 03/10/2021 3. Permittee (name and address, country) Consignor (name and address, country) RAI PH FOMON ASSURY PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD. P.O. BOX 7201 MELBOURNE, FL 32934 ARUSHA TANZANIA U.S.A. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLO OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17.40/01). DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR.

EACH LEOPARD SKIN WUST 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 5275 LEESBURG PIKE FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON. THIS RE-ISSUES AND AMENDS 19US246750/9 ISSUED 04/09/2019. 03/11/2020 May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA TANZANIA PARDUS Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin C. Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin D. Common Name 9 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



R208 (49, 90 gard

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

1.a. Last Name		And the state of t	1.b. First Nam	10	1000	dle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Kenney			Donill	.	J		
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) 3. Telephone Number (6)			(925) 411	Telephone Number	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	address	tana atian al nat
			(923) 41	7 52 7 0	Import	WO PUMBE-IN	temational net
		half of a business, cor			e, or institu	tion	
1la, Name of business, agono	y, Tribe, or institution		1:b. Doing but	sness as (DBA)			
2, Tax Identification no.			3. Description	of business, agency, Trib	e, or Institution		-
41n, Principal officer Last nam	e 4.b. Princ	ipel officer First Name	4.c. Principal (4.c. Principal officer Middle name/in al		Hix	
5/Principal officer title		63Primary contact	L pama				
7.a. Business telephone numb	To Allen	nate telephone number	7 c. Business	five acceptant	7.d. Business o	mod deleman	
r.a. business lemphone numa	P.D. Allen	rate relephone frumber	, c. business	I DE DURIDE	r.d. business o	man adpress	
1.5 chy Lake Worth	1,6 State FL	33460	/Postal code	1.e County/Province	50	1.1 Country USA	
-SAME-	f different than physical addr	ess; include name of contact person	(applicable)				
2.b City	2.c State	2 d. Zip code	/Postal code	stal code 2 e County/Province		2 f Country	
				1		1	
		laka.				D WILDI IEE SEI	BV/ICE in the
amount of \$1 attach docume 2 Certification other applica	nrefundable application 00. Federal Tribal State entation of fee exempt state hereby certify that I have ble parts in subchapter	n processing fee in the form on and local government agencial atus as outlined in instructions [1] a read and am familiar with the B of Chapter I of Title 50, and	es, and those actin 50 CFR 13.11(d)] regulations contain d 1 certify that the i	g on behalf of such ag ned in <i>Title 50 Part 13</i> nformation submitted i	encies, are exe of the Code of in this application	mpt from the prod of Federal Regula on for a permit is o	essing fee – ations and the complete and
Attach the no amount of \$1 attach docum Certification other applica accurate to the	nrefundable application 00. Federal Tribal State entation of fee exempt state hereby certify that I have ble parts in subchapter e best of my knowledge a Principal Officer for principal officer	n processing fee in the form on the and local government agencial that are actions to the actions to the read and am familiar with the	es, and those acting the second of the secon	g on behalf of such ag ned in Title 50 Part 13 nformation submitted in herein may subject me	pencies, are exe of the Code of in this application to the criminal	mpt from the prod of Federal Regula on for a permit is o penalties of 18 U	tessing fee – ations and the complete and

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 <u>50 CFR 23.74</u> 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:
 - 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.
- 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.

HUNTER INT'L BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC 5700 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 260 Pleasanton, CA 94588 FEDEX RETURN LABEL
ATTACHED

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

Vanessa Tabugan Phone# (925) 417 5273

E-mail: import@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	ì

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):
 - 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.
 - 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:
 - 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

- 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:

Johan Calitz Safaris (Block L2) Mozambique

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

September 22, 2018

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

PH: Jonathan Hulme

Outfitter: Johan Calitz Safaris

 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, 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). Attached: Hunting License and Invoice
- 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:

Jonathan Hulme

Business Name:

Johan Calitz Safaris

Address:

Address:

Mozambique Rua Nwamithimba, NO. 1008 Matola Niassa

City: State/Province:

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:

Atty In Fact for Donill Kenney

04/24/19

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:
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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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EMIAC Moz Lda

Complexo Textafrica, Bairro Da Soalpo, Chimolo, Mozambique Tel +258 251 24661 / Fax +258 251 24657 - NUIT #: 400381887 Commercial Invoice

INVOICE Nº: M01422 Date: 2019/03/08 File Nº: J-11981

Consignee:	Donill James Ken	ney			
Address:	(b) (6)	Lake Worth, FL 33460, USA			
Contact Details:	T(b) (6)	E (b) (6)			
Consignee's Taxidermist:	Philip Soucy Stud	ios			
Address:	(b) (6) Libby, MT 59923, USA				
Contact Details:	T(b) (6)	E-(b) (6)			
Clearing Agent in USA:	Hunter Int'l				
Shipping Agent:	EMIAC (Pty) Ltd				
Address:	53 Maple Street,	Pomona, Kempton Park, 1619, Gauteng, RSA			
Contact Details:		57 - Fax +27 11 392 2403 - senta@emiac.com			
Consignor:	EMIAC Moz Lda				
Address:	Complexo Textafr	ica, Bairro Da Soalpo, Chimoio, Mozambique			
Contact Details:		61 - Fax +258 251 24657 - mozinfo@emiac.com			

QTY	DESCRIPTION	T PRICE	TOTAL		
	Collection charges from John Calitz Safaris - Lichinga	to Ch	oimoio	\$	135.00
	Preparation of the following trophies for Export				
1	Bushbuck skull&horns/cape/backskin	\$	80.00	\$	80.00
1	Licht. Hartebeest skull&horns/cape/backskin	\$	100.00	\$	100.00
1	Leopard skull/fullskin	\$	125.00	\$	125.00
1	Sable skull&horns/cape/backskin	\$	130.00	\$	130.00
1	Waterbuck skull&horns/cape/backskin	\$	130.00	\$	130.00
1	Application for CITES permit only (Leopard)	\$	225.00	\$	225.00
	Application for all required Export Docs & Permits	\$	350.00	\$	350.00
	Wrapping, Packing & Crating Charges	\$	100.00	\$	100.00
	Mozambique Customs Clearance Charges	\$	225.00	\$	225.00
	Road Freight Charges to RSA Bonded Warehouse	\$	200.00	\$	200.00
-	Facilitation Charges	\$	135.00	\$	135.00
	Total excluding insurance	7	otal US\$	\$	1 935.00
)ptio foci	nal Loss & Damage Protection Charge for trophies received at our lity: Cover from date of receipt of payment until date of delivery thereof to nominated destination	\$	33 729.62	\$	674.59
	Total including insurance	7	otal US\$	\$	2 609.59

All final destination charges such as Customs Clearance, Storage, Inspection Fees and Final delivery charges are excluded from this Invoice, and EMIAC cannot be held responsible for any statutory 3rd Party Increases such as fuel and/or the fluctuation of Currency. Payment will only be accepted in US Dollars.

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

C# 12620

and Acknowledgment of Terms and Conditions of Service

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HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC., its officers, authorized employees, duly appointed agents and representatives

To act for 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, dectare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, dectaration, 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, 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 entry summary CBP7501 and Customs Broker's bill of services directly to the undersigned grantor in accordance with CF111.36(a) & (b). Such entry summary and bill will be transmitted through Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc.

And 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 Tarilf 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 and effect until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by a District Director of Customs.

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

The undersigned grantor of this power of attorney hereby agrees to be Conditions of Service, which are a (b) (6)	FIGURE INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC. Terms and reference.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the sald (CIVIK TENTEC has caused these presents to
be sealed and signed: (Signature	(Date) 3/1/19 (Capachy) Individua

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 tife "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 CPOA is to provide a clear copy of a valid photo I.D. (passport or driver's license) or have this document notarized. Please mail "original signed" CPOA to Hunter Int'l. Brokerage Services, Inc., 5700 Stoneridge Mail Rd., Ste 260, Pleasanton, CA 94588, Tel (925) 417 5270, Fax (925) 417 0170.



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:

39170D

Date Received by DSA:

May 9, 2019

DMA Contact:

Miguel Richardson

Applicant:

Donill Kenney Lake Worth, FL

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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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).

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 (Donill Kenney; Lake Worth, FL) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophies from Mozambique.
- 2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopards will be taken from the wild at: Johan Calitz Safaris (Block L2), Mozambique with assistance by Johan Calitz Safaris (Jonathan Hulme), on September 22, 2018.

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

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 prev 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 may be taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
- 17. 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.

* * * *

- Booth, V.R. & Chardonnet, P., eds. 2015. Guidelines for improving the administration of sustainable hunting in sub-Saharan Africa. Harare, FAO Sub-regional Office for Southern Africa. 129 pp. Available online at: http://www.fao.org/3/a-bo583e.pdf; accessed on August 7, 2018.
- 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.
- Caro, TM, Young, CR, Cauldwell, AE, and Brown, DDE. 2009. Animal breeding systems and big game hunting: Models and application. Biol. Conserv. 142(4):909–929. Available online at: http://www.cryoung.org/www/pdfs/Caro BiolCon 2009.pdf; accessed on: August 7, 2018.
- CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). 2013. 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.
- CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). 2017a. Summary Record. AC29 summary record. Available online at: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/ac/29/sum/E-AC29-SR.pdf; accessed on: March 13, 2018.
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* * * *

6/10/19 EQuale

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

Damon Yeh

Biologist

Di i i . . . Co.i . . . i

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babii, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

01/0/19

Division of Scientific Authority



Richardson, Miguel miguel_richardson@fws.gov

cites leopard permit# 39170d

1 message

Richardson, Miguel <miguel_richardson@fws.gov> To: import@b.hunteer-international.net

Wed, Jul 10, 2019 at 3:07 PM

Good afternoon, are you shipping or will EMIAC MOZ LDA be shipping the trophy?

If the requested information is not received by this office within 45 days of the date of this email/letter, 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 proposed activity.

Miguel Richardson Legal Instruments Examiner U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Management Authority Branch of Permits: MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

Ph: 1800-358-2104 ext. 2528, Fax 703 358-2281

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0?ik=d219969699&view=pt&search=all&permthid=thread-a%3Ar-546615249639030501&simpl=msg-a%3Ar610104010... 1/1



Richardson, Miguel <miguel_richardson@fws.gov>

cites leopard permit# 39170d

Vanessa Tabugan <import@b.hunter-international.net> To: "Richardson, Miguel" <miguel_richardson@fws.gov> Fri, Aug 30, 2019 at 12:13 PM

Hi Miguel,

The Exporter should show as per Section #8, below info as listed: Johan Calitz Safaris Mozambique Rua Nwamithimba No. 1008 Matola Niassa, Mozambique

Emiac is the freight agent who is storing the trophies at the moment.

Thank you and please let me know should you have any questions.

Our office will be closing at 12:30 PM on August 30th and will reopen on September 3rd in observance of Labor Day

Vanessa Tabugan-Liao

Logistics Manager



Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc.

5700 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 260

Pleasanton, CA 94588 Phone: (925) 417 5270 ext.3 Direct: (925) 417 5273

Fax: (925) 417 0170

E-mail: import@b.hunter-international.net

www.hunter-international.net

[Quoted text hidden]

FORM 3-201A (1/97) 1 of 1 Page CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 19US39170D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 10/27/2020 Permittee (name and address, country) Consignor (name and address, country) DONILL J. KENNEY JOHAN CALITZ SAFARIS MOZAMBIQUE RUA NWAMITHIMBA LAKE WORTH, FL 33480 NO. 1008 MATOLA U.S.A. NIASSA MOZAMBIQUE Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17,40(f)). U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED ABOVE TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON. -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live enimals, only valid 10/28/2019 if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations. AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) 7/8, Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant® or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked , manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin **PANTHERA** PARDUS MOZAMBIQUE Common Name 9 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9 Quantity (including units)

9

Scientific Name

Scientific Name

Common Name

NO

12. Country of Origin

12. Country of Origin

11. Quantity (including units)

10.



Re: cites leopard permit# 39170d

Maria Felix <maria@b.hunter-international.net>

Sat, Nov 16, 2019 at 1:33 AM

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

Cc: "Konath, Kristin" <kristin_hart@fws.gov>, Catherine Yasuda <catherine_yasuda@fws.gov>, Allison Ballentine <allison_ballentine@fws.gov>, "Tome, Rickey" <rickey_tome@fws.gov>, Lynn Javier <lynn@b.hunter-international.net>, Janet Campos <trophies@b.hunter-international.net>, Angie Barragan <info@b.hunter-international.net>, "Akiyama, Gabrielle" <gabrielle_akiyama@fws.gov>

Hi Miguel.

Just to let you know that I will just return this permit to your office addressed to your attention so you can reprint and show the "quantity" as one (1).

Let me know when you get it and please send along with the big stack of corrections and renewals I have. I enclosed a return Fedex label Attr: Mignel permit and envelope you can use to send all permits to us.

Many thanks!

Maria Felix Proud NRA & SCI Life Member President/CEO



Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc. 5700 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 260 Pleasanton, CA 94588 Tel (925) 417 5270 Fax (925) 417 0170

Email: maria@b.hunter-international.net Website: www.hunter-international.net

This e-mail and any attachments are strictly confidential and may contain legally privileged information. If you are not the intended recipient, any use, disclosure or copying of this e-mail is NOT authorized. If you receive this e-mail in error, please notify the above sender immediately and permanently delete or destroy this e-mail.

On Fri, Nov 8, 2019 at 3:50 AM Richardson, Miguel <miguel_richardson@fws.gov> wrote: Noted, ok let me see

On Thu, Nov 7, 2019 at 9:41 PM Maria Felix <maria@b.hunter-international.net> wrote: Hi Miguel,

The SFO/OLE office can only print the permit but you need to amend from your side and then email or contact their office (attention: Insp. Akiyama, tel 650 876 9078, email: gabrielle_akiyama@fws.gov)

For reference, I have attached our permit application and copy of the import permit as well as MZ export cites permit.

Apart from the quantity, your office also missed the outfitter's name on block#8a (see application) - although I know this is only required for namibian shipments. However, we do not want this leopard seized if the required information are lacking or does not match the corresponding MZ export cites permit.

As always, thank you very much for your kind assistance.

Sincerely,

Attn: Mignel Kichang See block # 11 Quantity is blank

Maria Felix Proud NRA & SCI Life Member President/CEO



Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc. 5700 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 260 Pleasanton, CA 94588 Tel (925) 417 5270 Fax (925) 417 0170

Email: maria@b.hunter-international.net Website: www.hunter-international.net

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On Thu, Nov 7, 2019 at 6:12 PM Maria Felix <maria@b.hunter-international.net> wrote:

Okay, thanks! I will ask Miguel to amend and then contact your office to print. Thank you.

Maria Felix

Proud NRA & SCI Life Member

President/CEO



Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc. 5700 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 260 Pleasanton, CA 94588 Tel (925) 417 5270 Fax (925) 417 0170

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On Thu, Nov 7, 2019 at 9:15 AM Akiyama, Gabrielle <gabrielle_akiyama@fws.gov> wrote: I cannot amend the permit. I can only print the permit once it has been amended.

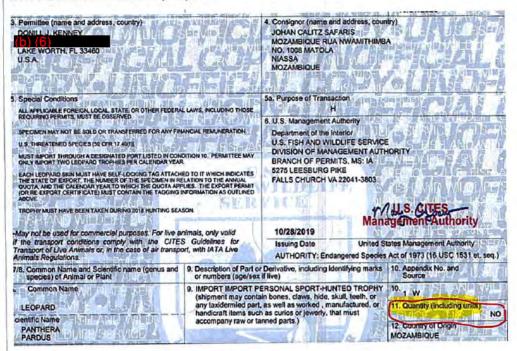
Gabrielle Akiyama Wildlife Inspector

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Office of Law Enforcement 1633 Bayshore Hwy., Suite 248 Burlingame, CA 94010

Ph: 650-876-9078 Fx: 650-876-9701 On Wed, Nov 6, 2019 at 8:46 PM Maria Felix <maria@b.hunter-international.net> wrote:

We have a leopard permit received from DMA yesterday and the examiner processing the permit inadvertently omitted "one" as quantity under block#11. We asked if we can have SFO/OLE office re-issue this permit to put "1" instead of sending it back to DMA and Miguel Richardson responded and said to ask your office if you would agree.

Here's a screen shot of the import permit.



Following is Miguel's contact details if you need it.

Miguel Richardson Legal Instruments Examiner U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Management Authority Branch of Permits: MS:IA 5275 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

Ph: 1800-358-2104 ext. 2528, Fax 703 358-2281

Appreciate hearing from you.

Thanks,

Maria Felix Proud NRA & SCI Life Member



Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc. 5700 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 260 Pleasanton, CA 94588 Tel (925) 417 5270 Fax (925) 417 0170

Email: maria@b.hunter-international.net Website: www.hunter-international.net

This e-mail and any attachments are strictly confidential and may contain legally privileged information. If you are not the intended recipient, any use, disclosure or copying of this e-mail is NOT authorized. If you receive this e-mail in error, please notify the above sender immediately and

---- Forwarded message ---

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

Date: Wed, Nov 6, 2019 at 4:41 AM

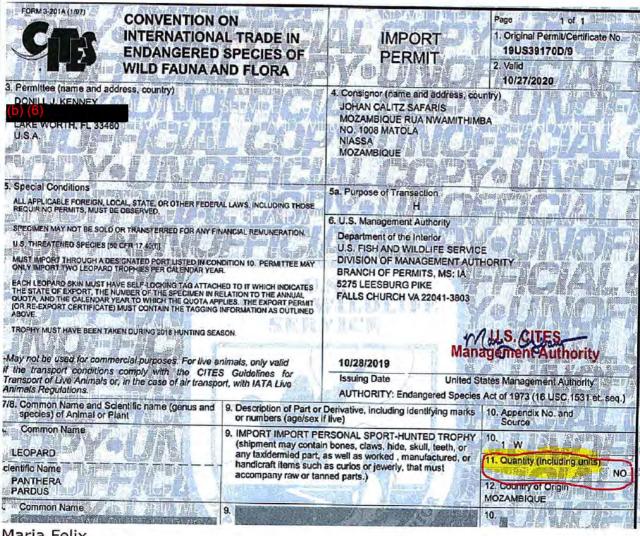
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Re: cites leopard permit# 39170d

To: Maria Felix <maria@b.hunter-international.net>

see if it will be ok with the LE port if they will ok it,

On Tue, Nov 5, 2019 at 6:23 PM Maria Felix <maria@b.hunter-international.net> wrote: Hi Miguel,

We just received this leopard permit today but block 11 (quantity) is blank. See below. Can we ask the SFO/OLE office to reissue or do we have to send it back to you? Kindly advise.



Maria Felix

Proud NRA & SCI Life Member

President/CEO



Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc. 5700 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 260 Pleasanton, CA 94588 Tel (925) 417 5270 FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

Permittee (name and address, country)

DONILL J. KENNEY

LAKE WORTH FL 33460 U.S.A

IMPORT PERMIT

1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No. 19US39170D/9

2. Valid 10/27/2020

4. Consignor (name and address, country) JOHAN CALITZ SAFARIS MOZAMBIQUE RUA NWAMITHIMBA

NO. 1008 MATOLA NIASSA MOZAMBIQUE

Original, Unused Permit Returned

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

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 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

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

10/28/2019

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 10. Appendix No. and or numbers (age/sex if live) 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.)

Source

Common Name

LEOPARD Scientific Name

PANTHERA PARDUS

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin MOZAMBIQUE

NO

Common Name

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Common Name

Scientific Name

Scientific Name

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Common Name

10.

Scientific Name

11. Quantity (including units)

Common Name

12. Country of Origin

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

Scientific Name

12. Country of Origin



RCUD JAN 13 2020 4

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

1.b. First Name

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

Type of Activity

REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT

(For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

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.

ction B: Complete if applying. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution. Tax identification no. 1. Principal officer Last name Principal officer title 1. Business telephone number 1. City	4.b. Principal officer 7.b. Alternate teleph Plete address in the Suite # or Room e	6. Primary conta	1.b. Doing bu 3. Description 4.c. Principal ct name 7.c. Business	siness as (DBA) of business, agency, Tribe, or officer Middle name/initial	r institution 4.d. Suffix d. Business e-mail a	
a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution. Tax identification no. I. Principal officer Last name Principal officer title I. Business telephone number Ction C: All applicants company (b) (6) I. City I. City AKE LVORTH I. Mailing address (include if different than plants). Ction D: All applicants MUS 1. Attach the nonrefundable a amount identified on page from the processing fee – att	4.b. Principal officer 7.b. Alternate teleph Plete address in the Suite # or Room e	6. Primary conta	1.b. Doing bu 3. Description 4.c. Principal ct name 7.c. Business	siness as (DBA) of business, agency, Tribe, or officer Middle name/initial fax number 7.	r institution 4.d. Suffix d. Business e-mail a	address . Country
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ction D: All applicants MUS 1. Attach the nonrefundable a amount identified on page from the processing fee – att	ysical address; include	le name of contact perso	on if applicable)			
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	and 7. Federal, Tr	ribal, State, and local	I government agend	ies, and those acting on be	S. FISH AND WII ehalf of such ager	LDLIFE SERVICE in the ncies, are exempt
Certification: I hereby certify other applicable parts in su accurate to the best of my kn	that I have read and bchapter B of Cha	d am familiar with the	e regulations containd I certify that the i	ned in Title 50 Part 13 of	is application for	a permit is complete and
gnature of applicant/Principal Offi			3			
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. 8/2017						Page

REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all E. permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

NOTE 1: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use form 3-200-2 and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use form 3-200-3 and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

NOTE 2: This form cannot be used for a lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use form 3-200-66. The application must be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit

NOTE 3: Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to these application types to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.

	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.
	HUNTER INT'L. GROKERAGE SERVICES, INC.
	5653 STONERIDGE DRIVE, STE 107 PLEASANTON, CA 94588 - See attached prepaid Feder label.
2.	Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

MARIA PELIX, (925)4175271 maria@b. hunter international net 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?

X No	Yes	
		0.00

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. Permit number. Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended

Submit the original permit with this application.

amended Prt#: 19US39170D/9

Volock#11 - quantity missing

6. Past activities.

- a. Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
- Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal.
- 7. **Annual Report**. If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)
- 8. **Sport-hunted trophies:** If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form.
- Certification Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation requested: (original signature is required)
 - a. For NO CHANGES to original application:

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above has not changed and is still currently correct. I hereby request reissuance or renewal of this permit.

Pe	rmittee's signature:	Date:
b.	For CHANGES to original application:	Missing quantity on block # 11
	principal officer personnel, address, locati	ete description of any changes (e.g., change in on of activities, types of activities). Please sign each ed to request additional information regarding the t.
De	indicated above is still currently correct E)	support of my original application for the permit KCEPT for the changes noted on the attached, signed renewal of this permit with the indicated changes. Date:

All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port, unless otherwise authorized. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact either the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2) or the Division of Management Authority.

Rev 08/2017

FORM 3-201A (1/97) 1 of 1 **CONVENTION ON** 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. **IMPORT** INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US39170D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 10/27/2020 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address; country) DONILL J. KENNEY JOHAN CALITZ SAFARIS MOZAMBIQUE RUA NWAMITHIMBA LAKE WORTH, FL 33480 NO. 1008 MATOLA U.S.A. NIASSA MOZAMBIQUE Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17.40(f)). DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED ABOVE. TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON. 02/06/2020 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid If the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations. 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 10. Appendix No. and or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermled part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin **PANTHERA** PARDUS MOZAMBIQUE Common Name 9. THIS REPLACES AND AMENDS 19US39170D/9 ISSUED 10. 10/28/2019. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name D. 9. 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 10. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin 516(6)6



Department of the Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

OMB No. 1018-0093 Expires 05/31/2017

,UD MAY 08 2019 LA

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

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.

Α.		Complet	te if applying as an i	individual		
La Last name			1.b. First name	0	1.c. Middle name or initial	1 d. Suffix
	12.0 310 311		Lelan	<i>U</i>	Jason	
2. Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Social Security No.		4. Occupation		5. Affiliation/ Doing busines	s as (see instructions)
6.a. Lelephone number	6.b. Alternate telephone	number	6.c. Fax number		6.d. E-mail address	
(b) (6)						
		ehalf of a			cy, Tribe, or institutio	n
1.a. Name of business, agency, Tri	be, or institution		1.b. Doing business as	(dba)		
2. Tax identification no.	3	. Description o	of business, agency, Tribe,	or institution		
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4	b. Principal o	fficer First name	4.c. Pr	incipal officer Middle name/	nitial 4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title	W		6. Prima	ry contact name		
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone		7.c. Business fax num		7.d. Business e-mail address	
C.	A	Il applican	ts complete address	information		
I.a. Physical address (Street addres	s; Apartment #, Suite #, or 1	Room#; no P.O	D. Boxes)			
I.b. City	I.c. State	1,d	. Zip code/Postal code:	1.e. County/Pro	wince 1.f. C	ountry
i.b. City Grand Jun	ction Lolora	ado	81565	Me	sa L	LSA
2.a. Mailing Address (include if did Same	Terent than physical address	; include name	e of contact person if appli	cable)		
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.6	. Zip code/Postal code:	2.e. County/Pro	vince 2.f. Co	ountry
D.		Alla	pplicants MUST cor	molete		
Attach check or money or and local government ager outlined in instructions.	cies, and those acting on be	AND WILDI	IFE SERVICE in the am	ount of \$100, non-	refundable processing fee. F attack documentation of fee	ederal, Tribal, State, exempt status as
	ave you ever had any Feder	al Fish and Wi	Idife permits?			
	unber of the most current pe			ing to renew/re-issu	ie:	No 🔀
applicable parts in subchi	ify that I have read and am in apter B of Chapter I of Title belief. I understand that an	e 50, and I cert	ify that the information su	banissed in this app	of the Code of Federal Regula lication for a permit is comple alties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.	ations and the other te and accurate to the
Sig	onsible	e for permit (1	No photocopied or stamped	d signatures)	Date of signature (mm/d	ld/yyyy)

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.	EN spe	TER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to import cimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country):
Le	oparo	(Panthera pardus) Quantity: (Limited to the import of two per calendar year)
Af Bo	rican tswa	elephant (Loxodonta africana) Quantity: (Import permit is not required for trophies harvested in na, Namibia, South Africa, or Zimbabwe). Note: once imported, ivory cannot be re-exported.
rec	pire	m white rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum simum) from Namibia Quantity: (An import permit is not d for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, use form 3-200-37).
2.	IF a. wil	ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, please enter the following: Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the d:
	b.	Date wildlife is to be hunted:
	c.	Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws horns, tusks).

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, and/or AND nearest city) where trophy was

removed from the wild: Nam; B:a

b. Date wildlife was hunted: N#A Jagna Conservency | 5 19 47. 72298

7 / 6/2018

Rev. 02/2014 Page 2 of 6

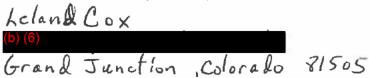
3. IF THE ANIMAL IS DEAD, please enter the following:

	c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horn, tusks): Leo pard Skull, Skin
	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]: Caspers P.O. Box 1322 PH 7264 67 240 362
	Taxidermy Groot Fontein, Nami Bia Email Caspers @iway.ne
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: Cathy Rouss cau / Rainer Sentefol Business Name: AFRICan SHIPPing Services CC Address: 46 TV Moore Street, Sourthern Industrial area
	City: W/nd Hoek State/Province: Country, Postal Code: Nami Bia 86877
5.	Email fainer & african shipping Services. Com 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.
CI	ERTIFICATION 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: 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: Date: $4/29/2019$
	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.

Form 3-200-19

All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an inspector
is posted) is available from https://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).

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):



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 pennit 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):

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 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.

The enhancement and benefit from my Leopard hunt for the leopards and other wildlife in that area and support of the local village. A portion of the money from my leopard hunt goes into building and maintaining water tanks, wells water points that support all of the wildlife and many locals in that area. It is a very dry sanding soil in that region and has no year around water sources without these water wells. This helps all of the wildlife in that area and the leopard population . the camp I stayed in was staffed by the local village and all meat from hunting goes to them. We also donated \$800 in school goods that I delivered to the local school .

Some of the money also goes to the local village in that area and also to anti-poaching without this there would not be the population of leopards in that area, and this all comes from funds through hunting to help support the water and wildlife there in the Jagna conservancy. The population of leopards there is very high estimated at 112-120 .We had seen 5 just during our time there in the small area we were in so it seems to be doing very well. The outfitter had spent \$83,002 on water projects and maintenance in the year of 2018 from hunting funds.

Leland Cox

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: 39956D

Date Received by DSA: June 6, 2019

DMA Contact: Ailteas Braxton

Applicant: Leland Cox

Grand Junction, CO

Specimens and Species: Leopard (Panthera pardus)

Wild (Namibia)

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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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).

Leopards inhabit most of Namibia, except for the highly-populated northern region, the arid southeast farmlands, and the desert coast (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:28–29; CITES 2018c:3–4). Approximately 77% of the countryside, about 570,000 km², provides suitable leopard habitat (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplement, page 32). In Namibia, the key threat to

leopard conservation is excessive off-take (illegal) of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (recently ca. 70–110 leopards per year; CITES 2018c:7). These leopards usually are taken by the affected livestock owner (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116). Habitat loss, more so than in other range States, also negatively affects leopards in Namibia (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). These threats have not ceased (Stein *et al.* 2016).

A National leopard survey conducted by Stein et al. (2011), estimates leopard populations in Namibia to be approximately 14,154 individuals (CITES 2018c:5). This survey was conducted using camera-traps, questionnaires, spoor counts, and stakeholder interviews. The estimate takes into account high- (3.1 inds./100 km²), medium- (2.0 inds./100 km²), and low- (1.2 inds./100 km²) density estimates extrapolated over the surface areas of the corresponding habitats (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:51). The combination of these components and the explanation about how they were derived suggest that the population estimate is reliable.

The national leopard population trend, according to the 2011 survey, is increasing (CITES 2018c:6). While this estimate (14,154 inds.) is much larger than earlier ones (e.g., 1,000–10,000 by Nowell and Jackson 1996:27), the current estimate could also be a more accurate approximation of a leopard population size that has not changed much over the years. This approximation, regardless, reflects the use of better survey techniques and the application of new relevant biological information (e.g., population densities and estimated area of occupancy; CITES 2018c:6). These results support the conclusion that the population trend is increasing.

Questions remain, however, about the quality of the biological data (CITES 2018c:7–8). In response, efforts are underway by the Government of Namibia to obtain detailed biological and ecological information about the species. Currently there is a national leopard census project underway (CITES 2018c:15). The results of this project will be used to inform the national leopard management strategy that is being developed. These efforts include field studies and a follow-up leopard survey to be completed in 2019 that will update the information available on the population status, density, and distribution of leopards in Namibia. These results will increase the quality of information available to wildlife managers.

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Leland Cox; Grand Junction, CO) requests authorization to import one leopard (Panthera pardus pardus) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Namibia.
- 2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Jagna Conservancy, Namibia; during a hunt scheduled on: July 6, 2018.

B. Namibia Information:

3. 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 2018c:8). Under this legislation, 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 2008c:8). Leopards are also protected under other legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144–148). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally.

- 4. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system (CITES 2018c:8). Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard, while other measures regulate the process under which leopard trophies are acquired. With regard to actual take, for example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides. In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull measurement of 32 cm may be harvested. Based on an assessment of leopard skull size of trophies taken during 2004–2017, trophy quality is stable with skull size ranging 35–40 cm. This is well above the cut-off limit of 32 cm (CITES 2018c:12–13). Other restrictions also apply, for example: the export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not allowed (CITES 2018c:8). These measures provide a measure of control over which leopards are harvested or exported.
- 5. The quantity of leopards killed as problem animals in Namibia is greater than the quantity taken as trophy hunted animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116–117). This situation may present management challenges because less than 50% of problem animal kills are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting. Accurate estimates of problemanimals mortality are essential to management of the leopard trophy hunting system.
- 6. 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.
- 7. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. A preliminary quota based on annual population growth rate of the species is developed during a day-long discussion at the conservancy with team members. This preliminary 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.
- 8. With regard to processes under the trophy hunting system, the overall harvest quota is

allocated among hunting concessions taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information such as estimated population size and habitat CITES 2018c: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 2018c:9).

- 9. Leopard off-take is well monitored (CITES 2018c:9). An individual leopard hunting permit, for example, must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018c:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018c:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018c:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.
- 10. Additional tracking measures 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 2018c:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit. All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition. Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. These measures assist managers to ensure that only adult male leopards that are in good condition and meet the minimum size threshold are harvested and exported (CITES 2018c:12–13).
- 11. According to Namibia (CITES 2018c:15–16), the leopard population is stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed. The trophy hunting program is strictly controlled. In addition, the trophy quality analysis suggests that larger leopards are being harvested, the annual quota of 2.4% of the total population is low and harvest management practices are good. Based on these circumstances, Namibian officials have concluded that their trophy hunting is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018c:16).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

- 12. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2018). Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. During 2004–2017, on average 142 leopards were harvested per year (about 56% of the annual quota; CITES 2018c:11). When the quota of 250 leopards was reached in 2008, 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, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set. During 2008–2010, following the implementation of these new regulations, the number of leopard trophies harvested declined precipitously, but subsequent harvest levels have recovered to about 140–160 leopards per year (CITES 2018c:11–12).
- 13. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 166

trophies annually and 8 skins annually.

14. 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).

15. 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 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."

- 16. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).
- 17. 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 Namibia 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 may be taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
- 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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6/26/19

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

Damon Yeh

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97) **CONVENTION ON** 1 of 1 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN IMPORT 19US39956D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 09/04/2020 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) LELAND JASON COX CATHY ROUSSCAU RAINER SENTEFOL AND AFRICAN SHIPPING SERVICES CC GRAND JUNCTION, CO 81505 46 TV MOORE STREET U.S.A. SOURTHERN INDUSTRIAL AREA WINDHOEK 86877 NAMIBIA 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. H 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)]. U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON. Management Authority -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid 09/05/2019 if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations. AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or **LEOPARD** any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) **PANTHERA** 12. Country of Origin **PARDUS** NAMIBIA Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

Common Name



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

IMPORT PERMIT age

1 of 1

- Original Permit/Certificate No. 19US39956D/9
- 2. Valid

09/04/2020

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

LELAND JASON COX

(b) (6)

GRAND JUNCTION, CO 81505 U.S.A. 4. Consignor (name and address, country)
CATHY ROUSSCAU RAINER SENTEFOL AND AFRICAN SHIPPING SERVICES CC
46 TV MOORE STREET
SOURTHERN INDUSTRIAL AREA
WINDHOEK 86877
NAMIBIA

Original, Unused Permit Returned

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 LEGPARD 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 2018 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

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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

Management Authority

09/05/2019

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	Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks or numbers (age/sex if live)	10 Appendix No. and
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) 12 Quantity of Origin NAMIBIA
B. Common Name Scientific Name	9.	11. Quantify (including units)
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E. Common Name	9.	10. 11 Quantity (including units)
Scientific Name		12. Country of Origin

PRT- 39956d

RCVD NOV 15 2019

Leland Cox (b) (6) I need to make a correction to my Permit. In Section #4 needs to Be N. NeL P.O. Box 90911 Wind Hoek Namibia



Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Your Sport hunted trophy amendment application......39956D

1 message

Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Sat, Jan 18, 2020 at 9:57 AM



Good morning,

I have been assigned to amend your permit with a change of address for the consignee. Please forward the original permit. If you don't have the original permit, please forward a notarized statement as to why. Also, please forward \$50.00 processing fee, in the form of check or money order. I can not move forward until we receive these documents

Please reference your PRT number 39956D

Thank you for your patience
Ailteas Braxton
Legal Examiner
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services
Division of Management Authority
ailteas_braxton@fws.gov
703 358-1978 direct dial
703 358-2281 fax

If the information requested above is not received within 45 days, your application will be considered incomplete and will be administratively closed.

FORM 3-201A (1/97) CONVENTION ON 1 of 1 1. Original Permit/Certificate No INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN IMPORT 19US39956D/9 ENDANGERED SPECIES OF PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 09/04/2020 3. Permittee (name and address, country) Consignor (name and address, country) LELAND JASON COX CATHY ROUSSCAU RAINER SENTEFOL AND AFRICAN SHIPPING SERVICES CC GRAND JUNCTION, CO 81505 46 TV MOORE STREET U.S.A SOURTHERN INDUSTRIAL AREA Original, Unused WINDHOEK 86877 Permit Returned NAMIBIA Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. Н 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)]. U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON. Management Authority May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid 09/05/2019 If the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live United States Management Authority Animals Regulations. AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) 7/8 Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or LEOPARD any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must Scientific Name NO accompany raw or tanned parts.) **PANTHERA** 12. Country of Origin PARDUS NAMIBIA Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin E. Common Name 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin

30th RCVD JAIN : 2020 PRT- 399524

Cities permil

Correction

Permil # 1945399560/9

Reference # 399560

Attention to Ailtean Braxton

4. Weeds to

Be the PH

NELSON NEL

92 Nelson Mandela Ave.

Stillwaters no 5

KLein Windhoek

Namibia

FORM 3-291A (1/97) **CONVENTION ON** 1. Original Permit/Certificate No IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 19US39956D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 09/04/2020 Permittee (name and address, country) Consignor (name and address, country) LELAND JASON COX CATHY ROUSSCAU RAINER SENTEFOL AND AFRICAN SHIPPING SERVICES CC GRAND JUNCTION, CO 81505 46 TV MOORE STREET U.S.A SOURTHERN INDUSTRIAL AREA Original, Unused WINDHOEK 86877 Permit Returned NAMIBIA 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. Н 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)] U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 QUOTA, AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA APPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON. -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid 09/05/2019 if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations. AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or LEOPARD any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) PANTHERA 12. Country of Origin PARDUS NAMIBIA Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin

FORM 3-201A (1/97) CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US39956D/9 PERMIT ENDANGERED SPECIES OF 2 Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 09/04/2020 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) LELAND JASON COX **NELSON NEL** 92 NELSON MANDELA AVE. **GRAND JUNCTION, CO 81505** STILLWATERS NO 5 KLEIN U.S.A. WINDHOEK NAMIBIA 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ASI, APPLICABLE PORLICK LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER PEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERARTS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMANERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CPR 17.40(fg. U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE MUST AMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT USTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEGRARD TROPHES PER CALENDAR YEAR. DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA EACH LEGRARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES THE STATE OF EXPORT, THE MUNIER 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 DUTENED ABOVE. 5275 LEESBURG PIKE FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2010 HUNTING SEASON. THIS REPLACES AND AMENOS 18482883600 ISSUED 03/05/2019 02/11/2020 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA PARDUS. NAMIBIA Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin C. Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name D. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 10, 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



1.a. Last Name

JUL 1 2019

1.d. Suffix

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

1.b. First Name

IAMES

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

Type of Activity

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

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.

LAVILLOS			SAIVILO				
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number		3.a. Alternate	Telephone Number	4. E-ma	il address	
) (6)	(6)		14,7			MATT@GENUSLOGISTICS.	
ection B: Complete	if applying on behalf of a	business, co	rporation, pub	olic agency. Tribe	, or institu	ition	
.a. Name of business, agency,			1.b. Doing bus	iness as (DBA)			
2. Tax identification no			3. Description	of business, agency, Tribe	or institution		
i.a. Principal officer Last name 4.b. Principal officer First Name			4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial			4.d. Suffix	
5. Principal officer little		6. Primary contac	t name		_1_		
7.a. Business telephone number	r 7,b. Alternate telephon	e number	7.c. Business	fax number	7.d. Business	e-mail address	
.a. basiness toleras in mines	() () () () () () () ()						
1.b. City PHILADELPHIA	1.c. State PA	19124	e/Postal code	1.e. County/Province		1.f. Country UNITED STATES	
	different than physical address; include n		n if applicable)			0111120 0171120	
(6)							
2.b. City	2.c. State		e/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	9	2.f.Country	
TREVOSE	PA	19053				UNITED STATES	
ection D: All applica	ants MUST complete						
amount of \$10 attach documen	refundable application processi 0. Federal, Tribal, State, and local station of fee exempt status as outli	government agence ned in instructions	ies, and those acting [50 CFR 13.11(d)].	g on behalf of such age	encies, are exe	empt from the processing fee -	
other applicable	ereby certify that I have read and a le parts in subchapter B of Chap best of my knowledge and belief. I	ter I of Title 50. at	nd I certify that the i	nformation submitted in	this application	on for a permit is complete and	
	rincipal Officer for permit (No						
Mille	the My	1. 6		4/21	/19		
1000	the distance of	Please cor	ntinue to next	page			
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,						1 200	
ev. 8/2017						Page	

Form 3-200-19 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 <u>50 CFR 23.74</u> 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:
 - 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;
 - 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.
- 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.

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)?

MATT MAYERS TEL: 7187900216

EMAIL: MATT@GENUSLOGISTICS.COM

Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of 3. 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 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. 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). If a. you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20. Southern white rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum simum) from Namibia (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). IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, Please enter the following information: 5. 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:

- 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 GPS COORDINATES: 21 DEGREES 25' 54.99" S 16 DEGREES 13' 04. 34"E

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

07/10/2018

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

OTJANDAUE PO BOX 698 **OMARURU 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 a. the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name:

Roy Van DER MERWE P.O. BOX 698

Business Name: Address:

Address:

omanun

City:

NAMIRIA 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.

Atty in het Date: 9/21/19

Taxidermist/Broker's signature:

Page 4 of 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). If applying to import a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

ite:
•

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).

182871 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM PERMIT No .: Directorate Scientific Services VALID FROM: Private Bag 13306 Windhoek, Namibia VALID TO: Enquiries: Permit Office Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506 RECEIPT No .: CD6238 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: Irevese, PA 19053 Residential Address Country: To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies: SPECIES: SPECIES: SPECIES: NUMBER SPECIES: NUMBER NUMBER NUMBER COMMON NAME COMMON NAME **COMMON NAME** COMMON NAME Other Springbok Blesbok Impala Common Steenbok Klipspringer Buffalo Warthog Kudu Crocodile Waterbuck Lechwe Dik-Dik Wildebeest, Black Oryx (Gemsbok) Eland Wildebeest, Blue Ostrich Elephant 3556, 1907 of Nodice Zebra Burchell's Reedbuck Giraffe there a cof truck Zebra Hartmann's confinalec Rhinoceros, Black Grey Duiker Rhinoceros, White Cheetah Hartebeest Leopard (N/a/c Roan Hippopotamus Sable Impala Black-Faced inchese the On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm: Guided by (name of guides):...... Official MET\date stamp

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

prime press 042018

Tyax 8/8/18 Hilenil

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

101.2010120

PERMIT CONDITIONS

TROPHY HUNTING OF CHEETHAS, LEOPARDS & LIONS

- 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.
- 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.
- The trophy hunting operator 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;

legs of the predator stretched out for clear visibility of genital feature such as scrotum and visible leopard hunting quota tag number;

- 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 Permit Office in Windhoek within 72 hours of the predator being killed, and full details of the predator trophy hunting permit must be provided;
- 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);
- 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

Signatures: (b) (6)
Trophy Hunter: Date: 8/10/18
Trophy Hunting Guide: All Date: 8/10/18
Trophy Hunting Operator: Date: 5/10/19
Permit Number:

For official use: MET date stamp.

IF TROPHY WAS TAKEN:	21°25'64.99"5
10. DATE TROPHY TAKEN: 7/10/166 11. G	PS LOCATION (in decimal degrees):
12. CONDITION OF PREDATOR (tick all appropriate boxes):	
i) HEALTHY ii) UNHEALTHY iii) FULL STOM	ACH iv) MEDIUM STOMACH
v) EMPTY STOMACH	
MEASUREMENTS:	
13. BODY LENGTH (CM):	14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM): 23
15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM):	16. SKULL LENGTH (MM):
17. SKULL WIDTH (MM):	14,3 18. WEIGHT (KG) 57
MEASUREMENT	S & PHOTOGRAPHS
Measurements to be taken: 11. Body length (cm, tip of nose to tip of tail; Measurem 12. Shoulder height (cm, tip of scapula to back of planta 13. Neck circumference (cm, immediately behind the ear	- Measurement D)
 Neck circumference (cm, immediately benind the earliest). Skull length (mm, greatest length of skull, measured. Skull width (mm, greatest width of skull, measured. 	across zygomatic arches)
IS. Salari is a	Shuff Length 4 191 - 15
A D C	Total - 39,60
	Proces
	Shall Writin
	141 - 43
100 m	C1-7
Photographs required before the trophy is s	kinned:
Ä	later lying on its right 3. The predator lying on its left showing
1 Side VIEW SHOWING CITE	feet and visible the feet and visible predator hunting
	THIN BE ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
hunting quota tag number. REF	UBLIC OF NAMIBIA
	0 6/MAX 2019
	WINDHOEK
Private Tel: 2	Bag 13306 Windhook 842545 Fax: 258861

Market Land number of which	in the harry heart the president of the	CO Mount	Date Species LH* RH* LB* RB* Total RW* Age Male/ Name No Farm owner	Farm
	the selection of the se			Hunter

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.

- 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;
- a predator may not be shot from a moving vehicle or chased in any way with an aircraft;
- 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);
- 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 -
 - 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

- 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
 - a copy of the passport of the trophy hunter and of a page (i) thereof with an immigration stamp indicating the date of
 - the original predator trophy hunting permit; (ii)
 - the leopard trophy hunting quota tag, in case of a leopard; (iii)
 - the recording sheet; and (iv)
 - the original photos printed on photo paper (glossy paper) (v) referred to in paragraph (n): and
 - export permit may not be issued if the conditions in (vi) 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 anima
 - (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 (0))

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

PECIES HUNTED	leopard	_		
UNT PERMIT NUMBER	182871	CLIENT	NAME	Fre lawless
ROFESSIONAL HUNTER	R.v.d. Mern	HUNT!	ING OUTFITTER	Otjandana Ha
HUNTING BLOCK/PROPERTY NAME	Otjandaux	CONC	ESSION HOLDER/LANDOWNER	R.v.d Men
BUNT START DATE	24/09/196	HUNT	FINISH DATE	9/18/18
L. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL?	YES L N	10		
F NO, WHY NOT?				
2. HUNTING METHOD (tick appropria 3. PRE-BAITING:	YES L N	10	ii) ON FOOT	9
3. PRE-BAITING: 4. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED DUF 5. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED ON B 6. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS The total number of nights that all b 7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USED (YES L N RING HUNT (including Y PREDATOR (includin (including pre-baiting oalt sites were open (if including pre-baiting in	pre-baiting if ap g pre-baiting if a if applicable): 6 bait sites were f applicable):	plicable): applicable):	
B. PRE-BAITING: B. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED DUF B. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED ON B B. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS The total number of nights that all b T. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USED (The total number of times that bait 8.	YES L N RING HUNT (including Y PREDATOR (includin (including pre-baiting oalt sites were open (if including pre-baiting in sites were 'freshened'	pre-baiting if ap g pre-baiting if a if applicable): 6 bait sites were f applicable): with new bait	plicable): applicable): e open for 1 night = 6 bait night	Every 3rd
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4. Close up of the nose clearly showing 5. Frontal view of the teeth showing 6. Hindquarters clearly showing the predator hunting quota tag number.

and incisors and visible predator quota tag number. hunting quota tag number..

the nose, eyes, and mount and a visible coloration and wear on the canines scrotum and visible predator hunting

Photographs required from the cleaned skull:



7. Lower jaw showing all 8. Upper jaw showing all the 9: Side view of the lower jaw of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.



the teeth and chipping teeth and chipping of the enamel ridge on the back of the canines.



(either side) showing the canine and wear on the cusps of molars broken teeth, and teeth and premolars.



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

(b) (6)	
SIGNATURE OF:	11
Trophy hunter	Date: 8/10/18
Trophy hunting Suide: A Muse	Date: 8/10/19
Trophy hunting Operator: A Munic	

FORM 3-201A (1/97) Page 1 of 1 CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN IMPORT 19US46541D/9 DANGERED SPECIES OF PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 10/29/2020 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) JAMES LAWLESS ROY VAN DER MERWE P.O. BOX 698 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19124 **OMARURU** U.S.A. NAMIBIA 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)]. U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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. FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON. -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid 10/30/2019 if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for **Issuing Date** United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations. AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or **LEOPARD** 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) **PANTHERA** 12. Country of Origin PARDUS **NAMIBIA** Common Name 9. 10 Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name Country of Origin Common Name 9 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin

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: 46541D

Date Received by DSA: July 24,2019

<u>DMA Contact</u>: Ailteas Braxton

Applicant: James Lawless

Philadelphia, PA

Specimens and Species: Leopard (Panthera pardus)

Wild (Namibia)

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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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).

Leopards inhabit most of Namibia, except for the highly-populated northern region, the arid southeast farmlands, and the desert coast (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:28–29; CITES 2018c:3-4). Approximately 77% of the countryside, about 570,000 km², provides suitable leopard habitat (Jacobson et al. 2016, Supplement, page 32). In Namibia, the key threat to leopard conservation is excessive off-take (illegal) of problem-causing animals due to human-

wildlife conflicts (recently ca. 70–110 leopards per year; CITES 2018c:7). These leopards usually are taken by the affected livestock owner (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116). Habitat loss, more so than in other range States, also negatively affects leopards in Namibia (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). These threats have not ceased (Stein *et al.* 2016).

A National leopard survey conducted by Stein *et al.* (2011), estimates leopard populations in Namibia to be approximately 14,154 individuals (CITES 2018c:5). This survey was conducted using camera-traps, questionnaires, spoor counts, and stakeholder interviews. The estimate takes into account high- (3.1 inds./100 km²), medium- (2.0 inds./100 km²), and low- (1.2 inds./100 km²) density estimates extrapolated over the surface areas of the corresponding habitats (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:51). The combination of these components and the explanation about how they were derived suggest that the population estimate is reliable.

The national leopard population trend, according to the 2011 survey, is increasing (CITES 2018c:6). While this estimate (14,154 inds.) is much larger than earlier ones (e.g., 1,000–10,000 by Nowell and Jackson 1996:27), the current estimate could also be a more accurate approximation of a leopard population size that has not changed much over the years. This approximation, regardless, reflects the use of better survey techniques and the application of new relevant biological information (e.g., population densities and estimated area of occupancy; CITES 2018c:6). These results support the conclusion that the population trend is increasing.

Questions remain, however, about the quality of the biological data (CITES 2018c:7–8). In response, efforts are underway by the Government of Namibia to obtain detailed biological and ecological information about the species. Currently there is a national leopard census project underway (CITES 2018c:15). The results of this project will be used to inform the national leopard management strategy that is being developed. These efforts include field studies and a follow-up leopard survey to be completed in 2019 that will update the information available on the population status, density, and distribution of leopards in Namibia. These results will increase the quality of information available to wildlife managers.

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (James Lawless; Philadelphia, PA) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Namibia.
- 2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Namibia GPS Coordinates: 21 Degrees 25' 54.99" S, 16 Degrees 13' 04.34"E, with Otjandaue Hunting Safaris; during a hunt on: July 10, 2019.

B. Namibia Information:

3. 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 2018c:8). Under this legislation, 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 2008c:8). Leopards are also protected under other legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144–148). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally.

- 4. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system (CITES 2018c:8). Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard, while other measures regulate the process under which leopard trophies are acquired. With regard to actual take, for example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides. In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull measurement of 32 cm may be harvested. Based on an assessment of leopard skull size of trophies taken during 2004–2017, trophy quality is stable with skull size ranging 35–40 cm. This is well above the cut-off limit of 32 cm (CITES 2018c:12–13). Other restrictions also apply, for example: the export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not allowed (CITES 2018c:8). These measures provide a measure of control over which leopards are harvested or exported.
- 5. The quantity of leopards killed as problem animals in Namibia is greater than the quantity taken as trophy hunted animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116–117). This situation may present management challenges because less than 50% of problem animal kills are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting. Accurate estimates of problemanimals mortality are essential to management of the leopard trophy hunting system.
- 6. 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.
- 7. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. A preliminary quota based on annual population growth rate of the species is developed during a day-long discussion at the conservancy with team members. This preliminary 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.
- 8. With regard to processes under the trophy hunting system, the overall harvest quota is

allocated among hunting concessions taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information such as estimated population size and habitat CITES 2018c: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 2018c:9).

- 9. Leopard off-take is well monitored (CITES 2018c:9). An individual leopard hunting permit, for example, must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018c:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018c:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018c:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.
- 10. Additional tracking measures 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 2018c:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit. All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition. Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. These measures assist managers to ensure that only adult male leopards that are in good condition and meet the minimum size threshold are harvested and exported (CITES 2018c:12–13).
- 11. According to Namibia (CITES 2018c:15–16), the leopard population is stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed. The trophy hunting program is strictly controlled. In addition, the trophy quality analysis suggests that larger leopards are being harvested, the annual quota of 2.4% of the total population is low and harvest management practices are good. Based on these circumstances, Namibian officials have concluded that their trophy hunting is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018c:16).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

- 12. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2018). Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. During 2004–2017, on average 142 leopards were harvested per year (about 56% of the annual quota; CITES 2018c:11). When the quota of 250 leopards was reached in 2008, 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, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set. During 2008–2010, following the implementation of these new regulations, the number of leopard trophies harvested declined precipitously, but subsequent harvest levels have recovered to about 140–160 leopards per year (CITES 2018c:11–12).
- 13. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 166

trophies annually and 8 skins annually.

14. 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).

15. 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 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."

- 16. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).
- 17. 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 Namibia 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 may be 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*.
- 18. 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 2019).

19. 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:

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Heling for E.B.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

1.d. Suffix



LAWLESS

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)

RCVD JAN 22 2020

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

MATT@GENUSLOGISTICS.C

ROBERT 4. E-mail address



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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

3. Telephone Number

Type of Activity

REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

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.

1.b. First Name

3.a. Alternate Telephone Number

JOSEPH

iection C: All applicants of the control of the con	7.b. Alternate te complete addres partment #, Suite #, or R	6. Primary contact elephone number ss information Room #, no P.O. Boxes) 1.d. Zip code 19124	4.c. Principal name 7.c. Business	officer Middle name/initial officer Middle name/initial	r institution 4.d. Suffix 7.d. Business e-mail address 1.f. Country	
5. Principal officer title 7.a. Business telephone number 6. Section C: All applicants C 1.a. Physical address (Street address; A 1. City PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA 2.a. Mailing address (include if different b) (6) 2.b. City TREVOSE 1. Attach the nonrefund amount identified on from the processing ference in the processing	7.b. Alternate te complete addres partment #, Suite #, or R	6. Primary contact elephone number ss information Room #; no P.O. Boxes)	name 7.c. Business	i fax number 7	d. Business e-mail address	
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2.b. City TREVOSE Section D: All applicants Notate the nonrefundamount identified on from the processing ference of the control of the cont	then physical address: in	LADELPHIA PA 19124			UNITED STATES	
Section D: All applicants II 1. Attach the nonrefund amount identified on from the processing fe	utan physical address; in	nclude name of contact person	if applicable)			
Section D: All applicants II Attach the nonrefund amount identified on from the processing fer	.c. State	2.d. Zip code	/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f.Country	
Attach the nonrefund amount identified on from the processing fer Certification: I hereby	REVOSE PA 19053				UNITED STATES	
other applicable parts	able application pro page 6 and 7. Federa e – attach documente certify that I have read in subchapter B of my knowledge and b	occessing fee in the form of al, Tribal, State, and local interior of fee exempt status: of and am familiar with the fichapter I of Title 50, and belief. I understand that an	government agen as outlined in insti regulations conta d I certify that the y false statement	cies, and those acting on b ructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)] ined in Title 50 Part 13 or information submitted in the herein may subject me to	The Code of Federal Regulations and the his application for a permit is complete and the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.	
Signature of applicative fincipal	al Officer for permi				(mm/dd/yyyy)	
		Please con	tinue to next	page		
Rev. 8/2017					Page	

- E. REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)
- **NOTE 1**: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use <u>form 3-200-2</u> and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use <u>form 3-200-3</u> and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.
- **NOTE 2**: This form **cannot** be used for a lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use <u>form 3-200-66</u>. The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit
- **NOTE 3**: Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to these application types to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.
- 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.

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)?

MATTHEW MAYERS PHONE: 7187900216 EMAIL: MATT@GENUSLOGISTICS.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		No		Yes
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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. Permit number. Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended.

Prt#:19US46541D9

5. Submit the original permit with this application.

Rev 08/2017 Page 2 of 9

Past activities.

- Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
- Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal.
- 7. **Annual Report**. If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)
- 8. **Sport-hunted trophies:** If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form.
- 9. **Certification -** Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation requested: (original signature is required)
 - a. For NO CHANGES to original application:

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above has not changed and is still currently correct. I hereby request reissuance or renewal of this permit.

	renewal of this permit.	
Pe	rmittee's signature:	Date:
b.	For CHANGES to original application:	
		description of any changes (e.g., change in of activities, types of activities). Please sign each to request additional information regarding the
		EPT for the changes noted on the attached, signed newal of this permit with the indicated changes.
Pe	rmittee's signature:	The refer Date: 1/17/20
nter	national shipment(s) must be through a de	signated port unless otherwise authorized. A

All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port, unless otherwise authorized. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact either the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2) or the Division of Management Authority.

Rev 08/2017 Page 3 of 9

Tel: 718 844 6056 Fax: 516 400 9787

matt@genuslogistics.com CUSTOMS BOX 205 USFW BOX 66



1/17/2020

TO: DMA

RE: Amendment to 19US45641D9

Please amend permit US1946541D9 box number 3 to read hunters full legal name as below

Joseph Robert Lawless

(b) (6)

Philadelphia PA 19124 U.S.A.

Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions

Thank you Matthew Mayers LCHB

Genus Logistics
161-15 Rockaway Blvd Suite 205
Jamaica NY 11434
Tel 718 790 0216
Fax 516 400 9787
Matt@genuslogistics.com
www.genuslogistics.com

FORM 3-201A (1/97) **CONVENTION ON** INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. **IMPORT ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** 19US46541D/9 PERMIT WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 2. Valid 10/29/2020 Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) JAMES LAWLESS ROY VAN DER MERWE P.O. BOX 698 FILAUELPHIA, PA 19124 **OMARURU** U.S.A. NAMIBIA Original, Unused Permit Returned 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)]. U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 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. 5275 LEESBURG PIKE FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON. -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid 10/30/2019 if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Issuing Date United States Management Authority Animals Regulations. AUTHORITY; Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or LEOPARD any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) NO PANTHERA 12. Country of Origin PARDUS NAMIBIA Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin C Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin

Genus Logistics Inc.

16115 Rockaway Blvd STE 205 Jamaica NY 11434

Office: (718) 790-0216 Fax: (516) 400-9787 Email: mart@genuslogistics.com Customs Rules on Discharge of Importers Liability for Duties

The U.S. Customs Sorvice has issued a final amendment of the regulations to provide an alternative procedure for an importer record to pay duties on imported merchandine 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 acheck or bank draft to Customs. The new rule also requires brokers to provide written notification to their clients, advising that if I broker, a submit to the provide this notification to all active clients annually during the month of February. Additionally, 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 the course of actioning executed on or after the effective date of the new rule. Those amendments are effective as of September 27, 1952.

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. Department of the Treasury Individual U.S. Customs Service Individual IRS / SS # Partnership Partnership 141.32. C.R. Corporation Sole Proprietorship **TFI CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That, JOS LAWISS person, partnership, corporation, or sole proprietorship (identify)) a corporation doing business under the laws of the doing business as residing at Phila PA 19124 of business at having an office and place constitutes and appoints each of the following persons, Genus Logistics 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 granter 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, dedate, 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 desiration, custificate, on or resing, or over document required by law or regulation in configuration with the impersion, transportation, or exportation or merchandite shipped or costlened by or to said grantor; to perform any set or condition which may be required by law or regulation in connection with such merchandize; to receive any merchandize 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, and delivery abstract of manufacturing records, declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on drawback or transfer or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, award statement, schedule, cerdicate, abstract, declaradon, or other affidavit or document is intended for filling in any outstorms district. To sign, seat, and deliver sworn statement, schedule, certaicate, adstract, decerations, or over amount of document is interpreted for mining in environmental district. To sign, so for and as the eart of said granter any bond required by law or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or me exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, lading, uplading or navigation of any vessel or other means of convey owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consigned 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 set 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 set as grantor's agent to receive, endorse and any version of durer receives a grantor state of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to coact creeks issued for costems only resident generally to transact at the custombouses in said district any and all customs business, including making, accept service of process on behalf of the grantor. And generally to transact at the custombouses in said district any and all customs business, including making, signing, and filling of procests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, in which said granter is or may 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 be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, event, to sale agent attorney on purpose and adverse whatever requisite and necessary to be done in the premises as fully as said granter could do if present and atting, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by come in the permises as they as sanging never of attorney to remain in full force and effect until notice of revocation in writing is duly given so and received by the Official Director of customs of the district aforesaid. If the donor of this power of attorney is a partnership, the said the power shall in no case have any force or effect District Director of Customs at the work of its execution. Or until revoked. Pursuant to 19 CFR 111.35(a), election is made waiving the right to receive invo abor the explanation and correspondences from Genus Logistics Inc., who is directed to forward all documents and inquiries concerning our imports to their austoms brokerage services, to our freight forwarder, who will pay Genus Logistics Inc., for duties, and services performed on our behalf. It is understood the right to IN WITNESS W € 55 has caused these (Signature) (Date) WITNESS Taylor Brill

CONVENTION INTERNATIONAL ENDANGERED WILD FAUNA A	AL TRADE IN SPECIES OF	IMPORT D WID IF	Don't do	Page 1 of 1 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. 20US46541D/9 2. Valid 10/29/2020
3. Permittee (name and address, country) (b) (6) PHILADELPHIA, PA 19124 U.S.A.		4. Consignor (name and at ROY VAN DER MERWE P.O. BOX 698 OMARURU NAMIBIA	ACC. 100.000	
5. Special Conditions ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDER REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY F. U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (56 CFR 17 40(ft)). MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CO. ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACTHE STATE OF EXPORT, THE NUMBER OF THE SPECIMEN IN	INANCIAL REMUNERATION. INDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY AR. CHEO TO IT WHICH INDICATES	5a, Purpose of Transaction H 6. U.S. Management Author Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLI DIVISION OF MANAGE BRANCH OF PERMITS 5275 LEESBURG PIKE FALLS CHURCH VA 220	ority # SERVICE MENT AUTH MS: IA	
OUOTA AND THE CALENDAR YEAR TO WHICH THE QUOTA AI (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING ABOVE. TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SE ABOVE. -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live if the transport conditions comply with the CITIC Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transportals Regulations.	PPLIES. THE EXPORT PERMIT SINFORMATION AS OUTLINED EASON. animals, only valid ES Guidelines for	03/02/2020 Issuing Date	Mana United S	TUS. CITES age ment Authority tates Management Authority 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 or numbers (age/sex	r Derivative, including identif		10. Appendix No. and
LEOPARD Scientific Name PANTHERA PARDUS	IMPORT PERSONA (shipment may conta any taxidermied part	L SPORT-HUNTED TROPH ain bones, claws, hide, skull, , as well as worked, manufa h as curios or jewerly, that m	teeth, or ctured, or	10. 1 W 11. Quantity (including units) 1 NO 12. Country of Origin NAMIBIA
Common Name : FIST AND VAL	10/30/2019.	ND AMENDS 19US46541DA	, ISSUED	10. Quantity (Including units)
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Department of the Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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

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		
I.a. Last name SCHUELLER		I.b. First name JAMES	LOUI	dle name or initial S	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Occupation	4. Affiliation/ D	oing business as (see instructions)		
5.a. Telephone number	5.b. Alternate telephone	number 5.c. Fax number	5,d, E-m	ail address	-
b) (6)					
			ration, public agency, Tri	be, or institution	
La. Name of business, agency, Tr	ibe, or institution	l.b. Doing busin	ess as (dba)		
2. Tax identification no.	13	. Description of business, agency,	Tribe, or institution		
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4	b. Principal officer First name	4.c. Principal of	ficer Middle name/ ini	ial 4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6.	Primary contact name		
7.a. Business telephone number C. 1.a. Physical address (Street address)		Il applicants complete add		iness e-mail address	
D) (6) 1.b. City	II.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Postal co	de: 1.e. County/Province	I.f. Cou	ntrv
ST CLOUD	MN	56301	STEARNS	WSA	
2.n. Mailing Address (include if d	ifTerent than physical addres	s; include name of contact person	if applicable)		
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal co	de: 2.e. County/Province	2.f. Cour	ltry
D.		All applicants MUS	T complete		
Attach check or money of and local government agout lined in instructions. Do you currently have or Yes fyes, list the name of the control of the c	encies, and those acting on b (50 CFR 13.11(d)) have you ever had any Feder number of the most current per crify that I have read and arm	HAND WILDLIFE SERVICE in ehalf of such agencies, are exemp eral Fish and Wildlife permits? ermit you have held or that you are familiar with the regulations contains 50, and I certify that the informations	the amount of \$100, nonrefundate from the processing fee - attach applying to renew/re-issue: med in Title 50, Part 13 of the Cod on submitted in this application fo	documentation of fee of Federal Regulation rapermit is complete a	No
(b) (6)		e statement herein may subje	et me to the criminal penalties of 19 08	1/01/2017	
Signature of applicant/pe			ures) Dat		

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 a 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: 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:

- (1) Is raw, processed, or manufactured;
- (2) Was legally obtained by the hunter through hunting for his or her personal use;
- (3) 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
- (4) 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 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.

	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):
Le	opard (Panthera pardus) Quantity:(Import is limited to two per hunter per calendar year)
	rican elephant (Loxodonta africana) Quantity:(Import is limited to two per hunter per calendar year) te: once imported, ivory cannot be re-exported.
not	uthern white rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum simum) from Namibia Quantity: (An import permit is required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you wish to import from a different country, ase 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:

Form 3-200-19

b. Date wildlife is to behunted:

	removed from the	wild:		
b.	Date wildlife was	TANZANIA, NACHEN hunted: JULY 16,2017	NGO WILDLIFE MGMT AREA, CLOSES	T TO LIWALE
c.	Description of the claws, horn, tusks		import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount	, life size mount,
	FULL SIZE SKIN	& SKULL		
d.	country of export/	re-export and must match with	ountry) [the U.S. import permit will iden the export/re-export document]:	
		CHENGO WILDLIFE MGMT AI CATES s09*34.662' E037*13.45	REA (NO PHYSICAL ADDRESS ASSIGI 5'	NED)
in	nport a trophy direct	ly from Namibia, you must pro	usiness shipping the trophy to you. If you ovide the name and address of the profess on the face of the export permit].	u are applying to ional hunter listed on
No	me: Business	BLUE LOGISTICS COMPAN	YLTD	
	me: Address:	ATTN: ENOCK MISGWA		
	ldress:	NSSF BLDG, 4TH FL PO BOX 2199		
Cit		ARUSHA		
	ite/Province:			
Co	untry, Postal Code:	TANZANIA		
fīi	nding (e.g., how the	funds from license/trophy fee	volved. If you have any information that s will be spent, what portion of the hunti- eparate page with your application.	
CER	TIFICATION STA	TEMENT (original signature	must be provided for either 6 or 7 below	<i>r</i>)
			ehalf of a foreign national, provide doct client's behalf and sign the following state	
cl th in el	ient and is being im nat is reasonably lib nport two leopard tre	ported only for my client's per kely to result in economic use ophies in one calendar year. I un ne calendar year. In addition,	to be imported has been/will be persona sonal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, do e, gain, or benefit). I understand that my understand that my client may only impo I have advised my client that raw ivory,	nation, or exchange client may only ort two African
Т	axidermist/Broker	's signature:	Date:	
Form 3-200-19	9	Rev. 06/2016		Page 3 of 6

c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount,

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, and/or AND nearest city) where trophy was

claws, horns, tusks).

3. IF THE ANIMAL IS DEAD, please enter the following:

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. I understand that I may only import two African elephant trophies in one calendar year. In addition, I understand that rate [6] [6]
	Applicant's signa Date: 8/1/2017
	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).
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):
	N/A
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): BETTY GASTON (TAXIDERMY UNLIMITED (5) (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.

FORM 3-201A (1/97) **CONVENTION ON** Page 1 of 1 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN IMPORT 17US48898C/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 09/19/2018 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) JAMES LOUIS SCHUELLER BLUE LOGISTICS COMPANY LTD ATTN: ENOCK MISGWA ST. CLOUD, MN 56301 NSSF BLDG. 4TH FL U.S.A. PO BOX 2199 **ARUSHA** TANZANIA Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES ISO CFR 17.40(f) U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY DNLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 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 5275 LEESBURG PIKE FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED ABOVE. TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2017 HUNTING SEASON. nority May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid 09/20/2017 If the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations. AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Common Name 9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or LEOPARD any taxidermled part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 11. Quantity (Including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must Scientific Name NO accompany raw or tanned parts.) **PANTHERA** 12. Country of Origin PARDUS **TANZANIA** 8. Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



Department of the Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

OMB No. 1018-0093 Expires 05/31/2017

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Formgun SER 25 20 18



Return to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

(Enter address from pages 5 and 6 of application)

Type of Activity:

REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT

(For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

Complete Sections A or B, 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.

		Comple	te if applying as an	individual				
I a. Last name SCHUELLER			1.b. First name JAMES		LOUIS	itial	1.d Suffix	
2. Date of birth (mm/dd/vvyy)	3. Social Security N	0,	4. Occupation		S Affiliation/ Doing bu	isiness as (se	instruction	
a. Telephone number	6.b. Alternate teleph	one number	6 c. Fax number		16 d E-mail address			
3, Co	mplete if applying o	n behalf of a	business, corporation	n, public	agency, Tribe, or instit	ution		
a. Name of business, agency,			I.b. Doing business as					
. Tax identification no:		3. Description	of business, agency, Tribe	or institution		-		
4.a. Principal officer Lost name		4,b, Principal	4,b, Principal officer First name		4 c. Principal officer Middle name/ initial 4 d. Suffi			
Principal officer title		1	6. Prima	ry contact nar	ne			
7 a. Business telephone number 7.b. Alternate telephone		one number	7.c. Business fax number		7 d Business e-mail add	7 d Business e-mail address		
	1 3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	AM 7 65 2				*		
a. Physical address (Street add (6)	ress, Aparament #. Suite #.		ots complete address O. Boxes)	miormati	00.			
a. Physical address (Street add 6) b. City	1 c. State	or Room #; no P	O. Boxes) d. Zip code/Postal code	1 c Coun	ty/Province 1	I f Country		
a, Physical address (Street add (6) b. City ST CLOUD	I.c. State MN	or Room #; no P	O. Boxes) d. Zip code/Postal code 6301	1.c. Coun	ty/Province 1			
a. Physical address (Street add (6) b. City ST CLOUD a. Mailing Address (include if	I.c. State MN	or Room #; no P	O. Boxes) d. Zip code/Postal code 6301	1.c. Coun	ty/Province I			
a. Physical address (Street add b. City ST CLOUD a. Mailing Address (include if b. City	I c. State MN different than physical add	or Room #; no P	O. Boxes) d. Zip code/Postal code 6301 e of contact person if appli d. Zip code/Postal code	1.e Coun STEAF cable)	ty/Province I	USA		
b. City ST CLOUD a. Mailing Address (include if b. City b. City Allach check or money government agencies, as	1.c. State MN different than physical add 2.c. State order payable to the U.S. Find those acting on behalf or	or Room #; no P 1. 5 ress, include nam 2.6 All a	d. Zip code/Postal code 6301 e of contact person if appli d. Zip code/Postal code pplicants MUST col	1.e. Count STEAF cable) 2.e. Count mplete ount indicate	ty/Province I	f Country Tribal, State,		
b. City ST CLOUD a. Mailing Address (include if b. City 1. Ausch check or money government agencies, as instructions. (50 CFR 2. Do you currently have or	1.c. State MN different than physical add 2.c. State order payable to the U.S. Find those acting on behalf of 13.11(d)) or have you ever had any Fo	ar Room #; no P 1 5 ress, include name 2.c All a ISH AND WILD f such agencies, a deral Fish and W	d. Zip code/Postal code 6301 e of contact person if appli d. Zip code/Postal code pplicants MUST col LIFE SERVICE in the amore exempt from the process	1.e Count STEAF cable) 2.e. Count mplete ount indicate sing fee – atta	ty/Province It	f Country Tribal, State,		
b. City ST CLOUD a. Mailing Address (include if b. City D. Attach check or money government agencies, a instructions. (50 CFR Do you currently have o Yes If yes, list the	different than physical add 2.c. State 2.c. State order payable to the U.S. Ford those acting on behalf of 13.11(d)) r have you ever had any Fornumber of the most current	All a ISH AND WILD f such agencies, a deral Fish and W an familiar with t cer	O. Boxes) d. Zip code/Postal code 6301 e of contact person if appli d. Zip code/Postal code pplicants MUST col LIFE SERVICE in the amore exempt from the process iddife permits? held or that you are apply the regulations contained in tify that the information su	1.e Count STEAF cable) 2.e. Count mplete munt indicate sing fee – atta Title 50, Par. bmitted in thi	ty/Province It	f Country Tribal, State, ppt status as	No L	



Rev. 02/2014

Page 1 of 10

- E. REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)
- NOTE 1: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use form 3-200-2 (http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-2.pdf) and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use form 3-200-3 (http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-3.pdf) and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.
- NOTE 2: This form cannot be used for lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use form 3-200-66, http://www.fws.gov/international/pdf/permit-application-form-3-200-66-replacement-document.pdf. The application must be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit
- NOTE 3: Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to http://www.fws.gov/international/permits/by-form-number/index.html to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.
- Permit number. Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amend 17US48898C/9
- Submit the original permit with this application.
- 3. Past activities.
 - a. Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
 - Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal. <a href="https://example.com/there-was-a-delay-in-shipping-this-by-nc-new-al-new-a-delay-in-shipping-this-by-nc-new-a-delay-in-shipping-this-by
- Annual Report. If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if
 you have already submitted your annual report.)
- Sport-hunted trophies: If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form.

Form 3-200-52 Rev. 02/2014 Page 2 of 10

		rtification - Complete one of the statemen ginal signature is required)	nts below and supply any additional documentation requ	uested:
	a.	For NO CHANGES to original applica	ation:	
			I in support of my original application for the permit inc ently correct. I hereby request reissuance or renewal of	
		Permittee's signat	Date: 09/17/2	DIB
	b.	For CHANGES to original application	n;	
		officer, personnel, address, location of	plete description of any changes (e.g., change in princip activities, types of activities). Please sign each attached itional information regarding the changes after reviewing	d page.
		above is still currently correct EXCEPT	I in support of my original application for the permit inc T for the changes noted on the attached, signed page(s) of this permit with the indicated changes.	
	Pen	mittee's signature:	Date:	
Ç.	desi	ignated ports (where an inspector is posted ts.html. If you wish to use a port not liste	h a designated port, unless otherwise authorized. A list d) is available from http://www.fws.gov/le/designated-ed , please contact either the Office of Law Enforcement 200-2) or the Division of Management Authority.	
i.		me and address where you wish the permit iled via the U.S. Postal Service, unless you	it to be mailed, if different from page 1 (All permits wil u identify an alternative means below):	l be
	cou	elope, or billing information. If you do no	ans other than USPS regular mail, provide an air bill, provide an air bill, provide an air bill, provide an air bill, provide an air bill and wish to pay to check the box below. Please DO NOT include credit can acted for this information.	for a
	un	그렇지 아이들에게 아이들은 잘 하고 하는 그리고 살아왔다면 아이들이 되었다.	courier service to the address on page 1 or question 8, credit card information once the application has been	I

email): Betty Gaston, Taxidermy Unlimited, (b) (6)	
12. Disqualification Factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo of violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and G disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in respon CFR 13.21(c)]. Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying a entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are current violations of the laws mentioned above?	Golden Eagle Protection Act permit, unless such use to a written petition. [50 as a business, been convicted, or
Yes No If you answered "Yes" provide: a) the individual's name, d) location of incident, e) court, and f) action taken for each violation.	b) date of charge, c) charge(s),

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

Consignor (name and address, country)

ge

Original Permit/Certificate No.
 17US48898C/9

1 of 1

2. Valid 09/19/2018

3. Permittee (name and address, country)

JAMES LOUIS SCHUELLER

ST. CLOUD, MN 56301 U.S.A. BLUE LOGISTICS COMPANY LTD ATTN: ENOCK MISGWA NSSF BLDG, 4TH FL Orig

PO BOX 2199 ARUSHA TANZANIA Original, Unused Permit Returned

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 TROPHES 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 CUCITA, AND THE CALEMBAR 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 2017 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



09/20/2017

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

10. Appendix No. and

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

Common Name

-Andama min

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

Source

LEOPARD Scientific Name

PANTHERA PARDUS 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.)

Quantity (including units)

12, Country of Origin

TANZANIA

Common Name

Scientific Name

10

11. Quantity (including units)

NO

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

9.

9.

9.

9

11. Quantity (including units)

Scientific Name

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

10.

10.

Quantity (including units)

Scientific Name

12 Country of Origin

E. Common Name

10.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

11. Quantity (including units)

Scientific Name

12. Country of Origin

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No. 19US48898C/9

2. Valid

02/03/2020

Permittee (name and address, country) JAMES LOUIS SCHUELLER

ST. CLOUD, MN 56301

4. Consignor (name and address, country) **BLUE LOGISTICS COMPANY LTD** ATTN: ENOCK MISGWA NSSF BLDG, 4TH FL PO BOX 2199 ARUSHA

TANZANIA

5a. Purpose of Transaction

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

Special Conditions

U.S.A.

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 2017 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.

Management Authority

02/04/2019

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

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

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 10. Appendix No. and or numbers (age/sex if live) species) of Animal or Plant Source ^{10.} 1 W Common Name 9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 11. Quantity (including units) LEOPARD handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin **PANTHERA** TANZANIA **PARDUS** 9. THIS REISSUES AND REPLACES 17US48898C/9, Common Name ISSUED 09/20/2017 Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



1.a. Last Name

RCVD FEB 11 2020

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

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

Type of Activity

REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

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.

1.b. First Name

SCHUELLER				JAMES		LOUI	S	
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number		3.a. Alternate	Telephone Number	4. E-ma	il address	
0) (6)								
The Paris of the State of the S		7000			A Land	J. Marray		
ection B: Complet			business, corp	oration, pul	blic agency, Trib	e, or institu	ıtion	
.a. Name of beamess, agen	cy, tribe, or ma							
2. Tax identification no.				3. Description	of business, agency, Trit	be, or institution		
4.a. Principal officer Last nam	ne	4.b. Principal officer Fire	rst Name	4.c. Principal	officer Middle name/initial	4.d. St	uffix	
			6. Primary contact n					
5. Principal officer title			o. Primary contact n	ame				
7.a. Business telephone num	ber	7.b. Alternate telephon	e number	7.c. Business	fax number	7.d. Business	e-mail address	
				-1-1				
.a. Physical address (Street	address; Apart	ment #, Suite #, or Room #;	no P.O. Boxes)					
.b. City	1.c. S	State	1.d. Zip code/P	ostal code	1.e. County/Provin	ice	1.f. Country	
ST CLOUD	MN		56301		STEARNS		USA	
2.a. Mailing address (include	if different than	physical address; include r	name of contact person if	fapplicable)				
2,b, City	2.c. S	itate	2.d. Zip code/P	Postal code	2.e. County/Provin	ice	2.f. Country	
			100					
ection D: All appli	cants MUS	ST complete						
Attach the ne amount iden	onrefundable tified on pag	e application processi e 6 and 7. Federal, Trib attach documentation of	al, State, and local go	overnment agen	cies, and those acting	on behalf of suc	ND WILDLIFE SEI ch agencies, are e	RVICE in the xempt
2. Certification:	I hereby certi	fy that I have read and subchapter B of Chap	am familiar with the re	egulations conta	ined in Title 50 Part 1	3 of the Code	of Federal Regula	ations and the
outer applica	any pares in	Subchapter B & Chap	rstand that any	false statement	herein may subject m	e to the crimina	penalties of 18 U	.S.C. 1001.
					01/30/	2020		
orginature or applicant			ocopied or sta	mped signatu	res) Date of signal	ture (mm/dd/v	vvv)	
orginature or approach	or inicipal c	moor for permit (40	prioroopiou or ora	anpos orginals		,		
			Please conti	nue to next	page			
								Cart
ev. 8/2017								Page

E. REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

NOTE 1: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use <u>form 3-200-2</u> and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use <u>form 3-200-3</u> and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

NOTE 2: This form **cannot** be used for a lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use <u>form 3-200-66</u>. The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit

NOTE 3: Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to these-application types to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.

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.

N/A

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

BETTY GASTON (TAXIDERMY UNLIMITED),

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
140	1	100

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. Permit number. Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended.

Prt#:19US48898C/9

5. Submit the original permit with this application.

6. Past activities.

- a. Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
- Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal. THERE WAS A DELAY IN SHIPPING
- Annual Report. If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard
 if you have already submitted your annual report.)
- 8. Sport-hunted trophies: If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form.
- Certification Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation requested: (original signature is required)
 - a. For NO CHANGES to original application:

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above has not changed and is still currently correct. I hereby request reissuance or renewal of this page 160.

Permittee's signature Date: 01/30/2020

b. For CHANGES to original application:

On an attached page(s), provide a complete description of any changes (e.g., change in principal officer, personnel, address, location of activities, types of activities). Please sign each attached page. Also note that we may need to request additional information regarding the changes after reviewing your initial request.

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above is still currently correct EXCEPT for the changes noted on the attached, signed page(s). I hereby request re-issuance or renewal of this permit with the indicated changes.

Permittee's signature:	Date:

All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port, unless otherwise authorized. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact either the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2) or the Division of Management Authority.

Rev 08/2017

Page 3 of 9

1 of 1 FORM 3-201A (1/97) **CONVENTION ON** Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 19US48898C/9 PERMIT ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 02/03/2020 4. Consignor (name and address, country) Permittee (name and address, country) BLUE LOGISTICS COMPANY LTD AMES LOUIS SCHUELLER ATTN: ENOCK MISGWA Original, Unused NSSF BLDG, 4TH FL ST CLOUD, MN 56301 Permit Referred PO BOX 2199 U.S.A. ARUSHA **TANZANIA** 5a. Purpose of Transaction Special Conditions L APPLICABLE FOREIGN LOCAL STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS. MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority Department of the Interior SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)] DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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. FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2017 HUNTING SEASON. 02/04/2019 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for United States Management Authority Issuing Date Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and Common Name and Scientific name (genus and Source or numbers (age/sex if live) species) of Animal or Plant 10. 1 W 9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT HUNTED TROPHY Common Name (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 11. Quantity (including units) LEOPARD NO handicraft items such as curios or jewelry, that must accompany raw or tanned parts.) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA TANZANIA PARDUS 9. THIS REISSUES AND REPLACES 17US48898C/9, Common Name ISSUED 09/20/2017 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



RCVD JAN 13 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.

ISHER		j as an individ		1.b. First Name KUHIA		LOR	ddle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
Date of Birth (mm/dd/vvvv)		3. Telephone Numb	er	3.a. Alternate T	elephone Number	(b) (6)	ail address	
ection B: Complete	if applying	on behalf of	a business, cor	poration, publ	lic agency, Tril	be, or instit	ution	
1.a. Name of business, agency	y, Tribe, or institut	tion		1.b. Doing busi	ness as (DBA)			
2. Tax identification no.				3. Description of	of business, agency, Tr	ibe, or institution		
4.a. Principal officer Last name	0	4.b. Principal office	r First Name	4.c. Principal of	fficer Middle name/initia	al 4.d.	Suffix	
5. Principal officer title			6. Primary contac	t name				
7.a. Business telephone numb	ber	7.b. Alternate telep	hone number	7.c. Business f	ax number	7,d. Busines	s e-mail address	
Section C: All application All application C: All a	address; Apartme	ent #, Suite #, or Roo	m #, no P.O. Boxes)					
(b) (6) 1.b. City	address; Apartme	te	m #; no P.O. Boxes)	e/Postal code	1.e. County/Prov	vince	1.f. Country	
1.a. Physical address (Street (b) (6)	address; Apartme	te	1.d. Zip cod 84042		1.e. County/Prov	vince	1.f. Country	
1.a. Physical address (Street (b) (6) 1.b. City LINDON	address; Apartme	ent #, Suite #, or Roo te H hysical address; inclu	1.d. Zip cod 84042 ide name of contact perso		1.e. County/Prov		1.f. Country	
1.a. Physical address (Street (b) (6) 1.b. City LINDON 2.a. Mailing address (include 2.b. City	1.c. Sta UTAI if different than p	ent #, Suite #, or Roo te H hysical address; incluste	1.d. Zip cod 84042 ide name of contact perso	in if applicable) le/Postal code	2.e. County/Pro	vince	2.f.Country	SERVICE in 1
1.a. Physical address (Street (5) (6) 1.b. City LINDON 2.a. Mailing address (include 2.b. City Section D: All appli 1. Attach the no amount of \$	1.c. Sta UTAI if different than p 2.c. Sta icants MUS onrefundable 100. Federal, 1	te H hysical address; incluste T complete application proc	1.d. Zip cod 84042 ide name of contact perso 2.d. Zip cod essing fee in the form ocal government agent	in if applicable) ie/Postal code of a check or monices, and those actir	2.e. County/Pro ey order payable to ng on behalf of such	vince o the U.S. FISH o agencies, are	2.f.Country AND WILDLIFE Sexempt from the p	
1.a. Physical address (Street (b) (6) 1.b. City LINDON 2.a. Mailing address (include 2.b. City Section D: All appli 1. Attach the neamount of \$ attach docum 2. Certification: other applic	1.c. Sta UTAI if different than p 2.c. Sta icants MUS conrefundable 100. Federal, 1 mentation of fee I hereby certify able parts in s	te H hysical address; inclusite T complete application proc ribal, State, and le exempt status as y that I have read a	an #, no P.O. Boxes) 1.d. Zip cod 84042 Ide name of contact person 2.d. Zip cod 2.d. Zip cod essing fee in the form coal government agency outlined in instructions and am familiar with the chapter of direction of the contact	in if applicable) le/Postal code of a check or moncies, and those actirs [50 CFR 13.11(d)]. e regulations conta	ey order payable to ng on behalf of such ined in <i>Title 50 Par</i> information submitt herein may subject	o the U.S. FISH agencies, are to the agencies are the total agencies are the come of the come to the crim	2.f.Country AND WILDLIFE Sexempt from the position for a permit inal penalties of 18	ulations and
1.a. Physical address (Street (b) (6) 1.b. City LINDON 2.a. Mailing address (include 2.b. City Section D: All applia 1. Attach the neamount of \$\frac{attach docum}{attach docum}} 2. Certification: other application accurate to to the signature of applicants.	1.c. Sta UTAI if different than p 2.c. Sta icants MUS conrefundable 100. Federal, 1 mentation of fee I hereby certify able parts in s the best of my k th/Principal Of	te H hysical address; inclusite T complete application proc ribal, State, and le exempt status as y that I have read a subchapter B of C knowledge and bel fficer for permit (an #, no P.O. Boxes) 1.d. Zip cod 84042 Ide name of contact person 2.d. Zip cod 2.d. Zip cod essing fee in the form coal government agency outlined in instructions and am familiar with the chapter of direction of the contact	in if applicable) le/Postal code of a check or moncies, and those actirs [50 CFR 13.11(d)]. e regulations conta	ey order payable to ng on behalf of such ined in <i>Title 50 Par</i> information submitt herein may subject res) Date of sign	o the U.S. FISH agencies, are to the agencies are the to the crim me to the crim	2.f.Country AND WILDLIFE Sexempt from the posterior for a permit inal penalties of 18 d/yyyy)	ulations and

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 (<u>3-200-52</u>) 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 dócument 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:

 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.

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.

HUNTER INT'L. BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC. 5653 STONERIDGE DRIVE, SUITE 107 PLEASANTON, CA 94588

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

MARIA FELIX TEL (925) 417 5271

EMAIL: maria@b.hunter-international.net

Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of 3. 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

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.

- ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to 4. 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). If a. you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20.
 - Southern white rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum simum) from Namibia b. 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).
- IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, Please enter the following information: 5.
 - 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: N/A

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

NIA

- 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:

ROOIBERG FARM, ZIMBABWE - GRID REFERENCE 20 27 08435

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

JULY 13, 2013

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

ZIM-AFRICA WILDLIFE SAFARIS P.O. BOX 1472, 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]:

ACE TAXIDERMY STUDIO PLOT 15, WILLEM STASIE, TURFBULT BELA BELA 0480, SOUTH AFRICA

- 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 ZIMBABWE TRAS2 HUNTING REGISTER
- 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:

ACE TAXIDERMY STUDIO

Business Name:

PLOT 15, WILLEM STASIE

Address:

TURFBULT, BELA BELA 0480

Address:

SOUTH AFRICA

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: 01/08/2020

Rev. 8/2017

Page 4 of

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:
Applicant's signature.	

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

CN# 13274

and Acknowledgment of Terms and Conditions of Service

Social Security Number Date of Birth Kulya Loren Fisher
(Print Full Legal Name of Individual) residing at Know all men by these presents: That, LINDON 4T 84042 hereby constitutes and appoints (Residential or Physical Mailing Address only, P.O. Box is not acceptable) HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC., its officers, authorized employees, duly appointed agents and representatives To act for 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 entry summary CBP7501 and Customs Broker's bill of services directly to the undersigned grantor in accordance with CF111.36(a) & (b). Such entry summary and bill will be transmitted through Hunter International Brokerage Services, Inc. And 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 and effect until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by a District Director of Customs. Grantor also authorizes the above grantee to act within the territory as lawful agent to sign or endorse export documents (i.e., commercial invoices, bills of lading, insurance certificates, drafts and any other document) necessary for the completion of an export on grantor's behalf as may be required under law and regulation in the territory and to appoint forwarding agents on grantor's behalf; 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. 14 Livia Loren (13her has caused these presents to IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said (Print Full Legal Name)

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.

be sealed and signed: (Signature)

Mandatory requirement to validate this CPOA is to provide a clear copy of a valid photo I.D. (passport or driver's license) or have this document notarized. Please mail "original signed" CPOA to Hunter Int'l. Brokerage Services, Inc., 5700 Stoneridge Mall Rd., Ste 260, Pleasanton, CA 94588, Tel (925) 417 5270, Fax (925) 417 0170.

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)

0000067975 ACQUITTED

1.	DETAILS OF THE	SAFARI OPERAT	OR		
	Name of Operator	Zim-Africa Wildlife Safari	5	Client's Full Name	Kuhia Fisher
	ZTA (HOP) No.	HOP0066		Passport Number	(b) (6)
				Country of Issue	UNITED STATES
	Address	P O Box 1472, Bulawayo	- zimaf@mweb.co.zw	Address	(b) (6) Linden UT 84042 USA
	Name of Professional Hunter	H JARDINE		Licence No.	483
	Telephone			Fax	256209
	Number of Accompanying Gue Are the trophies being exported Are the trophies being exported	i after tanning and mounting?		0 No Yes	
	Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist	COLLETTS WILDLIFE A	RTISTRY	Address	15 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD BELMONT BULAWAYO ZIMBABWE
	Name of Shipping Agent			Address	
	Name of Foreign Agent			Address	
2.	HUNTING AREAS Hunting Area Name		Province		Signature of Land Authority
1		-			
3			171		
4					
5					
6					
7			The same		
8					
9					
10			1		
12					
13					
14					
15					
	Date of Safarl From Date of Safarl To		04-07-2013 15-07-2013		
	Dally Rate Charged For B	T. 1 (1964-1971) (40) (10) (10)	600.00		ZPWMA
	Daily Rate Charged For P		.00		Date Stamp
	Dally Rate Charged for No	n hunting quests USD	.00		

Number of Accompanying Guests

3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All Inclusive of Dally Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other incidentals)

111	Safar	One	rotor

	(I) Satan Operator	1	W W W W W	3 5 20 9 20 2		
	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Pald
1	07-AUG-2013	MEP/16485	29-SEP-2013	USD	26,740.2	26,020.2
2						
3						
4						

(II) Tayldemis

	(ii) raxidettiist		The second secon			
	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Pald
1	08-NOV-2016	GEP/2506	20-FEB-2017	USD	26,740.2	2,656
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Dally rate

7,200.00

Total Guests rate

.00

Less Commission

720.00

Total Trophy fees

19,030.00

Other fees (Incidentals)

Grand Total USD

24,066.18

Percentage Commission Charged 510.20 10.00

Total Processing Fees

2,656,00

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	IMPALA		Killed	Hwange District Area 1 - Communal Area	18 1835 545	05-JUL-2013	20	180
2	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Sondelani	21 52 2671	12-JUL-2013	0	850
3	HONEY BADGER	M	Killed	Colliery Option Area	18 12 7865	15-JUL-2013	0	250
4	BUFFALO	M	Killed	Hwange District Area 1 - Communal Area	181149358 26 4622 15	06-JUL-2013	41	3,500
5	LEOPARD	N	Killed	Roolberg	20 27 08435	13-JUL-2013	9	4,000
6	WARTHOG	N	Killed	Sondelani -	20 42 28 605	14-JUL-2013	12	250
7	ELEPHANT - WITH TUSKS	_	Killed	Colllery Option Area	182928445	09-JUL-2013	0	10,000
8								
9						_		
10								
11								
12								
13								
14				7				
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
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24	4							
25							-	
26								
2								
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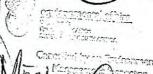
CONVENTION ON

EXPORT
RE-EXPO

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA			RE-EXPORT IMPORT		ORIGINAL		
- WILD	FAUNA AND	FLORA	*	отн	IER	Valid until	2018/01/27
(mporter (name and address) KUHIA FISHER C/O ACE TAXIDERMY PLOT 15 WILLEM STASIE, TURFBULT			7	4. Exporter / Re-exporter (name, address and country) COLLETT'S WILDLIFE ARTISTRY 28 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD			
BELA BELA, 0480	UTH AFRICA	- 1		BELMON BULAWA		ZIMBABWE	12.4
	H AFRICA	-		6. Name, address	, national seal / stan	np and country of Managem	ent Authority
PERMIT IS INVALID WITHOU TAG #: ZW054/500/2016-PAR For live animals, this permit or certificate is only suidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the Regulations. Permit / certificate valid for one con	valid if the transport or e case of air transport signment only.	, to the IXIX Live A	o the nimals	Private I PRETO 0001	Bag X447	ironmental Affa	irs
Purpose of the transaction (see reverse) H SCIENTIFIC NAME (genus and species) AND COMMON NAME OF ANIMAL OR PLA		amp No. 358993	mens, ing ma	iption of speci- including identify- arks or numbers	10. Appendix No. and source (see reverse)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a.Total exported / quota
7.8 LEOPARD			9	ex) if live	10.	11. 1 ONE	11a.
12. Country of Permit No. origin*	Date	.12a. Country of re-export	f last	Certificate No.	Date	12b. No. of the operation acquisition ***	n ** or date of
7.8 LEOPARD panthera pardus	,		9.	FULL SKIN [SKI]	10. W	11. 1 ONE	11a.
12. Country of origin* ZW	Date	12a. Country of re-export	flast	Certificate No.	Date	12b. No. of the operation acquisition	n ** or date of
7.8 NIL			9.		10.	11. 0	11a.
12. Country of Permit No. origin*	Date	12a. Country o re-export	flast	Certificate No.	Date	12b. No. of the operatio acquisition ***	n ** or date of
7.8 NIL			9.		10.	0	11a.
12. Country of Permit No. origin*	Date	12a. Country o re-export		Certificate No	Date	12b. No. of the operatio acquisition ***	n ** or date of
Country in which the specimens were tal Only for specimens of Appendix I specie For Pre-Convention specimens	ken from the wild, brees bred in captivity or a	d in captivity or arti artificially propagate	ficially prop ed for com	agated (only in case nercial purposes	of re-export)		g primaries .
13. THIS PERMIT / CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED	CHIMANZI	İA			والغ		
PlaPOLOKWANE		205.720	01/27	-	-	Security stamp, signature a	nd official seal
14. EXPORT ENDORSEMENT:		15. Bill of Lading/Ai	ir Waybill N	umber:	Service on the	2030000 ecc-	

Quantity Block В

15.Bill of Lading/Air Waybill Number: 083 5877 SSOT



FORM 3-201A (1/97) CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US66007D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 01/27/2021 Permittee (name and address, country) Consignor (name and address, country) KUHIA LOREN FISHER ACE TAXIDERMY STUDIO PLOT 15, WILLEM STASIE C/O HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC. TURFBULT, BELA BELA 0480 LINDON, UT 84042 SOUTH AFRICA U.S.A. 5a. Purpose of Transaction Special Conditions ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17 40(f)). DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. 5275 LEESBURG PIKE EOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 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 2013 HUNTING SEASON. 01/28/2020 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for United States Management Authority Issuing Date Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and or numbers (age/sex if live) Source 10. 1 W Common Name 9. IMPORT: PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 11. Quantity (including units) LEOPARD handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12, Country of Origin PANTHERA ZIMBABWE PARDUS 9. Common Name 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin D. Common Name 9. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



1.a. Last Name

RCUD JAN 14 2020

1.c. Middle Name/Initial



1.d. Suffix

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

1.b. First Name

D . (D) II ((14))	O Talanhana Mumbar			1 //// / / /		HARLES E-mail address	
Date of Birth (mrn/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	yy) 3. Telephone Number		J.d. Fiterrials	Totopriorio Hambar			
ation B: Complete	e if applying on behalf	of a business, co	rporation, pub	olic agency, Tribe	or institu	ution	
a. Name of business, agenc	y, Tribe, or institution	or a business, co	1.b. Doing bus	siness as (DBA)	A COUNTY		
2. Tax identification no.			3. Description	of business, agency, Tribe	, or institution		
			A o Delevis of	A.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial 4.d. Suffix			
4.a. Principal officer Last name 4.b. Principal officer Fir		cer First Name	4.c. Principal o	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial		4.d. Sullis	
5. Principal officer title 6. Primary co			rt name				
5. Principal officer title		0.11111117					
7.a. Business telephone numb	ber 7.b. Alternate tel	ephone number	7.c. Business	7.c. Business fax number 7.d.		d. Business e-mail address	
ection C: All applic	cants complete addres	s information	- 111				
1.a. Physical address (Street	address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Ro	oom #; no P.O. Boxes)					
(b) (6)							
(b) (6)						I de Occupa	
	1.c. State	1.d. Zip coo	de/Postal code	1.e. County/Province		1.f. Country	
1.b. City	VA	7	0106	1.e. County/Province		1.f. Country	
1.b. City	1100000	7	0106				
1.b. City	UA- if different than physical address; ind	Zudude name of contact person	0/06 on if applicable)	RAPPIAHAKA	20CK	USA	
1.b. City TM155VILLE 2.a. Mailing address (include	VA	Zudude name of contact person	0106		20CK		
1.b. City TM155VILLE 2.a. Mailing address (include	UA- if different than physical address; ind	Zudude name of contact person	0/06 on if applicable)	RAPPIAHAKA	20CK	USA	
1.b. City AMISSULLE 2.a. Mailing address (include 2.b. City	if different than physical address; inc	Zudude name of contact person	0/06 on if applicable)	RAPPIAHAKA	20CK	USA	
1.b. City AMISSUILLE 2.a. Mailing address (include 2.b. City ection D: All applie	if different than physical address; inc	2.d. Zip coo	on if applicable) de/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	OCK	2.f.Country	
1.b. City 2.a. Mailing address (include 2.b. City ection D: All applie 1. Attach the no	if different than physical address; inc 2.c. State 2.c. State cants MUST complete purefundable application pro	2.d. Zip coo	on if applicable) de/Postal code of a check or mondes, and those actir	2.e. County/Province	OCK	2.f.Country	
1.b. City 2.a. Mailing address (include 2.b. City ection D: All applie 1. Attach the no amount of \$1 attach docum	if different than physical address; inc. 2.c. State 2.c. State cants MUST complete conrefundable application pro- 100. Federal, Tribal, State, and lentation of fee exempt status as	2.d. Zip coo	on if applicable) de/Postal code of a check or monities, and those actir [50 CFR 13.11(d)].	2.e. County/Province ey order payable to the agon behalf of such ago	U.S. FISH A	2.f.Country 2.f.Country ND WILDLIFE SERVICE In the tempt from the processing feet of Federal Regulations and	
a.b. City 2.b. City ection D: All applie 1. Attach the no amount of \$1 attach docum 2. Certification:	if different than physical address; inception of the exempt status as I hereby certify that I have read	2.d. Zip cool 2.d. Zip cool 2.d. Zip cool cessing fee in the form local government agency outlined in instructions and am familiar with 50 and 17 title 50	on if applicable) de/Postal code of a check or moncles, and those actir [50 CFR 13.11(d)]. e regulation to that the	2.e. County/Province 2.e. County/Province ey order payable to the ago in behalf of such ago information submitted in	U.S. FISH A encies, are ex	2.f.Country 2.f.Country AND WILDLIFE SERVICE In the tempt from the processing feet of Federal Regulations and tion for a permit is complete a	
a. Certification: 2.b. City 2.b. City 2.b. City 2.c. All application of \$1 attach docum 2. Certification: other application of application of application of application of a accurate to the a	if different than physical address; inception of the exempt status as a linear parts in subsequent to the parts in subsequent to	2.d. Zip cool 3.d. Zip cool 4.d. Zip cool 4.d. Zip cool 5.d. Zip cool 6.d. Z	on if applicable) de/Postal code of a check or moncles, and those actir [50 CFR 13.11(d)]. e regulations containd I certify that the any false statement	2.e. County/Province 2.e. County/Province ey order payable to the age ined in <i>Title 50 Part 13</i> information submitted in herein may subject me	U.S. FISH A encies, are ex	2.f.Country 2.f.Country 2.f.Country AND WILDLIFE SERVICE In the tempt from the processing feet of Federal Regulations and tion for a permit is complete a all penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001	
a. Attach the no amount of \$1 accurate to the	if different than physical address; inception of the exempt status as I hereby certify that I have read	2.d. Zip cool 3.d. Zip cool 4.d. Zip cool 4.d. Zip cool 5.d. Zip cool 6.d. Z	on if applicable) de/Postal code of a check or moncles, and those actir [50 CFR 13.11(d)]. e regulations containd I certify that the any false statement	2.e. County/Province 2.e. County/Province ey order payable to the age ined in <i>Title 50 Part 13</i> information submitted in herein may subject me	U.S. FISH A encies, are ex	2.f.Country 2.f.Country 2.f.Country AND WILDLIFE SERVICE In the tempt from the processing feet of Federal Regulations and tion for a permit is complete a all penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001	
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2.b. City 2.c. Mailing address (include 2.b. City 2.c. City 2.c. All application D: All application of \$1 attach docum 2. Certification: other application of application of application of a property of the application of a property of the application of t	if different than physical address; inception of the exempt status as a linear parts in subsequent to the parts in subsequent to	2.d. Zip cool 3.d. Zip cool 4.d. Zip cool 4.d. Zip cool 5.d. Zip cool 6.d. Z	on if applicable) de/Postal code of a check or moncles, and those actir [50 CFR 13.11(d)]. e regulations containd I certify that the any false statement	2.e. County/Province 2.e. County/Province ey order payable to the age on behalf of such age ined in <i>Title 50 Part 13</i> information submitted in herein may subject me res) Date of signatures	U.S. FISH A encies, are ex	2.f.Country 2.f.Country 2.f.Country AND WILDLIFE SERVICE In the tempt from the processing feet of Federal Regulations and tion for a permit is complete a all penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001	

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 (<u>3-200-52</u>) 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:
 - 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.
- 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.
- Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

RAYMOND C LAUEIZ

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
	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?

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: _____ (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:

Rev. 8/2017

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:

KLEIN CHAUSEB, NAMIBIA WINDHOEN VISTRIC 523,28786 E16,03016

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

09/24/2019 - 10/03/2019

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

BRINK GROBLER

WILD NAMIBIA 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 LOGISTICS POBOX 81413 WINDMILL PARK UNIT 7 DANTE ST. PROSPERITIA, WINGHOEK, 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).
- 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].

MR BRINK GROBLER Name:

Business Name: WILD NAMIBIA HUNTING SAFARIS CC

Address: Po Box 526 Address:

City: TSUM EB

Country, Postal Code: Nam I BIA

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.

NA

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.

Favidermist/Broker's signature:	Date:

Rev 8/2017

 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.

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).



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



EXPORT CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATE

THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM IS THE CITES MANAGEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY AND AS SUCH CERTIFIES THAT:

IMPORTER	EXPORTER	
RAYMOND CHARLES LAUER (b) (6)	BRINK GLOBLER P.O. BOX 526	
20106 AMISSVILLE, VIRGINIA UNITED STATES	TSUMEB NAMIBIA	

A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on 03/10/2019 with hunting permit number 191425. 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, jaw & skinskull, jaw & skin	

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: NAPP 88/250 (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

D 7 -11- 2019

Private Fize Labous Winefficely
Telescolor in Fize 20181

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:

66269D

Date Received by DSA:

January 27, 2020

DMA Contact:

Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant:

Raymond Charles Lauer

Amissville, Virginia

Specimens and Species:

Leopard (Panthera pardus)

Wild (Namibia)

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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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 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 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 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 Namibia, except for the highly-populated northern region, the arid southeast farmlands, and the desert coast (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:28–29; CITES 2018c:3-4). Approximately 77% of the countryside, about 570,000 km², provides suitable leopard habitat (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplement, page 32). In Namibia, the key threat to

leopard conservation is excessive off-take (illegal) of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (recently ca. 70–110 leopards per year; CITES 2018c:7). These leopards usually are taken by the affected livestock owner (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116). Habitat loss, more so than in other range States, also negatively affects leopards in Namibia (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). These threats have not ceased (Stein *et al.* 2016).

A National leopard survey conducted by Stein *et al.* (2011), estimates leopard populations in Namibia to be approximately 14,154 individuals (CITES 2018c:5). This survey was conducted using camera-traps, questionnaires, spoor counts, and stakeholder interviews. The estimate takes into account high- (3.1 inds./100 km²), medium- (2.0 inds./100 km²), and low- (1.2 inds./100 km²) density estimates extrapolated over the surface areas of the corresponding habitats (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:51). The combination of these components and the explanation about how they were derived suggest that the population estimate is reliable.

The national leopard population trend, according to the 2011 survey, is increasing (CITES 2018c:6). While this estimate (14,154 inds.) is much larger than earlier ones (e.g., 1,000–10,000 by Nowell and Jackson 1996:27), the current estimate could also be a more accurate approximation of a leopard population size that has not changed much over the years. This approximation, regardless, reflects the use of better survey techniques and the application of new relevant biological information (e.g., population densities and estimated area of occupancy; CITES 2018c:6). These results support the conclusion that the population trend is increasing.

Questions remain, however, about the quality of the biological data (CITES 2018c:7–8). In response, efforts are underway by the Government of Namibia to obtain detailed biological and ecological information about the species. Currently there is a national leopard census project underway (CITES 2018c:15). The results of this project will be used to inform the national leopard management strategy that is being developed. These efforts include field studies and a follow-up leopard survey to be completed in 2019 that will update the information available on the population status, density, and distribution of leopards in Namibia. These results will increase the quality of information available to wildlife managers.

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Raymond Charles Lauer; Amissville, Virginia) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus* pardus) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Namibia.
- 2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Klein Chauseb, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Brink Grobler; with Outfitter: Wild Namibia Hunting Safaris; during a hunt on: September 24-October 3, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 191425 [Tag # NAPP 88/250 (2019); copies were submitted along with the application].

B. Namibia Information:

- 3. 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 2018c:8). Under this legislation, 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 2008c:8). Leopards are also protected under other legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144–148). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally.
- 4. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system (CITES 2018c:8). Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard, while other measures regulate the process under which leopard trophies are acquired. With regard to actual take, for example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides. In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull measurement of 32 cm may be harvested. Based on an assessment of leopard skull size of trophies taken during 2004–2017, trophy quality is stable with skull size ranging 35–40 cm. This is well above the cut-off limit of 32 cm (CITES 2018c:12–13). Other restrictions also apply, for example: the export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not allowed (CITES 2018c:8). These measures provide a measure of control over which leopards are harvested or exported.
- 5. The quantity of leopards killed as problem animals in Namibia is greater than the quantity taken as trophy hunted animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116-117). This situation may present management challenges because less than 50% of problem animal kills are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting. Accurate estimates of problemanimals mortality are essential to management of the leopard trophy hunting system.
- 6. 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.
- 7. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. A preliminary quota based on annual population growth rate of the species is developed during a day-long discussion at the conservancy with team members. This preliminary 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.

- 8. With regard to processes under the trophy hunting system, the overall harvest quota is allocated among hunting concessions taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information such as estimated population size and habitat CITES 2018c: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 2018c:9).
- 9. Leopard off-take is well monitored (CITES 2018c:9). An individual leopard hunting permit, for example, must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018c:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018c:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018c:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.
- 10. Additional tracking measures 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 2018c:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit. All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition. Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. These measures assist managers to ensure that only adult male leopards that are in good condition and meet the minimum size threshold are harvested and exported (CITES 2018c:12–13).
- 11. According to Namibia (CITES 2018c:15–16), the leopard population is stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed. The trophy hunting program is strictly controlled. In addition, the trophy quality analysis suggests that larger leopards are being harvested, the annual quota of 2.4% of the total population is low and harvest management practices are good. Based on these circumstances, Namibian officials have concluded that their trophy hunting is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018c:16).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2020). Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. During 2004–2017, on average 142 leopards were harvested per year (about 56% of the annual quota; CITES 2018c:11). When the quota of 250 leopards was reached in 2008, 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, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set. During 2008–2010, following the implementation of these new regulations, the number of leopard

trophies harvested declined precipitously, but subsequent harvest levels have recovered to about 140–160 leopards per year (CITES 2018c:11–12).

- 13. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 162 trophies annually and 8 skins annually.
- 14. 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).

15. 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 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."

- 16. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).
- 17. 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 Namibia 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*.
- 18. 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).

19. 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 CONCUR:

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Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

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Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97) 1 of 1 CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US66269D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 02/24/2021 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) RAYMOND CHARLES LAUER **BRINK GLOBLER** WILD NAMIBIA HUNTING SAFARIS AMISSVILLE, VA 20106 P.O. BOX 526 U.S.A. **TSUMER** NAMIBIA Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN LOCAL STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS. MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 GFR 17.40[1)]. U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE ACH 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 (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 02/25/2020 if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live Animals Regulations. 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 10. Appendix No. and or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA PARDUS NAMIBIA Common Name 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin D. Common Name 9 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin F Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



RCVD JAN 14 2020

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

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

1.b. First Name

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

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2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Num	ber	3.a. Alternate	Telephone Number	4. E-m	ail address
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ection B: Complete it 1.a. Name of business, agency, T	f applying on behalf o	f a business, co	rporation, pu	blic agency, Trib	e, or instit	ution
T.a. Name of Dustiness, agonoy,	TIDO, OF MICHIGAN					
2. Tax identification no.	5 5 5 7 11 2	521 183	3. Descriptio	n of business, agency, Tri	be, or institution	
			A 19 77			
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal office	ar First Name	4.c. Principal	officer Middle name/initia	4.d. 5	Suffix
per Article Control			11/5-4			
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contac	t name			
7.a. Business telephone number	7 b. Alternate telep	phone number	7.c. Business	s fax number	7.d. Business	s e-mail address
	L TO BE SEED THE					
hereal and the second						
1.b. City	1.c. State		e/Postal code	1.e. County/Provin	nce	1.f. Country
WOODLAKE	CA	93286		TULARE		USA
2.a. Mailing address (include if di	fferent than physical address; inclu	ide name of contact person	n if applicable)			
2.b. City	2.c. State	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	e/Postal code	2.e. County/Proving	nce	2.f.Country
roodlake	CA	933	38Ce	TUG	re	USA
	. 52 GZ V. 1. 7.					
Section D: All applica	fundable application proce	essing fee in the form	of a check or mor	ney order payable to ti	he U.S. FISH A	AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the
amount of \$100	 Federal, Tribal, State, and lo ation of fee exempt status as 	cal government agenci outlined in instructions	es, and those acti [50 CFR 13.11(d)]	ing on behalf of such a].	gencies, are ex	xempt from the processing fee -
other applicable	parts in subchapter B of Cl	hapter I of Title 50, an ef. I understand that ar	id I certify that the ny false statement	information submitted t herein may subject m	e to the crimin	of Federal Regulations and the tion for a permit is complete and al penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.
Signature of applicant/Pr	incipal Officer for permit (I	No photocopied or s	tamped signatu	ires) Date of signa	ture (mm/dd/	уууу)
				01/10/201	9	
		Nonce con	tinue to next	nage		
		riease coi	minde to nexi	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:
 - 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.
- 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)?

ORAL E. MICHAM (b) (6)

		Expires 08/31/2020
3.	the Lacey person from waived by the busine collateral,	ation factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such m receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of ss, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above? No Yes
incident; e	e) court, and	to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically ting a permit.
N	/A	
4.	ENTER th import spe country):	e quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to cimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same
	a.	Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>) 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 (<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>) from Namibia Quantity: N/A (An import permit is not required for trophies harvested in South Africa or

- 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:

Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, please use Form 3-200-

N/A

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

20).

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 GAME RESERVE, PWANI, BLOCK LR3: GPS 37L0449969 and UTM 9062926

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

07/29/2018

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

PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD, PO BOX 7201, ARUSHA, TANZANIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTER: A. JACO OOSTHUIZEN

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]:

USA-RIVER TAXIDERMIST, USARIVER, ARUSHA, TANZANIA

- 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:

SULEIMAN M MASATO

Business Name:

PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD

Address:

PO BOX 7201

City:

MAJI YA CHAI

State/Province:

USARIVER, ARUSHA

Country, Postal Code:

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

 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.

Toyldormict/Broker's signature:	Date:
Tayidarmict/Broker's signature:	Date.

Rev. 8/2017

 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.

Notice of the control	1/10/19
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

20806

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TAIL, ANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

July 26, 2018 11:11:36 am

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

RETURN DATE:

Thursday, August 30, 2018

MAIN PERMIT

PERMIT NO.

2011617

Extra

Package Type

August 09, 2018

End Date

ORAL EDGAR MICHAM

July 20, 2018

Start Date

This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to

Who holds Weapon (Type)

Licence No:

CAR ES SALAAM

Station APP:

3161343 2011616 Calibre 300/7MM

17-Jun-2018

Dated

Maker's No: of Address

SELOUS GR LR3

Issued At

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks)

owned by PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD

PH ANDRIES JACOBUS COSTITUIZEN,

Additional Blocks

LICENSE No.

PH CAT.

SAME SPECIES BOUGHT THIS YEAR

BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE

BABOON YELLOW

BUSHEUCK CROBE

CROCODILE NILE

DOVE

CIVET AFRICAN

Passport No. . C.A.R No:

ORAL MICHAM

Weapon owner &

Signature of Issuing Officer & Office Standon

DAR-ES-SALAAM P. O. Box 1994 16 JUL 7838

GUINGAROME HARTEBEEST LICHTEINSTEIN'S

GRYSBOCK SHARPE'S

GENET BLOTCHED

GENET COMMON

DUIKER HARVEY'S RED ELAND LIVINGSTONES

DUZKER COMMON

JACKAL SLIVER BACKED

MPALA SOUTHERN

HYAEKA SPOTTED

DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE

REEDBUCK BORDAR (COMMON) SABLE ANTELOPE ROOSEVELT RATEL (HONEY BADGER) FORCUPINE CRESTED KUDU GREATER PIGEON

1. The Handing Permit must be surrendered to the Director of Wildelie Division within 30 days of expiry or immediately the Processional 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 Wholife

5. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must carry his ther PH Licence during the entire safan 4. A Hunter must obtain Certificate of Ownership for all trophies he wishes to keep, transfer,

8. A Professional Hurter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authorny from ine Director of Wildide to go out alone

7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rife in the case of big game or snortgun in the case of birds or others in the case of fish.

6. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements an

light and record them in the data sneet provided in mediately after an animal st

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TON ... JM WILDLIFE DIVISION

July 26, 2018 11;11:37 am

DECLARATION

PROPERTY OF TO SECURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE TANALACE FINE OF TO SECURE OF THE SE REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS) 20806 371049969/JTM1906592C 138 CM/K/4 HORN/ANIMAL 37 CUSSOCILITATION OF THE TOTAL LENGTH OF OR WEIGHT 37 COT 1 PRINTIPALITY 107 1/4 MYNT 37/043554U1119101282 741/2" STOURSBY (VIMAGOSSY,3 NC. 37LOUISTA CUTUTGOTESSS 64/2 31 Tous sold University 31511611110 282240718 中なり TIME | SEX GPS COORDINATES INX IN 14 Sty 80 Shes M Mespy SIGNATURE OF CHE PROFESSIONAL HINTER 28/1/182 28/11/182 29/1/18 30/2/18 81/8/10 WEAPON USED TMM Trans CHUIL CHUL MWI No. | AREA WHERE HUNTED one Seleus LR3 One Seleus LR3 One Seleus LR3 Zebra Burchellir, one Seleus LR3 Hantebeesthichendern Seleus LR3 ONR Schous LR3 Withbeat, Nyasa lone Selens LR3 Kunau, Greater One Selens KR3 ANDRIES JACOBUS COSTHUIZEN, PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LID ORAL EDGAR MICHAM 2011617 Wenthey Mysa 1 Zebra, Burchells 'H LICENSE NO CLIENT NAME SCHOOL PERMIT NO. COMPANY H NAME SPECIES

egister of animal hunted including. huntin

SIGNAT/IRE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

CLI DUS GAME BESCRVE SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFF OFFICER INCHARGE

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: 66285D

Date Received by DSA: February 6, 2020

DMA Contact: Rogelio Hubbard

Applicant: Oral E. Micham

Woodlake, California

Specimens and Species: 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 <u>purposes</u> 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011).

Home ranges are about 13–35 km² (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 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 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 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 km² (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 (Oral E. Micham; Woodlake, California) requests authorization to import one 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: Selous Game Reserve, Pwani, Block LR3, Tanzania; with Professional Hunter: Jaco Oosthuizen; with Outfitter: Pori Trackers of Africa; during a hunt on July 29, 2018. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Game Hunting Permit No. 2011617 issued by the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania and Register of Game Killed No. 20806 issued by the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. Copies of these documents were submitted along with the completed 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. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged about 190 trophies annually and 46 skins annually (total = 236 leopards; about 47% 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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Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

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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

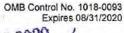
IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND NAMIBIAN SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS

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FORM 3-201A (1/97) CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US66285D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 03/03/2021 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD ORAL E MICHAM P.O. BOX 7201 WOODLAKE, CA 93286 MAJI YA CHAI USARIVER, ARUSHA U.S.A. TANZANIA Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction L APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)]. **DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY** MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR 5275 LEESBURG PIKE EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 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 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON. 03/04/2020 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for United States Management Authority **Issuing Date** Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source 10. ₁ W 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY Common Name (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 11. Quantity (including units) LEOPARD handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA TANZANIA PARDUS Common Name 9. 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9 D. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin





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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 ap						Section of the Contract of	
1.a. Last Name			1.b. First Nan	ne -	1.c. Midd	dle Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
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2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Num	nber	3.a. Alternate	Telephone Number	4. E-mai	address	
b) (6)							
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4.a Principal officer Last name	4,b. Principal office	er First Name	4.c. Principal	officer Middle name/initial	4.d, Su	iffix	
5 Principal officer title		6. Primary contact	name				- A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A
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7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telep	phone number	7,c. Business	rax number	7.d Business e	email address	
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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:
 - 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.
- 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.
- Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

KREG ROTH
(b) (6)

Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of 3. 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? 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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to 4. import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country): Leopard (Panthera pardus) Quantity: (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If a. you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20. Southern white rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum simum) from Namibia b. (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). IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, Please enter the following information: 5. 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 - KWAGGAFONTEIN & DAGDRECK # 365,356 22°49'21.80"S 16°05'29.80"E

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

06/16/2019

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

LOMBANJE HUNTING SAFARIS AND TOURS J.A. DEKLERK # 365, 356

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]:

J.A. DEKLERK P.O. Box 9453 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA

- 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:

J.A. DE KLERK P.O. BOX 9453 WINDHOEK

Address:

Address: City:

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 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:



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



EXPORT CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATE

THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM IS THE CITES MANAGEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY AND AS SUCH CERTIFIES THAT:

IMPORTER	EXPORTER	
KREG THURMAN ROTH	J .A. DE KLERK	
b) (6)	P .O. BOX 9453	
BEND, OREGON, 97703	WINDHOEK	
UNITED STATES	NAMIBIA	

- A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on 15/06/2019 with hunting permit number 187293. 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 & skinskull & skin	

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: NAPP 110/250 (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 NAMEDIA

29 -10- 2019

WHIDNOEK
Private Gae 13306 - Windhoek
Tel: 2552111 - Fax: 255861

 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.

(b) (6)		
Applicant's signature:	Date: 01-14-30	020

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).

PRT-66409D

Grab, Kirstine M < kirstine_grab@fws.gov>

Thu 2020-01-23 09:53



Dear Kreg Roth,

We received your application for a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) permit for importing a sport-hunted leopard trophy from Namibia. The processing of your application cannot be completed because of the following:

1) Please provide me with a copy of the hunting license from Namibia to hunt the leopard.

Please provide the information and documentation indicated. Any response must be in written form.

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 March 8, 2020**), 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.

If you have questions, you may contact me at kirstine_grab@fws.gov or at 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS-IA, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803, (telephone number 703-358-1988, facsimile transmission number 703-358-2281). Please reference your file number PRT-66409D.

Sincerely,

Kirstine Grab

--

Kirstine Grab (she/her)
Biologist
US Fish and Wildlife Service
International Affairs, Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits MS:IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA, 22041
703-358-1988

Subject: PRT-66409D

From: "Grab, Kirstine" < kirstine_grab@fws.gov>

Date: 1/23/2020, 6:53 AM

To: (b) (6)

Dear Kreg Roth,

We received your application for a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) permit for importing a sport-hunted leopard trophy from Namibia. The processing of your application cannot be completed because of the following:

1) Please provide me with a copy of the hunting license from Namibia to hunt the leopard.

Please provide the information and documentation indicated. Any response must be in written form.

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 March 8, 2020), 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.

If you have questions, you may contact me at <u>kirstine_grab@fws.gov</u> or at 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS-IA, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803, (telephone number 703-358-1988, facsimile transmission number 703-358-2281). Please reference your file number PRT-66409D.

Sincerely,

Kirstine Grab

Kirstine Grab (she/her)
Biologist
US Fish and Wildlife Service
International Affairs, Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits MS:IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA, 22041
703-358-1988

PBT-66409D

RCVD FEB 5 2020

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187293 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM PERMIT No .: Directorate Scientific Services VALID FROM: Private Bag 13306 " Windhoek, Namibia VALID TO: Enquiries: Permit Office Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506 RECEIPT No .: 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: Residential Address: To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies: SPECIES: SPECIES: SPECIES: SPECIES: NUMBER NUMBER NUMBER NUMBER COMMON NAME **COMMON NAME COMMON NAME COMMON NAME** Impala Common Springbok Other Blesbok Steenbok Buffalo Klipspringer Warthog " Kudu Crocodile Lechwe Waterbuck Dik-Dik Wildebeest, Black Eland Oryx (Gemsbok) Ostrich Wildebeest, Blue Elephant Zebra Burchell's Reedbuck Giraffe Rhinoceros, Black Zebra Hartmann's Grey Duiker Cheetah Hartebeest Rhinoceros, White Hippopotamus Roan Impala Black-Faced Sable Lion On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm: Guided by (name of guides) Official MET date stamp IMPORTANT: This permit is not valid if altered in any way and is not transferable.

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: 66409D

Date Received by DSA: February 7, 2020

DMA Contact: Kirstine Grab

Applicant: Kreg Thurman Roth

Bend, Oregon

<u>Specimens and Species</u>: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Namibia)

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 km² (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 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 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 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 Namibia, except for the highly-populated northern region, the arid southeast farmlands, and the desert coast (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:28–29; CITES 2018c:3–4). Approximately 77% of the countryside, about 570,000 km², provides suitable leopard habitat (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplement, page 32). In Namibia, the key threat to

leopard conservation is excessive off-take (illegal) of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (recently ca. 70–110 leopards per year; CITES 2018c:7). These leopards usually are taken by the affected livestock owner (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116). Habitat loss, more so than in other range States, also negatively affects leopards in Namibia (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). These threats have not ceased (Stein *et al.* 2016).

A National leopard survey conducted by Stein *et al.* (2011), estimates leopard populations in Namibia to be approximately 14,154 individuals (CITES 2018c:5). This survey was conducted using camera-traps, questionnaires, spoor counts, and stakeholder interviews. The estimate takes into account high- (3.1 inds./100 km²), medium- (2.0 inds./100 km²), and low- (1.2 inds./100 km²) density estimates extrapolated over the surface areas of the corresponding habitats (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:51). The combination of these components and the explanation about how they were derived suggest that the population estimate is reliable.

The national leopard population trend, according to the 2011 survey, is increasing (CITES 2018c:6). While this estimate (14,154 inds.) is much larger than earlier ones (e.g., 1,000–10,000 by Nowell and Jackson 1996:27), the current estimate could also be a more accurate approximation of a leopard population size that has not changed much over the years. This approximation, regardless, reflects the use of better survey techniques and the application of new relevant biological information (e.g., population densities and estimated area of occupancy; CITES 2018c:6). These results support the conclusion that the population trend is increasing.

Questions remain, however, about the quality of the biological data (CITES 2018c:7–8). In response, efforts are underway by the Government of Namibia to obtain detailed biological and ecological information about the species. Currently there is a national leopard census project underway (CITES 2018c:15). The results of this project will be used to inform the national leopard management strategy that is being developed. These efforts include field studies and a follow-up leopard survey to be completed in 2019 that will update the information available on the population status, density, and distribution of leopards in Namibia. These results will increase the quality of information available to wildlife managers.

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Kreg Thurman Roth; Bend, Oregon) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera 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 at/near: Kwaggafontein & Dagdreck ## 365 & 356, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: J.A. De Klerk; with Outfitter: Lombanje Hunting Safaris and Tours; during a hunt on: June 16, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 187293 [Tag # NAPP 110/250 (2019); copies were submitted along with the application].

B. Namibia Information:

- 3. 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 2018c:8). Under this legislation, 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 2008c:8). Leopards are also protected under other legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144–148). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally.
- 4. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system (CITES 2018c:8). Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard, while other measures regulate the process under which leopard trophies are acquired. With regard to actual take, for example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides. In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull measurement of 32 cm may be harvested. Based on an assessment of leopard skull size of trophies taken during 2004–2017, trophy quality is stable with skull size ranging 35–40 cm. This is well above the cut-off limit of 32 cm (CITES 2018c:12–13). Other restrictions also apply, for example: the export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not allowed (CITES 2018c:8). These measures provide a measure of control over which leopards are harvested or exported.
- 5. The quantity of leopards killed as problem animals in Namibia is greater than the quantity taken as trophy hunted animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116–117). This situation may present management challenges because less than 50% of problem animal kills are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting. Accurate estimates of problemanimals mortality are essential to management of the leopard trophy hunting system.
- 6. 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.
- 7. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. A preliminary quota based on annual population growth rate of the species is developed during a day-long discussion at the conservancy with team members. This preliminary 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.

- 8. With regard to processes under the trophy hunting system, the overall harvest quota is allocated among hunting concessions taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information such as estimated population size and habitat CITES 2018c: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 2018c:9).
- 9. Leopard off-take is well monitored (CITES 2018c:9). An individual leopard hunting permit, for example, must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018c:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018c:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018c:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.
- 10. Additional tracking measures 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 2018c:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit. All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition. Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. These measures assist managers to ensure that only adult male leopards that are in good condition and meet the minimum size threshold are harvested and exported (CITES 2018c:12–13).
- 11. According to Namibia (CITES 2018c:15–16), the leopard population is stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed. The trophy hunting program is strictly controlled. In addition, the trophy quality analysis suggests that larger leopards are being harvested, the annual quota of 2.4% of the total population is low and harvest management practices are good. Based on these circumstances, Namibian officials have concluded that their trophy hunting is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018c:16).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2020). Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. During 2004–2017, on average 142 leopards were harvested per year (about 56% of the annual quota; CITES 2018c:11). When the quota of 250 leopards was reached in 2008, 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, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set. During 2008–2010, following the implementation of these new regulations, the number of leopard

trophies harvested declined precipitously, but subsequent harvest levels have recovered to about 140–160 leopards per year (CITES 2018c:11–12).

- 13. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 162 trophies annually and 8 skins annually.
- 14. 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).

15. 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 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."

- 16. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).
- 17. 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 Namibia 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*.
- 18. 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).

19. 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:

DSA CONCUR:

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Ochief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

Permittee (name and address, country) KREG THURMAN ROTH BEND, OR 97703 Special Conditions ABOVE. 1000

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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No. 20US66409D/9

2. Valid

02/27/2021

4. Consignor (name and address, country)

J. A. DE KLERK P.O. BOX 9453 WINDHOEK NAMIBIA

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

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

5a. Purpose of Transaction

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

02/28/2020

Issuing Date

United States Management Authority

Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport Animals Regulations.	ort, with IATA Live	AUTHORITY: Endangered Species	Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. se	q.)
7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant	Description of Part or or numbers (age/sex	r Derivative, including identifying marks if live)	10. Appendix No. and Source	
A. Common Name LEOPARD	(shipment may conta	ERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY aln bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or , as well as worked , manufactured, or	^{10.} 1 W	
Scientific Name PANTHERA PARDUS	handicraft items such accompany raw or ta	n as curios or jewerly, that must	11: Quantity (including units) 1 1 12. Country of Origin NAMIBIA	NO
B. Common Name	9.		10. 11. Quantity (including units)	
Scientific Name			12. Country of Origin	
C. Common Name	9.		10. 11. Quantity (including units)	
Scientific Name	MILLER ST		12. Country of Origin	
D. Common Name	9.		10. 11. Quantity (including units)	
Scientific Name			12. Country of Origin	
E. Common Name	9.		10. (including units)	
Scientific Name			12. Country of Origin	

1.d. Suffix

RCUD JAN 16 2020



1.a. Last Name

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

1.b. First Name

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

Type of Activity

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

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.

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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:
 - 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;
 - 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
 - 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 guestions 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.

Richey Plemper (b) (6) Caldwell TX 77836

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

Richey Plemper

(b) (6)

(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.

WA

- 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):
 - Leopard (Panthera pardus) Quantity: ____ (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.
- 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:
- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

NA

6.	IF THE	ANIMAL F	IAS ALREADY	BEEN TAKEN.	please enter the	following:

	and the second of the second o	
	d. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, block, AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be take CROOTFONTEIN DISTRICT FARM ORPA 137 CITY: CTJIWARONGO e. Date wildlife was hunted: 9 09 ZOIS f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or profes	CAPS: - 30,111919, 17,32439
	DIRK J. SMIT ORPA HUNTING SAFARIS	
	NAMIBIA	
	g. The current location of the trophy (address and co the country of export/re-export and must match wit NAMIBIA; OTTANDAUE OMBRURU NAMIBIA	
re	ease provide a copy of any applicable foreign government move this animal from the wild (if you have not hunted yearses, please indicate so). ATTACITED	ent permits or licenses that were required to yet and do not currently hold any such permits or
8. C	omplete name and address of overseas person or busin	ess shipping the trophy to you.
		Namibia, you must provide the name and address of unting permit [this name will appear on the face of the
	Name: DIRK J. SMIT Business Name: ORPA HUNTING S Address: ORPA 137 CROOTFONT Address: P.O. BOX 217 City: OTAVI State/Province: NAMIBIA Country, Postal Code: 43004	AFARIS EIN DISTRICT
CERTIFIC	ATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided	ded for either 9 or 10 below)
9.	If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on beha documentation to show you have a Power of Attorney following statement.	
	NV	
	I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to by my client and is being imported only for my client's donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to applying for the import of a leopard trophy, I understant trophies in one calendar year.	personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If
	Taxidermist/Broker's signature:	Date:
Rev. 8/2017		Page 4 of

Form 3-200-19 OMB Control No. 1018-0093 Expires 08/31/2020

 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.



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).

Page 5 of 7

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services

Private Bag 13306 Windhoek, Namibia Enquiries: Permit Office



PERMIT No.:	185833
VALID FROM:	67-69-18
VALID TO:	19-09-18
RECEIPT No.:	21/2/18

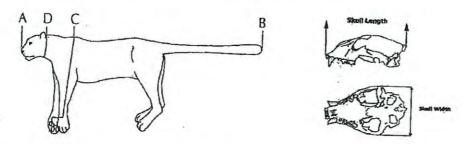
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Buffalo		Klipspringer	-		+1	1	Price
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog	+-	KUMPLUS	at CXICI
Dik-Dik	1	Lechwe		Waterbuck	1	EYUS TAKE	He
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Eland	+-	Ostrich	++	Wildebeest, Blue		167-04052	l he in
Elephant	+		++	Zebra Burchell's		CACE WILL B	PU 14 30
Giraffe		Reedbuck			-	con of Na	dela
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Hippopotamus	++	Sable	11	Lion	1/		1_
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12. CONDITION OF PREDATOR (tick all appropriation) HEALTHY (ii) UNHEALTHY (iii) FI	te boxes):	al degrees): -20, 111919	j 17, \$243°
v) EMPTY STOMACH			
MEASUREMENTS:			•
13. BODY LENGTH (CM):	220	14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM):	T60
15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM):	52	16. SKULL LENGTH (MM):	H
17. SKULL WIDTH (MM):		18. WEIGHT (KG)	35 kg.

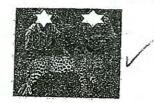
MEASUREMENTS & PHOTOGRAPHS

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:



 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.



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.



S. Frontal view of the teeth showing 6. Hindquarters clearly showing the and incisors and visible predator quota tag number. hunting quota tag number...



coloration and wear on the canines scrotum and visible predator hunting

Photographs required from the cleaned skull:



the back of the canines.



7. Lower jaw showing all 8. Upper jaw showing all the the teeth and chipping teeth and chipping of the of the enamel ridge on 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: 10 | 9 | 218 10 | 9 | 2218 10 | 9 | 2218 Trophy hunter... Trophy hunting Guide:. Trophy hunting Operator:

SCHEDULE G

RECORD SHEET (Regulation 114C (o))

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

SPECIES HUNTED	reopard.			
HUNT PERMIT NUMBER	182859	CLIENT NAME		FR Ple
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER	J. Smit	HUNTING OUTF	TTER	NJ. SA
HUNTING BLOCK/PROPERTY NAME	Orpa	CONCESSION HO	DLDER/LANDOWNER	27.5
HUNT START DATE	7/09/2018	HUNT FINISH DA	TE	09/09/
L. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL?	VEZ NO			
F NO, WHY NOT?				
	a lived access 1			
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Tracks

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

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^{*}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.

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: 66449D

Date Received by DSA: February 6, 2020

DMA Contact: Rogelio Hubbard

Applicant: Edgar Richardson Plemper Jr.

Caldwell, Texas

Specimens and Species: Leopard (Panthera pardus)

Wild (Namibia)

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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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 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 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 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 Namibia, except for the highly-populated northern region, the arid southeast farmlands, and the desert coast (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:28–29; CITES 2018c:3–4). Approximately 77% of the countryside, about 570,000 km², provides suitable leopard habitat (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplement, page 32). In Namibia, the key threat to

leopard conservation is excessive off-take (illegal) of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (recently ca. 70–110 leopards per year; CITES 2018c:7). These leopards usually are taken by the affected livestock owner (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116). Habitat loss, more so than in other range States, also negatively affects leopards in Namibia (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). These threats have not ceased (Stein *et al.* 2016).

A National leopard survey conducted by Stein *et al.* (2011), estimates leopard populations in Namibia to be approximately 14,154 individuals (CITES 2018c:5). This survey was conducted using camera-traps, questionnaires, spoor counts, and stakeholder interviews. The estimate takes into account high- (3.1 inds./100 km²), medium- (2.0 inds./100 km²), and low- (1.2 inds./100 km²) density estimates extrapolated over the surface areas of the corresponding habitats (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:51). The combination of these components and the explanation about how they were derived suggest that the population estimate is reliable.

The national leopard population trend, according to the 2011 survey, is increasing (CITES 2018c:6). While this estimate (14,154 inds.) is much larger than earlier ones (e.g., 1,000–10,000 by Nowell and Jackson 1996:27), the current estimate could also be a more accurate approximation of a leopard population size that has not changed much over the years. This approximation, regardless, reflects the use of better survey techniques and the application of new relevant biological information (e.g., population densities and estimated area of occupancy; CITES 2018c:6). These results support the conclusion that the population trend is increasing.

Questions remain, however, about the quality of the biological data (CITES 2018c:7–8). In response, efforts are underway by the Government of Namibia to obtain detailed biological and ecological information about the species. Currently there is a national leopard census project underway (CITES 2018c:15). The results of this project will be used to inform the national leopard management strategy that is being developed. These efforts include field studies and a follow-up leopard survey to be completed in 2019 that will update the information available on the population status, density, and distribution of leopards in Namibia. These results will increase the quality of information available to wildlife managers.

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Edgar Richardson Plemper Jr.; Caldwell, Texas) requests authorization to import one 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 at/near: Groot Fontein District, Farm Orpa 127, Otjiwarongo, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Dirk J. Smit; with Outfitter: Orpa Hunting Safaris; during a hunt on: September 9, 2018. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 182859 [Tag # NAPP 159/250 (2018); copies were submitted along with the application].

B. Namibia Information:

- 3. 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 2018c:8). Under this legislation, 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 2008c:8). Leopards are also protected under other legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144–148). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally.
- 4. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system (CITES 2018c:8). Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard, while other measures regulate the process under which leopard trophies are acquired. With regard to actual take, for example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides. In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull measurement of 32 cm may be harvested. Based on an assessment of leopard skull size of trophies taken during 2004–2017, trophy quality is stable with skull size ranging 35–40 cm. This is well above the cut-off limit of 32 cm (CITES 2018c:12–13). Other restrictions also apply, for example: the export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not allowed (CITES 2018c:8). These measures provide a measure of control over which leopards are harvested or exported.
- 5. The quantity of leopards killed as problem animals in Namibia is greater than the quantity taken as trophy hunted animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116–117). This situation may present management challenges because less than 50% of problem animal kills are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting. Accurate estimates of problemanimals mortality are essential to management of the leopard trophy hunting system.
- 6. 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.
- 7. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. A preliminary quota based on annual population growth rate of the species is developed during a day-long discussion at the conservancy with team members. This preliminary 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.

- 8. With regard to processes under the trophy hunting system, the overall harvest quota is allocated among hunting concessions taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information such as estimated population size and habitat CITES 2018c: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 2018c:9).
- 9. Leopard off-take is well monitored (CITES 2018c:9). An individual leopard hunting permit, for example, must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018c:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018c:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018c:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.
- 10. Additional tracking measures 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 2018c:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit. All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition. Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. These measures assist managers to ensure that only adult male leopards that are in good condition and meet the minimum size threshold are harvested and exported (CITES 2018c:12–13).
- 11. According to Namibia (CITES 2018c:15–16), the leopard population is stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed. The trophy hunting program is strictly controlled. In addition, the trophy quality analysis suggests that larger leopards are being harvested, the annual quota of 2.4% of the total population is low and harvest management practices are good. Based on these circumstances, Namibian officials have concluded that their trophy hunting is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018c:16).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2020). Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. During 2004–2017, on average 142 leopards were harvested per year (about 56% of the annual quota; CITES 2018c:11). When the quota of 250 leopards was reached in 2008, 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, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set. During

- 2008–2010, following the implementation of these new regulations, the number of leopard trophies harvested declined precipitously, but subsequent harvest levels have recovered to about 140–160 leopards per year (CITES 2018c:11–12).
- 13. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 162 trophies annually and 8 skins annually.
- 14. 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).
- 15. 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 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."
- 16. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).
- 17. 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 Namibia 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*.
- 18. 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).

19. 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 CONCUR:

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Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97) 1 of 1 Page CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US66449D/9 ENDANGERED SPECIES OF PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 03/01/2021 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) EDGAR RICHARDSON PLEMPER JR DIRK J. SMIT ORPA HUNTING SAFARIS CALDWELL, TX 77836 **ORPA 127 GROOTFONTEIN DISTRICT** U.S.A. P.O. BOX 217 **OTAUI 43004** NAMIBIA 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17.40(f)). U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10 PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON. 03/02/2020 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks. 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY Common Name 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA PARDUS NAMIBIA Common Name 9. 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin D. Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin

1.d. Suffix

IV



1.a. Last Name

RCVD JAN 22 2020

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

Carson

Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

1.b. First Name

Robert

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

Vilson				Robert		Carso	
2 Date of Birth (mm/dd/yy	w)	3. Telephone Number		3.a. Alternate	Telephone Number	4. E-mail	l address
b) (6)							
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2. Tax identification no.				3. Description	of business, agency, Tribe	e, or institution	
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2.b. City	2.c.	State	2.d. Zip code/Po:	stal code	2.e. County/Province	ce	2.f.Country
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2. Certification	on: I hereby cert	tify that I have read and	am familiar with the reg oter I of Title 50, and I	certify that the	information submitted	in this applicati	of Federal Regulations and ion for a permit is complete a penalties of 18 U.S.C. 100
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IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD AND E. 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:
 - 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;
 - The quantity of such items is no more than could reasonably be expected given the number of ii. animals taken by the hunter as shown on the license or other documentation of the authorized hunt accompanying the shipment; and
 - The accompanying CITES documents (export document and, if appropriate, import permit) contain a iii. 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.
- Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page 1. If you would like 1. 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 name and address as above. Courier sorvice Arrway bill enclosed.

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

Carson Wilson

- 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 3. 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 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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to 4. import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country): (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If Leopard (Panthera pardus) Quantity: 1 a. you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20. Southern white rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum simum) from Namibia b. _ (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-
 - 5. IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, Please enter the following information:
 - 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 Game Reserve

- e. Date wildlife was hunted:
- October 7, 2019
- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

Luke Samaras Safaris Ltd

g. The current location of the trophy (address and the country of export/re-export and must match with the export/re-export document]:

Tanzania

- 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).
 Enclosed.
- 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:

Luke Samaras Safaris Ltd

Business Name:

PO BOX 3483

Address:

DAR ES SALAAM

Address:

City:

State/Province:

TANZANIA

Country, Postal Code:

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

 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.

	Date:
Taxidermist/Broker's signature:	Date

 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.

(b) (6)	
	1/16/20
Applicant's signature:	Date:
Applicant s signature.	

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

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

October 19, 2019

End Date

September 29, 2019

Start Date

DAR ES SALAAM

Station

IN.# 3183435

ORIGINAL 22649 2013493

ROBERT CARSON

This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to

Who holds Weapon (Type)

Licence No:

Calibre 7MM; 375

Maker's No:

of Address

MAIN PERMIT

RETURN DATE:

Saturday, November 9, 2019 2013494

PERMIT NO.

Passport No. PREMIUM

Package Type

Extra Days:

C.A.R No:

Z

ROBERT C. O.

Weapon owner & Address

SELOUS GR LR1

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks)

owned by LUKE SAMARAS SAFARIS LTD

PH STEPHAN RUDOLF STAMM,

Additional Blocks

· Issued At

18-Sep-2019

Dated

LICENSE No.

Signature of Issuing Officer &

SELOUS GR LR2, SELOUS GR MS1, SELOUS GR U4,

PH CAT.

SAME SPECIES BOUGHT THIS YEAR. No. BUFFALO AFRICAN CAPE BUSHBUCK CHORE BABOON YELLOW CIVET AFRICAN

DUIKER HARVEY'S RED CROCODILE NILE DUIKER COMMON

ELAND LIVINGSTONES FRANCOLIN

HARTEBEEST LICHTEINSTEIN'S GUINEAFOWL

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24 SEP 2019

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F. O. SOX 1994

IMPALA SOUTHERN KUDU GREATER LEOPARD HYAENA SPOTTED

REEDBUCK SOUTHERN (COMMON) PIGEON

22

SABLE ANTELOPE ROSEVELT SUNI (PYCHY ANTELOPE) WATERBUCK COMMON WILDEBEEST NYASA

ZEBRA BURCHELL'S

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 safan 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 Wikilife 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.



MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

WILDLIFE DIVISION

PERMIT NO. 2013494	9.6						
CLIENT NAME ROBERT	r CARSON	7.					22649
COMPANY LUKE S	SMARAS SA	LUKE SAMARAS SAFARIS LID				REGISTER OF GAME K	REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS)
	STEPHAN RUDOLF STAMM,	F STAMM,					
PH LICENSE NO							LENGTH OF CM HORN/ANIMAL CM
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Or animal hunted including wounded is a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the true record of all animals killed or wounded the true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the true record of all animals killed or wounded the true record of all animals kille

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF WIND IFF OFFICEP INCHARGE

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: 67158D

Date Received by DSA: March 2, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Robert Carson Wilson IV

Houston, Texas

Specimens and Species: 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 <u>purposes</u> 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011).

Home ranges are about 13–35 km² (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 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 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 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 km² (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 (Robert Carson Wilson IV; Houston, Texas) requests authorization to import one 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: Selous Game Reserve, Tanzania; with Professional Hunter: Stephan Rudolf Stamm; with Outfitter: Luke Samaras Safaris; during a hunt on October 7, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with the following United Republic of Tanzania documents (copies submitted along with the application):
 - Game Hunting Permit No. 2013494 issued by the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority, and
 - Register of Game Killed No 22649 issued by the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.

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. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged about 190 trophies annually and 46 skins annually (total = 236 leopards; about 47% 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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Literature Cited

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DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

Jeffrey P Jorgenson, Ph.D.

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97) CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. **IMPORT** INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US67158D/9 ENDANGERED SPECIES OF PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 03/10/2021 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) ROBERT CARSON WILSON IV LUKE SAMARAS SAFARIS LTD. P.O. BOX 3483 HOUSTON, TX 77057 DAR ES SALAAM U.S.A. TANZANIA Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN. LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE, REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)] DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR 5275 LEESBURG PIKE EACH LEOPARD SKIN MUST HAVE SELF-LOCKING TAG ATTACHED TO IT WHICH INDICATES FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 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 2010 HUNTING SEASON. -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid 03/11/2020 if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and species) of Animal or Plant 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and or numbers (age/sex if live) Source 9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W Common Name (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO. Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA TANZANIA PARDUS Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin D. Common Name 9 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin E. Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin 9448685 FROM THE LEFT AND WITH LEFT



Department of the Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

OMB No. 1018-0164 Expires 11/30/2016

RCVD JAN 23 2020

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

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	e if applying as an in	ndividual			
STALL M	AN		1.b. First name GERALD		1.c. Middle name or in MAY	uitial	l.d. Suffix
2. Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Occupation		4. Affiliation/ Doing bu	isiness as (see in	nstructions)		
5.a. Telephone number (b) (6)	5.b. Alternate telepho	one number	5.c. Fax number		5.d. E-mail address		
		n behalf of a b	ousiness, corporation		ency, Tribe, or instit	tution	
I.a. Name of business, agency, Tr	ibe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (doay			
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description o	f business, agency, Tribe,	or institution			
4,a. Principal officer Last name		4.b. Principal of	ficer First name	4.c.	Principal officer Middle n	ame/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title			6. Primar	y contact name			
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telepho	one number	7.c. Business fax numb	per	7.d. Business e-mail ac	ddress	
C. I.a. Physical address (Street addre	ess: Apartment # Suite #		s complete address O. Boxes)	information			
SHARON	1,c. State		Zip code/Postal code: 3585-9709	1.e. County/P	Province WOK'TH	1.f. Country	Α.
2.a. Mailing Address (include if di	ifferent than physical add	ress; include name	of contact person if appl				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d.	Zip code/Postal code:	2.e. County/Pr	rovince 2	2.f. Country	
D.			plicants MUST con				
	encies, and those acting or				onrefundable processing ee – attach documentation		
Do you currently have or	have you ever had any Fe		ildlife permits? neld or that you are applyin	g to renew/re-is	sue:		No [[]
applicable parts in subch	apter B of Chapter I of T	itle 50, and I certif	y that the information sub-	mitted in this ap	of the Code of Federal R plication for a permit is co- nalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.	mplete and ac	curate to the
Signature of applicant/pe	rson responsible for perm	it (No photocopie	d or stamped signatures)		12 /19 Date of signature (r	mm/dd/yyyy)	,

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 a 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: 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:

- (1) Is raw, processed, or manufactured;
- (2) Was legally obtained by the hunter through hunting for his or her personal use;
- (3) 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
- (4) 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 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):
Le	opard (Panthera pardus) Quantity:(Import is limited to two per hunter per calendar year)
	rican elephant (Loxodonta africana) Quantity:(Import is limited to two per hunter per calendar year) te: once imported, ivory cannot be re-exported.
no	uthern white rhinoceros (<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>) from Namibia Quantity: (An import permit is t required for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you wish to import from a different country, ease 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:
- b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

Form 3-200-19 Rev. 06/2016 Page 2 of 6

	 Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horns, tusks).
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: Selous Game Reserve RI
	b. Date wildlife was hunted: October 27, 2019
	c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horn, tusks): Skull and Full 3K.
	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]: Kipawa Industria area, Dar Es Salam, Tanzania
	repart Industrial alea, val Es salcon, l'anzania
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: Business MkwAwA Husting Seferi (T) L+d Name: Address: P.O. Box 40425 Dares Sclaem Address: City: Dares Salleam State/Province: Country, Postal Code: Tanzania Tz.
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.
C	ERTIFICATION 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. I understand that my client may only import two African elephant trophies in one calendar year. In addition, I have advised my client that raw ivory, once imported into the United States, cannot be re-exported.
	Taxidermist/Broker's signature:Date:
	1 aauti misu bi trei 3 signatui c

Form 3-200-19 Rev. 06/2016 Page 3 of 6

		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. I understand that I may only import two African elephant trophies in one calendar year. In addition, understand that raw ivory, once imported into the United States, cannot be re-exported. (b) (6)
		Applicant's signature: Date: 12/27/19
		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).
	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):
	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 9.1 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):
	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.
		1

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

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: 67216D

Date Received by DSA: March 3, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Geraldine May Stallman

Sharon, Wisconsin

Specimens and Species: 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 <u>purposes</u> 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011).

Home ranges are about 13–35 km² (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 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 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 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 km² (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 (Geraldine May Stallman; Sharon, Wisconsin) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera 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: Selous Game Reserve R1, Tanzania; with Professional Hunter: [pending]; with Outfitter: Mkwawa Hunting Safaris Ltd.; during a hunt on October 27, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with United Republic of Tanzania hunting requirements, but no documents were submitted at this time. Hunting licenses and permits will be referenced on the Tanzania CITES Export Permit.

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. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged about 190 trophies annually and 46 skins annually (total = 236 leopards; about 47% 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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Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97) Page 1 of 1 CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US67216D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 03/09/2021 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) DAI DINE MAY STALL MAN MKWAWA HUNTING SAFARIS P.O. BOX 40425 SHARON, WI 53585-9709 DAR ES SALAAM TANZANIA U.S.A. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OSSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.B. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17.40(1)). DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 DERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED ABOVE. FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON. 03/10/2020 May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must 1 NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA PARDUS TANZANIA B. Common Name 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin C. Common Name 9 11. Quantity (Including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name D 9. 10, 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



1.a. Last Name

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)

Harris

Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

RCVD JAN 23 2020

1.d. Suffix

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

info@safarispecialtyimporters.

4. E-mail address

Paul

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

1.b. First Name

3.a. Alternate Telephone Number

Rodney

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

3. Telephone Number

845-943-5943

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.

1.a. Name of business, ag	lete if applying on beha gency, Tribe, or institution			siness as (DBA)	
Tax identification no.			3. Description	of business, agency, Tribe,	or institution
4.a. Principal officer Last r	name 4.b. Principal	officer First Name	4.c. Principal	officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary cont.	act name		
7.a. Business telephone n	number 7,b. Alternate	telephone number	7.c. Business	fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address
ection C: All and	licanto complete adde				
1.a. Physical address (Str	olicants complete addreset address; Apartment #, Suite #, or	r Room #, no P.O. Boxes)			
(b) (6)					
1.b. City	1,c. State	1.d. Zip co	de/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country
Dahlonega	Georgia	30533			
2.a. Mailing address (inclu	de if different than physical address;	include name of contact pers	on if applicable)		
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip co	de/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f.Country
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amount of	nonrefundable application p f \$100. Federal, Tribal, State, an umentation of fee exempt status	nd local government agen	cies, and those actir	ey order payable to the ng on behalf of such age	U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the noies, are exempt from the processing fee –
other appl	icable parts in subchapter B	of Chapter I of Title 50, a	and I certify that the	information submitted in	of the Code of Federal Regulations and the this application for a permit is complete and the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.
Signature of applica	ant/Principal Officer for perm	nit (No photocopied or	stamped signatur	es) Date of signatur	e (mm/dd/yyyy)
/1-1/01					
(b) (b)					
(D) (6)		POA	ROONEY	PAUL HARA page ATTACHER	15 01/17/202

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 (<u>3-200-52</u>) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 3: Sport-hunted trophy is defined at <u>50 CFR 23.74</u> 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.
- 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

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.
 - 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:

OVER

- 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:

Anabeb Conservancy, Kaokoland Region, Namibia

e. Date wildlife was hunted: 07/15/2018

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

Thormahlen and Cochren Safaris, PH Brink Grobler

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]:

Life Form Taxidermy, 7 Aluminum Road, White River, Mpumalanga, 1240 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). See Attached Documents
- 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].

Business Name:

Life Form Taxidermy

7 Aluminum Road

Address: Address:

Name:

White River, Mpumalanga

City:

1240

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.

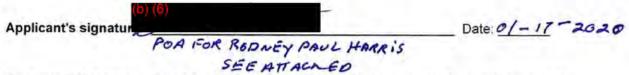
I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying for the import of a leopard trophy, I understand that my client may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature:	` Date:

Rev. 8/2017

 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.



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). Social Security No: (6) (6) Phone No: (b) (6)

SEE ATTACHED VALIDATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SSN

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

Acceptance of Terms and Conditions

Know all men by these presents:

That, Rodney Paul Harris (PRINT NAME), an individual residing at (b) (6) Dahlonega, GA 30533 (ADDRESS AS ON DRIVERS LICENSE) hereby constitutes and appoints Cargo Tours International, Inc. ("Broker"), its officers and 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 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 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 two years from the date of its execution); Appointment as



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26 -02- 2019

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services Private Bag 13306 Windhoek, Namibia Enquiries: Permit Office

MAPP balaGO



PERMIT No.:	157374 E
VALID TILL:	29-07-2019
CAPTURE / TROPHY OR OTHER RELEVANT PERMIT	181070 /1829
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Master hunting guide Professional hunter Signatures r £ 34. 0 Hunter Farm owner D. Anabeloconstruan 9 911 lar that Farm Name Male/ Female College time Age HW* Total HB* pa LB* HH* *5 Species 81.2015 te

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

trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide. s permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting. : Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward

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

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: 67223D

Date Received by DSA: March 3, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Rodney Paul Harris

Dahlonega, Georgia

Specimens and Species: Leopard (Panthera pardus)

Wild (Namibia

Re-exported from South Africa)

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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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 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 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 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 Namibia, except for the highly-populated northern region, the arid southeast farmlands, and the desert coast (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:28–29; CITES 2018c:3–4). Approximately 77% of the countryside, about 570,000 km², provides suitable

leopard habitat (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplement, page 32). In Namibia, the key threat to leopard conservation is excessive off-take (illegal) of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (recently ca. 70–110 leopards per year; CITES 2018c:7). These leopards usually are taken by the affected livestock owner (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116). Habitat loss, more so than in other range States, also negatively affects leopards in Namibia (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). These threats have not ceased (Stein *et al.* 2016).

A National leopard survey conducted by Stein *et al.* (2011), estimates leopard populations in Namibia to be approximately 14,154 individuals (CITES 2018c:5). This survey was conducted using camera-traps, questionnaires, spoor counts, and stakeholder interviews. The estimate takes into account high- (3.1 inds./100 km²), medium- (2.0 inds./100 km²), and low- (1.2 inds./100 km²) density estimates extrapolated over the surface areas of the corresponding habitats (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:51). The combination of these components and the explanation about how they were derived suggest that the population estimate is reliable.

The national leopard population trend, according to the 2011 survey, is increasing (CITES 2018c:6). While this estimate (14,154 inds.) is much larger than earlier ones (e.g., 1,000–10,000 by Nowell and Jackson 1996:27), the current estimate could also be a more accurate approximation of a leopard population size that has not changed much over the years. This approximation, regardless, reflects the use of better survey techniques and the application of new relevant biological information (e.g., population densities and estimated area of occupancy; CITES 2018c:6). These results support the conclusion that the population trend is increasing.

Questions remain, however, about the quality of the biological data (CITES 2018c:7–8). In response, efforts are underway by the Government of Namibia to obtain detailed biological and ecological information about the species. Currently there is a national leopard census project underway (CITES 2018c:15). The results of this project will be used to inform the national leopard management strategy that is being developed. These efforts include field studies and a follow-up leopard survey to be completed in 2019 that will update the information available on the population status, density, and distribution of leopards in Namibia. These results will increase the quality of information available to wildlife managers.

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Rodney Paul Harris; Dahlonega, Georgia) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy taken from the wild in Namibia, but to be re-exported from South Africa.
- 2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Anabeb Conservancy, Kaokoland Region, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Brink Grobler; with Outfitter: Thormahlen and Cochren Safaris; during a hunt on: July 15, 2018. The leopard was harvested in accordance with the following documents (copies submitted):
 - Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Permit to Export Live Animals or Trophies No. 157374 [CITES Export Permit 00585731; Leopard Export Tag NAPP

67/250 (2018)], and

• South Africa CITES Import Permit/Certificate No. 200188.

B. Namibia Information:

- 3. 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 2018c:8). Under this legislation, 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 2008c:8). Leopards are also protected under other legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144–148). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally.
- 4. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system (CITES 2018c:8). Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard, while other measures regulate the process under which leopard trophies are acquired. With regard to actual take, for example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides. In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull measurement of 32 cm may be harvested. Based on an assessment of leopard skull size of trophies taken during 2004–2017, trophy quality is stable with skull size ranging 35–40 cm. This is well above the cut-off limit of 32 cm (CITES 2018c:12–13). Other restrictions also apply, for example: the export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not allowed (CITES 2018c:8). These measures provide a measure of control over which leopards are harvested or exported.
- 5. The quantity of leopards killed as problem animals in Namibia is greater than the quantity taken as trophy hunted animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116–117). This situation may present management challenges because less than 50% of problem animal kills are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting. Accurate estimates of problemanimals mortality are essential to management of the leopard trophy hunting system.
- 6. 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.
- 7. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. A preliminary quota based on annual population growth rate of the species is developed during a day-long discussion at the

conservancy with team members. This preliminary 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.

- 8. With regard to processes under the trophy hunting system, the overall harvest quota is allocated among hunting concessions taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information such as estimated population size and habitat CITES 2018c: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 2018c:9).
- 9. Leopard off-take is well monitored (CITES 2018c:9). An individual leopard hunting permit, for example, must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018c:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018c:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018c:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.
- 10. Additional tracking measures 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 2018c:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit. All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition. Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. These measures assist managers to ensure that only adult male leopards that are in good condition and meet the minimum size threshold are harvested and exported (CITES 2018c:12–13).
- 11. According to Namibia (CITES 2018c:15–16), the leopard population is stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed. The trophy hunting program is strictly controlled. In addition, the trophy quality analysis suggests that larger leopards are being harvested, the annual quota of 2.4% of the total population is low and harvest management practices are good. Based on these circumstances, Namibian officials have concluded that their trophy hunting is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018c:16).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2020). Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. During 2004–2017, on average 142 leopards were harvested per year (about 56% of the annual quota; CITES 2018c:11). When the quota of 250 leopards was reached in 2008, 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, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set. During 2008–2010, following the implementation of these new regulations, the number of leopard trophies harvested declined precipitously, but subsequent harvest levels have recovered to about 140–160 leopards per year (CITES 2018c:11–12).

- 13. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 162 trophies annually and 8 skins annually.
- 14. 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).

15. 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 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."

- 16. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).
- 17. 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 Namibia 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*.

- 18. 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).
- 19. 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 CONCUR:

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Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97) 1 of 1 **CONVENTION ON** 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US67223D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 03/09/2021 4. Consignor (name and address, country) Permittee (name and address, country) RODNEY PAUL HARRIS LIFE FORM TAXIDERMY 7 ALUMINUM ROAD DAHLONEGA, GA 30533 WHITE RIVER, MPUMALANGA 1240 SOUTH AFRICA U.S.A. 5a. Purpose of Transaction 5. Special Conditions ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17.40(f)). DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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. FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 AU.S. CITES TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON 03/10/2020 May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 10. Appendix No. and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source 9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY Common Name (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA NAMIBIA PARDUS 8. Common Name 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin C. Common Name 9 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin D Common Name 9. 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



OMB Control No. 1018-0093
Expires 08/31/2020
RCVD JAN 27 2020

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

Sportsman

1.d. Suffix

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

AGON

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

3. Telephone Number

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.

1.b. First Name

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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 (<u>200-52</u>) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 3: Sport-hunted trophy is defined at 50 CFR 2000 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:
 - 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.
- 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)?

Randell Ragen

Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of 3. 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? 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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to 4. import specimens of more than one species provided they have been/are being hunted in the same country): (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If Leopard (Panthera pardus) Quantity: a. you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20. Southern white rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum simum) from Namibia b. (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). IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, Please enter the following information: 5. 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 coordinate	es, ranch, conservancy, mana	agement area, or hunting
	city) where wildlife is to be		
Tanzania,	Moyowosi Grum	e Reserve, Arusv	na

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

July , 27 , 2019

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

Morthurn Hunting Enterprizes

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]:

Plot 586 Sakina, Avush 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: Northern Hunting Enterprizes Address: Plot 586, Sakina Arusha, T

Address:

city: AWSNa

State/Province: Tam 200010

Country, Postal Code:

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

 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:

 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.

(b) (6)
Applicant's signature: ______ Date: 12-30-(9

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: 67271D

Date Received by DSA: January 31, 2020

DMA Contact: Robert Williams

Applicant: Randall S. Ragon

New Braunfels, Texas

Specimens and Species: 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011).

Home ranges are about 13–35 km² (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 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 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 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 km² (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 (Randall S. Ragon; New Braunfels, Texas) requests authorization to import one 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: Moyowsi Game Reserve, Arusha, Tanzania; with Professional Hunter: [pending]; with Outfitter: Northern Hunting Enterprises; during a hunt on July 27, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Game Hunting Permit No. [pending] issued by the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania and Register of Game Killed No. [pending] issued by the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. Copies of these documents will be submitted along with the completed 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. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged about 190 trophies annually and 46 skins annually (total = 236 leopards; about 47% 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:

DSA CONCUR:

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

menion 2/21/2020

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97) 1 of 1 Page CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US67271D/9 ENDANGERED SPECIES OF PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 02/27/2021 Permittee (name and address, country) Consignor (name and address, country) RANDALL SPORTSMAN RAGON NORTHERN HUNTING ENTERPRIZES PLOT 586, SAKINA ARUSHA, T **NEW BRAUNFELS, TX 78132** ARUSHA U.S.A. TANZANIA Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17.40(f)) U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 ABOVE. TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON. 02/28/2020 May not be used for commercial purposes. For live enimals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Common Name IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) Common Name 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. C. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

RCUD JAN 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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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. You may find instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays at the following link: .

1.a. Last Name			1.b. First Name	V/	1.c. Midd	le Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix
NEIL			ChAR	les	L	E	Vr.
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number		3.a. Alternate T	elephone Number	4. E-mail	address	
(b) (6)							
Section B: Complete if ap	plying on behalf of a b	usiness, corp			or institu	tion	
1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe,	or (nativation		1.b. Doing bus	ness es (DBA)			
2. Tax identification no.			3. Description of	f business, agency, Tribe,	or institution		
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer Firsh	Name	A.c. Principal of	ficer Middle name/initial	4.d. Su	flx:	
5. Pandipal officer title		6. Primary contact na	me	e Name - Name -			
7 a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone	number	7.c. Business fa	ix number	7.d. Business 6	-mail addrass	
Example of the second							
OVANGE GROVE	TexAs	1.d. Zip code/Po		1.e. County/Province	01/5	1.f. Country	9.
2.a. Mailing address (include if different	t than physical address; include nar	ne of contact person if	applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Po	stal code	2.e. County/Province		2.f.Country	
Grance Grove	Texas	7837	12	Tim W	e1/5	U.S.	A.
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other applicable part	certify that I have read and an s in subchapter B of Chapte f my knowledge and belief. I u	r I of Title 50, and I	certify that the in	formation submitted in	this application	n for a permit is	complete and
Signature of applicant/Princip	al Officer for permit (No ph	notocopied or star	nped signature	s) Date of signature	e (mm/dd/yy	уу)	
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Rev. 8/2017

Form 3-200-19 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:
 - 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;
 - 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.
- 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.

Charles LEE NEIll Tr. (D) (6)

Orange GROVE, Texas 78372

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

Charles LEE NEIll Tr.

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?

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

Country leopard was hunted - Zambia Nearest City - Mfuwe AREA - Lower Lupande Game Management Area.

e. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

Page 3 of 7

Page 3 of 7

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

KWALATA SAFARIS Name of Profession hunter - HEndrik Van Noordwyk

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.
 - 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].

Business Name: KWA / AtA SAFARIS Address: 6980 KATANGA ROAD

Address:

City: LUSAKA State/Province: 2 Ambia

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:

Rev. 8/2017 Page 4 of 7 Form 3-200-19 OMB Control No. 1018-0093 Expires 08/31/2020

 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: 1-2(-202 0

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).

Rev. 8/2017 Page 5 of 7



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

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

NPW FORM 5B

S/No.:

0003175

THE ZAMBIA WILDLIFE
(LICENCES AND FEES) REGULATION, 2007

Appendix 2 Second Schedule(3)
PERMIT TO HUNT IN A GAME MANAGEMENT AREA

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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: 67734D

Date Received by DSA: March 3, 2020

<u>DMA Contact</u>: Stephanie Whitley

Applicant: Charles Neill

Orange Grove, 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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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 km² (CITES 2018a:3), which is similar to the extant range of 218,000 km² 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 km² and 8.2 leopards/100 km² (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 km², 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 (Charles Neill; Orange Grove, 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 was taken from the wild in Lower Lupande Game Management Area (GMA), Zambia, on July 25, 2019. The 2019 leopard hunting quota allocated for Lower Lupande GMA has not yet been posted. A copy of the applicant's non-resident hunting license (S/No. 0003816), permit to hunt in this game management area (S/No. 006175), and record of game and/or protected animals killed or wounded (S/No. 0000293) 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 km². 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 km², 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 km²
 - Secondary hunting blocks and open game ranches = 1 leopard per 1,000 km²
 - Under stocked hunting blocks = 0 leopard per 1,000 km²

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 wideranging 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:

DSA CONCUR:

Monica A. Horton

Biologist (CITES Specialist)

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority



RCVD FEB 4 2020

1.d. Suffix

Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

1.b. First Name DAUL

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

Type of Activity

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

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.

COLLINS		PAUL		CATTELL			
ate of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) 3. Telephone Number		3.a. Alternate Telephone Number		4. E-mail a	4. E-mail address		
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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 <u>50 CFR 23.74</u> 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:
 - 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.
- 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 Global Logistics Attn: Tennifer House 3100 5. 176th st., ste. 120 SeaTac, WA 98188

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

Paul Collins
(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: ____ (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.
 - 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:

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6. IF	THE ANIMAL HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN, please enter the	following:	
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	f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional	hunter you will be hunting with:	
	GJ Van Zyl, Nhenda S		
	g. The current location of the trophy (address and country) [the country of export/re-export and must match with the experiment of the country of export/re-export and must match with the experiment of the country of experiment of the country of experiment of the country of th	sport/re-export document]: Soalps, Chimaia, Muzam	bisne
re	ease provide a copy of any applicable foreign government permove this animal from the wild (if you have not hunted yet and enses, please indicate so). Attacked	nits or licenses that were required to	
8. Co	omplete name and address of overseas person or business shi	pping the trophy to you.	
	a. If you are applying to import a trophy directly from Namil the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting pexport permit]. Name: Gerhardus Van Zyl Business Name: Nhenda Safaris LDA Address: Nhenda Black, Fingae Address: City: Marwin State/Province: Tete Country, Postal Code: Mozambique		
CERTIFIC	ATION 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 documentation to show you have a Power of Attorney to act following statement.	J.S. hunter or foreign national, provide on your client's behalf and sign the	
	I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imply my client and is being imported only for my client's persona donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result i applying for the import of a leopard trophy, I understand that rephies in one calendar year.	al use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, n economic use, gain, or benefit). If	
	Taxidermist/Broker's signature:		Page 4 of 7
Rev. 8/2017			490 4 01 /

 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 ______ Date: 1/16/2020

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).

Coppersorth, Sea Tac, WA

minadas, desde que o seu titular possua a licença de uso e rte das mesmas, passada pelas estruturas competentes do a Licencça dá direito ab uso e porte das armas abaixo disfos na Pomaria..... nistério do Interior e permite-lhe caçar animais mencio-

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DRECÇÃO PROY. DA TERRA, AMBESITE E DESENVOLVAMENTO RUDAL DE TETE TRANSPORTER OF STREET PIETE WE CELLEGIS REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE



A FAUNA BRAVIA É UM RECURSO NATURAL VALIOSA DO PAÍS

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Data

LICENÇA N. & 1/2019

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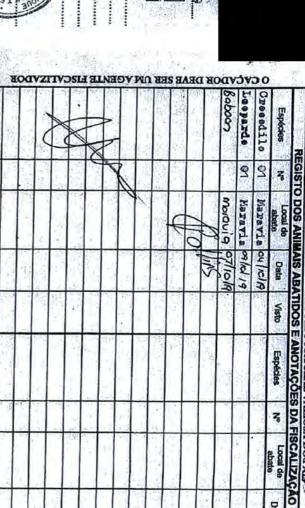
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A FAUNA BRAVIA DEVE SER UTILIZADA RACIONALMENTE



SENHA SUPLEMENTAR AC N.º 029 DEPARTAMENTO DAS ARBAS DE CONSERVAÇÃO DIRECÇÃO PROV. DA TERRA, AMBIENTE E DESENV. RURAL DE TETE Macaco-Cão REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

CROCODILO

SENHA SUPLEMENTAR AC N.º 098

DEPARTAMENTO DAY AREAS DE CONSERVA

MECCAO NOV. OHIERNA, NUMERITE DESERVE RURAL DE I

SENHA SUPLEMENTAR AC N.º 025 25 REPUBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE DRECÇÃO PAQU DA JERBA, ANDENTE E DESENV. RURAL DE TE DEPARTAMENTA DAS ÁRBAS DE CONSERVAÇ 100

LEOPARDO

RCVD FEB 5 2020

1.d. Suffix



1.a. Last Name

Jone

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

Type of Activity

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

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.

Date of Ditti (min/od/yyyy)	S. Telephone Hullis					
o) (6)						
ction B: Complete	if applying on behalf of	f a business, co	rporation, pub	olic agency, Trib	e, or institu	ıtion
Name of business, agency,				siness as (DBA)		
Tax identification no.			3. Description	of business, agency, Trib	e, or institution	du de la constant
Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal office	r First Name	4.c. Principal o	officer Middle name/initial	4.d. S	uffix
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	ants complete address Idress; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room					
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a. Physical address (Street ad) (6)	dress; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room	m #; no P.O. Boxes)	n/Postal code	1.e. County/Province	ce	1.f. Country
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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 <u>50 CFR 23.74</u> 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:

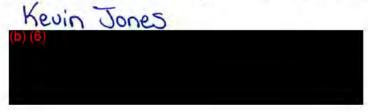
- · Is raw, processed, or manufactured;
- · Was legally obtained by the hunter through hunting for his or her personal use;
- Is being imported, exported, or re-exported by or on behalf of the hunter as part of the transfer from its
 country of origin ultimately to the hunter's country of usual residence; and
- Includes worked, manufactured, or handicraft items made from the sport-hunted animal only when:
 - 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.
- 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

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



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: ____ (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.
 - 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:

C	IE THE ANIMAL HAC	ALREADY BEEN TAKEN,	places onter the following:
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	d. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, rand block, AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from New Yorker hoek wes (farm no Karabib (nearest town)	
	e. Date wildlife was hunted: 06/29/2018	
	f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professio	nal hunter you will be hunting with:
	Sumsare safaris	
	g. The current location of the trophy (address and country the country of export/re-export and must match with the	e export/re-export document]:
	JK Human, 21 Strom Ave	, Bolwsrel
	JK Human, 21 Strom Ave Bloemfontein 9338 Frees	state Pnov. RSA
re	ease provide a copy of any applicable foreign government prove this animal from the wild (if you have not hunted yet a enses, please indicate so). See attached	permits or licenses that were required to
8. Co	omplete name and address of overseas person or business	shipping the trophy to you.
	 If you are applying to import a trophy directly from Na the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunti export permit]. 	mibia, you must provide the name and address of
	Name: G. Erasmus Business Name: Sumsars Safaris Address: Farm Gurub No. 417 Address: City: Winohoek State/Province: Namiba Country, Postal Code:	
CERTIFIC	ATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided	for either 9 or 10 below)
9.	If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of documentation to show you have a Power of Attorney to following statement.	f a U.S. hunter or foreign national, provide act on your client's behalf and sign the
	I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be by my client and is being imported only for my client's pers donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to resu applying for the import of a leopard trophy, I understand the trophies in one calendar year.	sonal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, ult in economic use, gain, or benefit). If
2000	Taxidermist/Broker's signature:	Date: Page 4 of
Rev. 8/2017		rage 4 or

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.



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).



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

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			
KEVIN STEVEN JONES	G. ERASMUS			
JK HUMAN 21 STROM AVE	P. O. BOX 20940			
BRAINSVLEI, BLOOMFONTEIN 9330	WINDHOEK			
FREE STATE, SOUTH AFRICA	NAMIBIA			

- Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on 24/06/2018 with hunting permit number 181001. Source Code of the specimen/s: (Wild).

 B)
- B) The export of this specimen(s) is not detrimental to the survival of the Namibian Leopard (Panthera pardus) population.

TYPE OF TROPHY	
 skull & fullmount skin	

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: NAPP 14/250 (2018)

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

-63-2019

Affin



3. Importer (name and address)

J. K. HUMAN

5. Special conditions

REVIN STEVEN JONES

21 STROM AVE. RAINSVLEI BLOOMFONTEIN 9330, REE STATE
3a. Country of Import SOUTH AFRICA

EXPORT PERMIT # 158513 & IMPORT PERMIT #

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

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CONDITIONS FOR PERMIT NO.

Page 1 of 1

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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 exote animals, hunting trophies, wild animal products, protected plants and live fish by air, mail, tall and toad within the Gauteng Province of which the first port of entry into and/ or the last port of exit out of the Province of Gautong/ 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

THIS PERMIT:

Shall not be transferable; Shall be invalid until the signature of the holder/ Recipient thereof been appointed thereto;

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This permit is not valid unless it has been endorsed and rolessed by an authorized Environmental Management Inspector/ official prior to the import, export or re-export taking place. In cases of importation of live enimals, which are to be querentined at OR Tambo International Aliport's Querentine Station, the permit must be released prior to the animals leaving querentine, Original import permits to be inserted into a social envelope and placed in the Environmental Management Inspector box that's provided at the querentine station, no more than 14 working days after import;

Shall be subject to the provisions of any other law and or regulation; Shall be valid for one consignment only;

- This permit is subject to the compliance of Veterinary and Agricultural regularments; and to the compliance of IATA Live Animal Regulations.
- The permit holder or his delegated agent must contact one of the authorized Environmental Management Inspector/ officials, per telephone and confirm per fax a mialmum 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 of Ariline and Warehood French Exporter;

 b) Name of Ariline and Warehood French Exporter;

Date and Time of Import / Export / Re-Export;

Date and Time of intended inspection (subject to approval);
Agents particulars (if applicable), Carrier Name, Flight Number, Flight Time and Waybill Number;

The applicable permit number/s and relevant expiry dates; and

Detailed packing list as per condition 7.

Inspections are by appointment only and early booking is necessary. An authorized Environmental Management Inspector/ officiel may be contacted at the following telephone numbers during office hours (07:00 – 16:30):

Office: 427 (11) 390-3567/ 2311

Fax: 427 (11) 390-1720

- All relevant documentation, including <u>original</u> permits. <u>(CITES permits must include original and coloured copy)</u>. Packing List's, Wayblife 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 permits, these conditions and packing tist's must accompany the consignments.
- 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
- Detailed packing lists, that are signed and dated must accompany the consignments, with the following information:

 a) Details of Importer and Exporter (Names, addresses and contact numbers);

Waybill number/s and name of carder, flight number, date and time;

Transport container number/s

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

- If this permit is not used, the <u>original permit (CITES permits must include coloured copy)</u> must be returned to the issuing authority within <u>14 working days</u> after use. Export permits must be returned to the issuing authority within <u>14 working days</u> after use. Export permits must be handed to a Management Authority of the importing country/ province within <u>14 working days</u> after use.
- The permit holder must make and retain photo copies of permits for audit inspections. Copies of import permits must be made and retained <u>after endorsement, for Re-export permit applications.</u> When epplying for a Re-export permit, a copy of the <u>ondorsed import permit</u> must be submitted to the Permit office with the
- Only A person authorized thereto by the Premier or Minister may make any alteration on the permit.
- Fallure to comply with any of the permit conditions renders the permit invalid and may result in criminal proceedings, cancellation of the permits and seizure of the consignment/s

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 consignments and / or failure to comply with permit

Permit holders or their delegated agents must inform the Environmental Management Inspector official an inspects h is cancelled, or if they are to be late for an pe before the Inspection is due to take place. Smail Business inspection within a reasonal Development Toyusm & Environmental Affairs 25. Cu-2019 Signature of Iss

E. Gerseav 2019-04-02 **Full Name** Full Name

Conditions to this permit are subject to the provisions of CUNATION OF Internal Buffrade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) regulation 3(2)(a) & (5)(a) of the National Engree of Matter (CITES) and Total CONDITION (CITES) regulation (CITES)

Free State Province

Leopard Tag

Hunted by Kevin Steven Javes

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM PERMIT No.: Directorate Scientific Services VALID FROM: Private Bag 13306 Windhoek, Namibia VALID TO: Enquiries: Permit Office Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506 RECEIPT No .: **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: (1.S.A Legenville, GA, 3052 Residential Address: Country: 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
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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

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Directorate Scientific Services Private Bag 13306 Windlicek, Namibia



PERMIT No.:	159513 E
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RECEIPT No.:	P 6729407

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^{*}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.

ated equal, that they are endowed by their Creator life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, except from the Declaration of Independence

Visas









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: 68501D

Date Received by DSA: February 27, 2020

DMA Contact: Stephanie D. Whitley

Applicant: Kevin Steven Jones

Loganville, Georgia

Specimens and Species: Leopard (Panthera pardus)

Wild (Namibia;

Re-exported from South Africa)

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 km² (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 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 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 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 Namibia, except for the highly-populated northern region, the arid southeast farmlands, and the desert coast (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:28–29; CITES 2018c:3–4). Approximately 77% of the countryside, about 570,000 km², provides suitable

leopard habitat (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplement, page 32). In Namibia, the key threat to leopard conservation is excessive off-take (illegal) of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (recently ca. 70–110 leopards per year; CITES 2018c:7). These leopards usually are taken by the affected livestock owner (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116). Habitat loss, more so than in other range States, also negatively affects leopards in Namibia (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). These threats have not ceased (Stein *et al.* 2016).

A National leopard survey conducted by Stein *et al.* (2011), estimates leopard populations in Namibia to be approximately 14,154 individuals (CITES 2018c:5). This survey was conducted using camera-traps, questionnaires, spoor counts, and stakeholder interviews. The estimate takes into account high- (3.1 inds./100 km²), medium- (2.0 inds./100 km²), and low- (1.2 inds./100 km²) density estimates extrapolated over the surface areas of the corresponding habitats (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:51). The combination of these components and the explanation about how they were derived suggest that the population estimate is reliable.

The national leopard population trend, according to the 2011 survey, is increasing (CITES 2018c:6). While this estimate (14,154 inds.) is much larger than earlier ones (e.g., 1,000–10,000 by Nowell and Jackson 1996:27), the current estimate could also be a more accurate approximation of a leopard population size that has not changed much over the years. This approximation, regardless, reflects the use of better survey techniques and the application of new relevant biological information (e.g., population densities and estimated area of occupancy; CITES 2018c:6). These results support the conclusion that the population trend is increasing.

Questions remain, however, about the quality of the biological data (CITES 2018c:7–8). In response, efforts are underway by the Government of Namibia to obtain detailed biological and ecological information about the species. Currently there is a national leopard census project underway (CITES 2018c:15). The results of this project will be used to inform the national leopard management strategy that is being developed. These efforts include field studies and a follow-up leopard survey to be completed in 2019 that will update the information available on the population status, density, and distribution of leopards in Namibia. These results will increase the quality of information available to wildlife managers.

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Kevin Steven Jones; Loganville, Georgia) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy taken from the wild in Namibia, but to be re-exported from South Africa.
- 2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Farm Donkerhoet Wes, District Walvisbay (near Karabib), Namibia; with Professional Hunter: G. Erasmus; with Outfitter: Sumsare Safaris; during a hunt on: June 29, 2018. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Permit to Export Live Animals or Trophies (# 159513) and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 181001 [Tag # NAPP 14/250 (2018)] The export was supported by Namibia CITES Export

Permit/Certificate No. 0059458. The import was supported by South Africa CITES Import Permit/Certificate No. 203839. Copies were submitted along with the application.

B. Namibia Information:

- 3. 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 2018c:8). Under this legislation, 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 2008c:8). Leopards are also protected under other legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144–148). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally.
- 4. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system (CITES 2018c:8). Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard, while other measures regulate the process under which leopard trophies are acquired. With regard to actual take, for example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides. In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull measurement of 32 cm may be harvested. Based on an assessment of leopard skull size of trophies taken during 2004–2017, trophy quality is stable with skull size ranging 35–40 cm. This is well above the cut-off limit of 32 cm (CITES 2018c:12–13). Other restrictions also apply, for example: the export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not allowed (CITES 2018c:8). These measures provide a measure of control over which leopards are harvested or exported.
- 5. The quantity of leopards killed as problem animals in Namibia is greater than the quantity taken as trophy hunted animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116–117). This situation may present management challenges because less than 50% of problem animal kills are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting. Accurate estimates of problemanimals mortality are essential to management of the leopard trophy hunting system.
- 6. 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.
- 7. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. A preliminary quota based on annual population growth rate of the species is developed during a day-long discussion at the

conservancy with team members. This preliminary 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.

- 8. With regard to processes under the trophy hunting system, the overall harvest quota is allocated among hunting concessions taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information such as estimated population size and habitat CITES 2018c;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 2018c;9).
- 9. Leopard off-take is well monitored (CITES 2018c:9). An individual leopard hunting permit, for example, must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018c:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018c:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018c:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.
- 10. Additional tracking measures 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 2018c:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit. All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition. Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. These measures assist managers to ensure that only adult male leopards that are in good condition and meet the minimum size threshold are harvested and exported (CITES 2018c:12–13).
- 11. According to Namibia (CITES 2018c:15–16), the leopard population is stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed. The trophy hunting program is strictly controlled. In addition, the trophy quality analysis suggests that larger leopards are being harvested, the annual quota of 2.4% of the total population is low and harvest management practices are good. Based on these circumstances, Namibian officials have concluded that their trophy hunting is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018c:16).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2020). Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. During 2004–2017, on average 142 leopards were harvested per year (about 56% of the annual quota; CITES 2018c:11). When the quota of 250 leopards was reached in 2008, 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, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set. During 2008–2010, following the implementation of these new regulations, the number of leopard trophies harvested declined precipitously, but subsequent harvest levels have recovered to about 140–160 leopards per year (CITES 2018c:11–12).

- 13. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 162 trophies annually and 8 skins annually.
- 14. 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).

15. 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 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."

- 16. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).
- 17. 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 Namibia 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*.

- 18. 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).
- 19. 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 CONCUR:

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97) 1 of 1 Page CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US68501D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2 Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 03/12/2021 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) G. ERASMUS SUMSARS SAFARIS LOGANVILLE, GA 30052 FARM GURUB U.S.A. NO. 477 WINDHOEK NAMIBIA 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)]: DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 Management Authority TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 HUNTING SEASON. 03/13/2020 May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermled part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA NAMIBIA PARDUS Common Name 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin C. Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name D. 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin E. Common Name 9. ANDVALUE 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



1.a. Last Name

BOCKWOLDT

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1.c. Middle Name/Initial

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Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

1.b. First Name

TODD

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

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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:

 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

 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.

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

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

TODD BOCKWOLDT

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.
 - 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:

Namibia, Khomas Region, 22°36′ 36.71" S/ 16° 38′ 05.94 E, Farm Heusis No. 329, Windhoek

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

31 October 2019

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

Khomas Highland Hunting Safaris

Professional Hunter: Steven Philip Hennings, ID 901016 0105 0

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]:

Farm Heusis No. 329

Windhoek District/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 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 a. the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name:

Business Name:

LifeForm Taxidermy

Address:

7 Aluminum Street, P.O. BOX 763

Address: City:

White River

State/Province:

Mpumalanga

Country, Postal Code: Republic of South Africa, 1240

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:
	Date.

 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.

(b) (6)

Applicant's signature

Date: 02/26/2020

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).

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Directorate Scientific Services Private Bag 13306 Windhoek, Namibia Enquiries: Permit Office



PERMIT No.:	1183.6
VALID FROM:	20/10/19
VALID TO:	CRIMIE
RECEIPT No.:	PTOSTERE,

Tel +264-61-284 253				VPL-ID IC		1	xmmq	
161 +204-01-204 203				RECEIPT			STERE	
	F	PERMIT TO	HUN	T FOR	TRO	OPHIE	S	
Permission is hereb	y granted	in terms of the Natur	e Conserva	ation Ordina	nce 197			
Residential Address	:					: 501	Peate VA) Per
		of game for the sake	of two alsies	******************)((1,1,1,1)			
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Buffalo		Klipspringer		Steenbok		necords	rtisements must be do ince with Regulation 10	6
Crocodile		Kudu		Warthog		Cale a h	e no. 3556, 1997). lature Conservation Ord 75 (4 of 1975), as amen	inance ied.
Dik-Dik		Lechwe		Waterbuck		MILLIO	ed to tech	
land		Oryx (Gemsbok)		Wildebeest	Black		y hudine	
lephant		Ostrich		Wildebeest	Blue	9.9	ede cente	Ct MEI
iraffe		Reedbuck		Zebra Burc	nell's	afre		اعزات
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The following certificate must be completed immediately after each animal that has been hunted (please print)

Date	0000	*	ř n	*	å	T C	DIVI		, clow	Farm			Signatures	
				3				2	Female	Name	S _o	Farm owner	Hunter	Professional hunter Master hunting guide Hunting guide
31,10	Sino Assykany			1		3		g	2	4 sus is	3	SA Cheny	(b) (6)	11. 1
			196	70	1.00 (1018 Judge)	25	1	O.JA.	3	1. Call C.	-5	See all the		
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			and the second			105	3) i			3	6		
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*L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward

No frophy 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.

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



1.a. Last Name

RCUD MAR 03 2020

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

LB

1.d. Suffix

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Numb	per	3.a. Afternate T	Telephone Number	4. E-ma	il address	
(6)							
ion B: Complete if ap	plying on behalf o	f a business, corp	oration, pub	lic agency, Trib	e, or institu	ition	
Name of business, agency, Tribe, o	or institution	the state of the s	1.b. Doing busi	iness as (DBA)			oltrically a seed
ax identification no.			3. Description of	of business, agency, Trib	e, or institution		
Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal office	First Name	4.c. Principal of	fficer Middle name/initial	4 d. Si	uffix	
incipal officer title		6. Primary contact na	ame		The second second		and a long to the
Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telepi	none number	7.c. Business fa	ax number	7.d. Business	e-mail address	
City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Po	ostal code	1.e. County/Province	re	1.f. Country	
AMTITON Mailing address (include if different	MATHEM	5984	0	1.e. County/Province		1.f. Country	
AMTLTON Mailing address (include if different	MATHEM	5984	applicable)	1	I	1.f. Country	
AMTITON Mailing address (include if different City 2	than physical address; included	5 184 e name of contact person if	applicable)	RAVALL	I	USA	
Amt To N Mailing address (include if different City 2 tion D: All applicants N 1. Attach the nonrefund amount of \$100. Federattach documentation of	than physical address, included that physical address, included the physical address and physical address.	2.d. Zip code/Possing fee in the form of all government agencies, utlined in instructions [50]	applicable) astal code a check or money and those acting CFR 13.11(d)].	2.e. County/Province	U.S. FISH AN	2.f.Country 2.f.Country	essing fee -
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AMTITON Mailing address (include if different City 2 City City 2 City	than physical address; included than physical address; included than physical address; included that the physical address included that the physical address in subchapter B of Chapter B o	e name of contact person if 2.d. Zip code/Po ssing fee in the form of all government agencies, attlined in instructions [50] d am familiar with the reapter I of Title 50, and I i. I understand that any I	a check or money and those acting CFR 13.11(d)]. gulations contain certify that the in alse statement hemped signature	2.e. County/Province y order payable to the yon behalf of such ag ed in <i>Title 50 Part 13</i> formation submitted i erein may subject me es) Date of signatu	e U.S. FISH AN encies, are exemple to the Code on this application to the criminal	2.f.Country 2.f.Country D WILDLIFE SEF mpt from the process of Federal Regular on for a permit is copenalties of 18 U.	essing fee -

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:
 - 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.
- 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 Globel Logistics attn. Jennifer House 3100 176th. St. Ste. 120

Seater, Washington 98188
Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

LISA KEHMEJER
(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 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. X. 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: 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. Southern white rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum simum) from Namibia HIP. __ (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). 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:

8. 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, OMARURU

- e. Date wildlife was hunted: 09/15/2019 09/21/2019
- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

NICK NOLTE

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]:

BI Highway North Plot #48 of North

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 RITRCKED

- 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:

NICKY NOLTE

Business Name:

P.O. Box 611

Address:

OMARURU

City:

NAMIBIA

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

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

N/A.

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:

 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.



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 191405 PERMIT No.: Directorate Scientific Services 7106-80-**VALID FROM:** Private Bag 13306 Windhoek, Namibia VALID TO: Enquiries: Permit Office Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506 RECEIPT No.: **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: Residential Address: Country: To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies: SPECIES: SPECIES: NUMBER NUMBER NUMBER NUMBER COMMON NAME **COMMON NAME COMMON NAME COMMON NAME** Blesbok Other Impala Common Springbok isements must be don Buffalo Klipspringer Steenbok accordance with Regulation 106 (Gazette no. 3556, 1997), of the Nature Conservation Ordinance Crocodile Kudu Warthog 4 of 1975 (4 of 1975), as amende Dik-Dik Lechwe Waterbuck - to att Eland Oryx (Gemsbok) Wildebeest, Black Ostrich Wildebeest, Blue Neordal Elephant Giraffe Reedbuck Zebra Burchell's Rhinoceros, Black Zebra Hartmann's **Grey Duiker** Hartebeest Rhinoceros, White Cheetah Hippopotamus Roan Leopard

Impala Black-Faced	Sable	Lion	_		0
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On the following farms / h	unting concessions / s	afari / guestfarm: \\	$\omega \gamma$,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
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THE CONTRACTOR OF THE	e rmit is not valid it a is not transferable	altered in any way			

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

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Signatures	Hunter						we have	collectuch	predatar n	Z	one kill	nocoopie	trok hour	condition		2nd 8704	D	
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No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide. *L= Left, R=Right, H=Horn, B=Base, RW=Rowland Ward

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

6 Only guide(s) as specified on the permit may conduct the hunt. Hunsech 6:30pm Out on Strict De New His 125 (....))



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



EXPORT CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATE

THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM IS THE CITES MANAGEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY AND AS SUCH CERTIFIES THAT:

IMPORTER	EXPORTER
ANDY BRYAN KEHMEIER	NICKY NOLTE
(b) (6)	P. O. BOX 611
HAMILTON, MONTANA 59840	OMARURU
U.S.A	NAMIBIA

- A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on 22/09/2019 with hunting permit number 191405. 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	
Skull & Skill	

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: NAPP 190/250 (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

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

3 1 -01- 2020

WINDHOEK
Private Bag 13396 - Windhoek
Tel: 2842117 - Fax: 258861

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: 70842D

Date Received by DSA: March 11, 2020

DMA Contact: Miguel Richardson

Applicant: Andy Bryan Kehmeier

Hamilton, Montana

Specimens and Species: Leopard (Panthera pardus)

Wild (Namibia)

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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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 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 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 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 Namibia, except for the highly-populated northern region, the arid southeast farmlands, and the desert coast (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:28–29; CITES 2018c:3–4). Approximately 77% of the countryside, about 570,000 km², provides suitable leopard habitat (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplement, page 32). In Namibia, the key threat to

leopard conservation is excessive off-take (illegal) of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (recently ca. 70–110 leopards per year; CITES 2018c:7). These leopards usually are taken by the affected livestock owner (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116). Habitat loss, more so than in other range States, also negatively affects leopards in Namibia (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). These threats have not ceased (Stein *et al.* 2016).

A National leopard survey conducted by Stein *et al.* (2011), estimates leopard populations in Namibia to be approximately 14,154 individuals (CITES 2018c:5). This survey was conducted using camera-traps, questionnaires, spoor counts, and stakeholder interviews. The estimate takes into account high- (3.1 inds./100 km²), medium- (2.0 inds./100 km²), and low- (1.2 inds./100 km²) density estimates extrapolated over the surface areas of the corresponding habitats (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:51). The combination of these components and the explanation about how they were derived suggest that the population estimate is reliable.

The national leopard population trend, according to the 2011 survey, is increasing (CITES 2018c:6). While this estimate (14,154 inds.) is much larger than earlier ones (e.g., 1,000–10,000 by Nowell and Jackson 1996:27), the current estimate could also be a more accurate approximation of a leopard population size that has not changed much over the years. This approximation, regardless, reflects the use of better survey techniques and the application of new relevant biological information (e.g., population densities and estimated area of occupancy; CITES 2018c:6). These results support the conclusion that the population trend is increasing.

Questions remain, however, about the quality of the biological data (CITES 2018c:7–8). In response, efforts are underway by the Government of Namibia to obtain detailed biological and ecological information about the species. Currently there is a national leopard census project underway (CITES 2018c:15). The results of this project will be used to inform the national leopard management strategy that is being developed. These efforts include field studies and a follow-up leopard survey to be completed in 2019 that will update the information available on the population status, density, and distribution of leopards in Namibia. These results will increase the quality of information available to wildlife managers.

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Andy Bryan Kehmeier; Hamilton, Montana) requests authorization to import one 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 at/near: Omaruru, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Nick Nolte; with Outfitter: Nick Nolte; during a hunt on: September 15–21, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 191405 [Tag # NAPP 190/250 (2019); copies were submitted along with the application].

B. Namibia Information:

- 3. 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 2018c:8). Under this legislation, 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 2008c:8). Leopards are also protected under other legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144–148). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally.
- 4. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system (CITES 2018c:8). Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard, while other measures regulate the process under which leopard trophies are acquired. With regard to actual take, for example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides. In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull measurement of 32 cm may be harvested. Based on an assessment of leopard skull size of trophies taken during 2004–2017, trophy quality is stable with skull size ranging 35–40 cm. This is well above the cut-off limit of 32 cm (CITES 2018c:12–13). Other restrictions also apply, for example: the export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not allowed (CITES 2018c:8). These measures provide a measure of control over which leopards are harvested or exported.
- 5. The quantity of leopards killed as problem animals in Namibia is greater than the quantity taken as trophy hunted animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116–117). This situation may present management challenges because less than 50% of problem animal kills are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting. Accurate estimates of problemanimals mortality are essential to management of the leopard trophy hunting system.
- 6. 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.
- 7. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. A preliminary quota based on annual population growth rate of the species is developed during a day-long discussion at the conservancy with team members. This preliminary 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.

- 8. With regard to processes under the trophy hunting system, the overall harvest quota is allocated among hunting concessions taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information such as estimated population size and habitat CITES 2018c;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 2018c;9).
- 9. Leopard off-take is well monitored (CITES 2018c:9). An individual leopard hunting permit, for example, must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018c:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018c:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018c:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.
- 10. Additional tracking measures 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 2018c:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit. All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition. Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. These measures assist managers to ensure that only adult male leopards that are in good condition and meet the minimum size threshold are harvested and exported (CITES 2018c:12–13).
- 11. According to Namibia (CITES 2018c:15–16), the leopard population is stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed. The trophy hunting program is strictly controlled. In addition, the trophy quality analysis suggests that larger leopards are being harvested, the annual quota of 2.4% of the total population is low and harvest management practices are good. Based on these circumstances, Namibian officials have concluded that their trophy hunting is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018c:16).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2020). Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. During 2004–2017, on average 142 leopards were harvested per year (about 56% of the annual quota; CITES 2018c:11). When the quota of 250 leopards was reached in 2008, 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, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set. During

- 2008–2010, following the implementation of these new regulations, the number of leopard trophies harvested declined precipitously, but subsequent harvest levels have recovered to about 140–160 leopards per year (CITES 2018c:11–12).
- 13. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 162 trophies annually and 8 skins annually.
- 14. 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).
- 15. 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 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."
- 16. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).
- 17. 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 Namibia 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*.
- 18. 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).

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

1.d. Suffix



1.a. Last Name Subio RCUD MAR 03 2020

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

1.b. First Name

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

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

3. Disgualification 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? 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): Leopard (Panthera pardus) Quantity: (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If a. 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 (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). IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, Please enter the following information: 5 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:

PO GOX 20965 DARESSALAAM, TANSANIA

- e. Date wildlife was hunted:
- f. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

NORTHERN HUNTING ENTERPRISES, 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]:
- 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: NORTHERN HUNTING ENTERPRISES LTD.

Address:

Address:

P.O. BOX 20945

City:

DARESSALAAM

State/Province:

TANSANIA

Country, Postal Code:

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

 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:

Rev. 8/2017

 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.

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 port not listed, please contact the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2).



RCUD MAR 03 2020 4/5

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 i	f applyir	ng as an individu	ıal					
1.a. Last Name				1.b. First Nam	-	1,c. Middle Name/Initial		1.d. Suffix
Hildebrandt		40.00		Clarence		Dwigh		Mr.
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)				3.a. Alternate	ernate Telephone Number 4, E-mail address			
2/(0/								
ention D. Complete i	f annihila	m on bolists of a	bustana isaa		dia annual Tulk		0.1.1	
Section B: Complete in 1.a. Name of business, agency.	Tribe, or instit	ig on benair or a	business, corp		siness as (DBA)	e, or institut	ion	
Tax identification no.	-			3. Description	of business, agency, Trib	oe, or institution		
4.a. Principal officer Last name		4.b. Principal officer Fin	rst Name	4.c. Principal (officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suf	fix -	
5. Principal officer title			6. Primary contact na	ime			-	
7.a. Business telephone number		7.b. Alternate telephon	e number	7.c. Business fax number 7.d. Busin		7.d. Business e-	mail address	
		100		100				
5) (6)			10.00					
1.b. City	1.c. Sta		1.d. Zip code/Po	ostal code	1.e. County/Province			
Beaumont	Texa	S	77706		Jefferson		U.S.A.	
2.a. Mailing address (include if di	fferent than p	hysical address; include n	ame of contact person if	applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. Sta	te	2.d. Zip code/Po	stal code 2.e. County/Prov		ince 2.f.Country		
							,	
10 a 10 a 10 a	200			-				
ection D: All applica								
amount of \$100	. Federal, T	application procession ribal, State, and local of exempt status as outline	government agencies,	and those actin				
 Certification: I he other applicable 	reby certify	that I have read and a	am familiar with the re	gulations contain	nformation submitted i	in this application	for a permit is	complete and
accurate to the b	est of my k	nowledge and belief. I	understand that any f	alse statement h	nerein may subject me	to the criminal p	enalties of 18 (J.S.C. 1001.
Signature of applicant/P	incipal Off	icer for permit (No p	photocopied or star	nped signatur	es) Date of signati	ure (mm/dd/yy)	yy)	
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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.
- 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.
- Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Clarence Dwight Hildebrandt

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.
 - 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:

Zimbabwe, Bubye Valley Conservancy, Matabeleland South Province

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

May 5th to 17th, 2021 inclusive

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

Mazunga Safaris, Bruce Watson - Professional Hunter

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 v	vildlife is to be tak	en fron	n 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).

 Do not presently hold required permits/licenses
- 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 Consultants International

Address: Address:

#4 Josiah Chinamano Road

City:

Belmont

State/Province:

Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

Country, Postal Code:

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

 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:

Rev. 8/2017

 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: 02/26/2020

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).



RCUD MAR 04 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.

	applying as an individua	al	1 h First Non	20	1.c. Middle Name/Initi	al 1.d. Suffix
1.a. Last Name DORWARD			JASPER		1.C. Widdle Name/init	I, d. Sollix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number		3.a. Alternate Telephone Number		4. E-mail address	
2. Date of Birth (mithadryyyy) 3. Telephone Number (6)			J.d. Piternate	Total Indiana	The second distriction of the second	JSLOGISTICS.C
Section B: Complete if	applying on behalf of a	business, corpo	ration, pul	olic agency, Trib	e, or institution	
1.a. Name of business, agency, To	nbe, or institution		1.b. Doing bu	siness as (DBA)		
2. Tax identification no.			3. Description	of business, agency, Trib	pe, or institution	
4 a Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer Firs	t Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial		4.d. Suffix	
5. Principal officer title		6, Primary contact nam	B).			
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone	number	7 c. Business	fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address	
			4		l-continue -	
1.b. City NEWARK 2 a. Mailing address (include if dif	1.c. State DE ferent than physical address; include na	1.d. Zip code/Pos 19702		1.e. County/Provin	1.f. Count	ry
2.d. Malang accross (malass it 2)		.,				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Pos	tal code	2.e. County/Provin	2.f.Countr	у
Section D: All applicar	nts MUST complete					
Attach the nonre amount of \$100. attach documents	fundable application processin Federal, Tribal, State, and local g ation of fee exempt status as outling	overnment agencies, a ned in instructions [50 (ind those action (d).	ng on behalf of such a	gencies, are exempt from th	e processing lee -
other applicable accurate to the be	reby certify that I have read and a parts in subchapter B of Chapte est of my knowledge and belief. I	er I of Title 50, and I ounderstand that any fa	ertify that the ise statement	information submitted herein may subject m	e to the criminal penalties o	nit is complete and
Signature of applicant/Pri	ncipal Officer for permit (No p	chotocopied or stam	ped signatu	3/2/2020	ture (mm/dd/yyyy)	
1		Please contin	ue 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.
- 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.

GENUS LOGISTICS 161-15 ROCKAWAY BLVD JAMAICA, NY 11434

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

MATT MAYERS TEL: 7187900216

EMAIL: MATT@GENUSLOGISTICS.COM

Disgualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of 3. 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 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. ENTER the quantity next to the name of the species you are applying to import (you may apply to 4. 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). If a. 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 (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). IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, Please enter the following information: 5. 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:

NIASSA GAME RESERVE, MOZAMBIQUE

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

06/23/2019

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

PAUL STONES 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]:

EMIAC MOZ LDA

COMPLEXO TEXTAFRICA, BAIRRO DA SOALPO, CHIMOIO, MOZAMBIQUE

- 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:

DEREK LITTLETON

Business Name:

LUWIRE SAFARIS LDA

Address:

BLOCK L7, NIASSA GAME RESERVE

Addres

NIASSA

City: State/Province:

MOZAMBIQUE

Country, Postal Code:

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

 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:

late:

Page 4 of 7

10.	If you are the hunter applying to import your or statement.	vn trophy, please read and sign the following
	by me and is being imported only for my personal	conomic use, gain, or benefit). If applying to import
	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 port not listed, please contact the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2).

Genus Logistics Inc.

16115 Rockaway Blvd STE 205 Jamaica NY 11434

Office: (718) 790-0216 Fax: (516) 400-9787 Email: matt@genuslogistics.com 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 I 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. These amendments are effective as of September 27, 1982.

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.

Department of the Treasury (b)	(6) Individual
Individual U.S. Customs Service Individual RS / SS #_	Partnership
Partnership 141,32, C.R.	Corporation
(8) (6)	Sole Proprietorship
TEL#_	
**EMAIL (6)	
CUSTOMS POW	ER OF ATTORNEY
	O Dorward (Full Name of
	entify)) a corporation doing business under the laws of the
	ping business as
residing at (b) (6)	Newark, DE, 19702, USA having an office and place
of business at	hereby
	act through any of its offices or any employees with Power of Attorney on file with
collect drawback, and to make, sign, deciare, or swear to any statement, supplem certificate of manufacture, certificate, and delivery abstract of manufacturing recidrawback entry, or any other affidavit or document which may be required by law sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by law or regulation in conne exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, cle owned or operated by said grantor, and any and all bonds which may be voluntari owners declarations provided for in section 485, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or document, and to perform any act that may be necessary or required by law or reany vessel or other means of conveyance owned or operated said grantor. To all collect checks issued for Customs duty refunds in grantors name drawn on the Tre accept service of process on behalf of the grantor. And generally to transact at t signing, and filling of protests under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In which be transacted or performed by an agent and attorney, giving to said agent attorned one in the premises as fully as said grantor could do if present and acting, hereby virtue of these presents; the forgoing power of attorney to remain in full force an District Director of customs of the district aforesaid. If the donor of this power of after the expiration of 2 years from the date of its execution. Or until revoked. Put supporting documents and correspondences from Genus Logistics Inc., who is direction.	ords, declaration of proprietor on drawback entry, declaration of exporter on or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such bill of lading, document is intended for filling in any customs district. To sign, seal, and deliver ction with the entry or withdrawal of imported merchandise or merchandise agrance, lading, unlading or navigation of any vessel or other means of conveyance living given and accepted under applicable laws and regulations, consigned's and or affidavits in connection with the entry of merchandise: To sign and swear to any igulation in connection with the entering, clearing, lading, unlading, or operation of athorize other Customs Brokers to act as grantor's agent; to receive, endorse and easurer of the United States; if the grantor is a nonresident of the United States, to the customhouses in said district any and all customs business, including making, a said grantor is or may or may be concerned or interested and which may properly any full power and authority to do anything whatever requisite and necessary to be a yratifying and confirming all that the said agent and attorney shall lawfully do by deffect until notice of revocation in writing is duly given to and received by the attorney is a partnership, the said the power shall in no case have any force or effect insuant to 19 CFR 111.36(a), election is made waiving the right to receive invoices, acted to forward all documents and inquiries concerning our imports to their is inc., for duties, and services performed on our behalf. It is understood the right to
presents to be sealed and signed.	
(Signature	2/20/202
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RCVD MAR 42020

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

.a. Last Name			1.b. First Name 1.c. Middle Name/Initial 1.d. St					
5 TONE	TONE			ORGE	1	M. JR		
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number	3. Telephone Number		3.a. Alternate Telephone Number		4. E-mail address		
(6)								
ection B: Complete if	f applying on behalf of a b	usiness, cor		blic agency, Tribe,	or institu	ition		
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2. Tax identification no.			3, Description	n of business, agency, Tribe,	or institution			
4.a. Principal officer Last name A.b. Principal officer First Name			4.c. Principal	I officer Middle name/initial	4,d, S	uffix		
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary confact	name					
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone n	iumber	7.c. Business	s fax number	7.d. Business	e-mail address		
	Little Harman					- 3 2		
ection C: All applicar	nts complete address info	rmation						
	ress; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no							
b) (0)								
.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/	Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1170	1.f. Country	1	
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.a. Mailing address (include if dil	lferent than physical address; include nam	ne 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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amount of \$100.	nts MUST complete fundable application processing Federal, Tribal, State, and local gover ation of fee exempt status as outline	vernment agencie	s, and those acti	ing on behalf of such ager				
other applicable	reby certify that I have read and am parts in subchapter B of Chapter est of my knowledge and belief. I ur	I of Title 50, and	I certify that the	information submitted in	this application	on for a permit is	complete and	
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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 <u>50 CFR 23.74</u> 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:
 - 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.
- 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 M. STONE

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?
incident;	swered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically 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 (<i>Panthera pardus</i>) Quantity: (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.
	 Southern white rhinoceros (<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>) 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: NAMIBIA: FARM DORSE IVER, NO 15 USAKOS DISTRICT

USAKOS, NAMIBIA 05/13/2019 e. Date wildlife was hunted:

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

GER VAN DER WALT HUNTING SAFARIS PO. BOX 7294 5 WAK OD MUHD

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];

HIGHVELD TAXIDERMY FARM 354, HENNOPSRIVER 0023 HENNOPSRIVER 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: COPPERSMITH GLOBAL LOGISTICS

Address: 114 SOUTHFIELD PARKWAY

Address: SUITE 170 City: FOREST PARK State/Province: GA.

Country, Postal Code: U.S.A. 30297

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:

Rev. 8/2017

 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.



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

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	Purpose of the transaction (se-	e reverse)	5b. Security stamp No.							
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							print	e press computer forms 032019		

PERMIT / CERTIFICATE No.



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

	EXPORT
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12. Country of Permit No.	Date	12a. Country of re-export	fiast Certificate No.	Date	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acqueition ***		
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12. Country of origin* Country in which the specimens were take Only for specimens of Appendix I species For Pre-Convention specimens	Date on from the wild, bred I bred in captivity or arti	12a. Country of la re-export in captivity or artificially propagated	GAUTE	PARTMENT OF	GRICUITURA I	or date of	
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Gert van der Walt Hunting Safaris P.O. Box 7294 Swakopmund Tel: + 264 (0)81 252 8291 Email: gvdwhuntingsafaris@iway.na www.gertvanderwaltsafaris.com

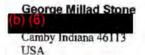


4 March 2019

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN

INVATATION LETTER TO TROPHY HUNT

Herewith I, Gert van der Walt, owner of Gert van der Walt Hunting Safaris invite:



(b) (c)

Passport: (b) (6) (USA)

To hunt with me at the following address: Farm Dorsrivier No. 15 Usakos District Usakos Namibia TEL+ 264 81 2528291

The hunt will be from 8 May 2019 to 25 May 2019.

Thank you.

Gert van der Walt

Hedriet

(b) (6)

Surname / Norn / Apelidus

STONEUR

ven Names / Prénoms / Nombres

GEORGE MILLARD

Nationality / Nationalité / Nacionalidad

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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INDIANA, U.S.A.
Date of issue / Date de délivrange / Fecha de expedición

03 F.eb 2016 Date of expiration / Date d'expiration / Fecha de caducidad

02 Feb 2026 Endorsements / Mentions Specialiss / Anotaciones

SEE PAGE 27

Sex / Sexe / Sexo

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United States

Department of State

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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: 70989D

Date Received by DSA: March 11, 2020

DMA Contact: Miguel Richardson

Applicant: George M. Stone Jr.

Camby, Indiana

Specimens and Species: Leopard (Panthera pardus)

Wild (Namibia)

Re-export from South Africa

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 km² (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 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 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 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 Namibia, except for the highly-populated northern region, the arid southeast farmlands, and the desert coast (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:28–29; CITES 2018c:3–4). Approximately 77% of the countryside, about 570,000 km², provides suitable

leopard habitat (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplement, page 32). In Namibia, the key threat to leopard conservation is excessive off-take (illegal) of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (recently ca. 70–110 leopards per year; CITES 2018c:7). These leopards usually are taken by the affected livestock owner (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116). Habitat loss, more so than in other range States, also negatively affects leopards in Namibia (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). These threats have not ceased (Stein *et al.* 2016).

A National leopard survey conducted by Stein *et al.* (2011), estimates leopard populations in Namibia to be approximately 14,154 individuals (CITES 2018c:5). This survey was conducted using camera-traps, questionnaires, spoor counts, and stakeholder interviews. The estimate takes into account high- (3.1 inds./100 km²), medium- (2.0 inds./100 km²), and low- (1.2 inds./100 km²) density estimates extrapolated over the surface areas of the corresponding habitats (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:51). The combination of these components and the explanation about how they were derived suggest that the population estimate is reliable.

The national leopard population trend, according to the 2011 survey, is increasing (CITES 2018c:6). While this estimate (14,154 inds.) is much larger than earlier ones (e.g., 1,000–10,000 by Nowell and Jackson 1996:27), the current estimate could also be a more accurate approximation of a leopard population size that has not changed much over the years. This approximation, regardless, reflects the use of better survey techniques and the application of new relevant biological information (e.g., population densities and estimated area of occupancy; CITES 2018c:6). These results support the conclusion that the population trend is increasing.

Questions remain, however, about the quality of the biological data (CITES 2018c:7–8). In response, efforts are underway by the Government of Namibia to obtain detailed biological and ecological information about the species. Currently there is a national leopard census project underway (CITES 2018c:15). The results of this project will be used to inform the national leopard management strategy that is being developed. These efforts include field studies and a follow-up leopard survey to be completed in 2019 that will update the information available on the population status, density, and distribution of leopards in Namibia. These results will increase the quality of information available to wildlife managers.

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (George M. Stone Jr.; Camby, Indiana) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera 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 at/near: Farm Dorsrivier, No. 15 Usakos District (near Usakos), Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Gert van der Walt; with Outfitter: Gert van der Walt Hunting Safaris; during a hunt on: May 13, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. XXX [Tag # NAPP 77/250 (2019); Namibia CITES Export Permit No. 0060735; and South Africa CITES Import Permit No. 203340; copies were submitted along with the application].

B. Namibia Information:

- 3. 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 2018c:8). Under this legislation, 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 2008c:8). Leopards are also protected under other legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144–148). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally.
- 4. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system (CITES 2018c:8). Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard, while other measures regulate the process under which leopard trophies are acquired. With regard to actual take, for example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides. In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull measurement of 32 cm may be harvested. Based on an assessment of leopard skull size of trophies taken during 2004–2017, trophy quality is stable with skull size ranging 35–40 cm. This is well above the cut-off limit of 32 cm (CITES 2018c:12–13). Other restrictions also apply, for example: the export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not allowed (CITES 2018c:8). These measures provide a measure of control over which leopards are harvested or exported.
- 5. The quantity of leopards killed as problem animals in Namibia is greater than the quantity taken as trophy hunted animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116–117). This situation may present management challenges because less than 50% of problem animal kills are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting. Accurate estimates of problemanimals mortality are essential to management of the leopard trophy hunting system.
- 6. 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.
- 7. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. A preliminary quota based on annual population growth rate of the species is developed during a day-long discussion at the conservancy with team members. This preliminary 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.

- 8. With regard to processes under the trophy hunting system, the overall harvest quota is allocated among hunting concessions taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information such as estimated population size and habitat CITES 2018c: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 2018c:9).
- 9. Leopard off-take is well monitored (CITES 2018c:9). An individual leopard hunting permit, for example, must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018c:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018c:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018c:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.
- 10. Additional tracking measures 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 2018c:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit. All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition. Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. These measures assist managers to ensure that only adult male leopards that are in good condition and meet the minimum size threshold are harvested and exported (CITES 2018c:12–13).
- 11. According to Namibia (CITES 2018c:15–16), the leopard population is stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed. The trophy hunting program is strictly controlled. In addition, the trophy quality analysis suggests that larger leopards are being harvested, the annual quota of 2.4% of the total population is low and harvest management practices are good. Based on these circumstances, Namibian officials have concluded that their trophy hunting is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018c:16).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2020). Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. During 2004–2017, on average 142 leopards were harvested per year (about 56% of the annual quota; CITES 2018c:11). When the quota of 250 leopards was reached in 2008, 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, hunting of female

leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set. During 2008–2010, following the implementation of these new regulations, the number of leopard trophies harvested declined precipitously, but subsequent harvest levels have recovered to about 140–160 leopards per year (CITES 2018c:11–12).

- 13. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 162 trophies annually and 8 skins annually.
- 14. 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).

15. 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 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."

- 16. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).
- 17. 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 Namibia 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*.
- 18. 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).

19. 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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13/16/2050

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Form 3-200-19



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.

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Section B: Complete if	applying on behalf of	a business, co	rporation, put	olic agency, Trib	e, or institut	ion				
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2. Tax identification no.		-	3. Description	of business, agency, Trib	e, or institution					
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer i	First Name	4.c. Principal.	officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suf	4.d. Suffix				
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary conta	ct name							
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telepho	one number	7.c. Business	fax number	7.d. Business e-	mail address				
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Form 3-200-19 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:
 - 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.
- 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.
- Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Thomas Mullins (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
-	140	100

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):
 - 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.
 - 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:

Rev. 8/2017 Page 3 of 7

- 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:

Inyonga Game Controlled Area East, Tanzania

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

25 July 2018

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

Malagarasi Hunting Company Meherdard S. Karambecki

> 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]:

Kilombero North Safaris Ltd. Office P.O. Box 4394 Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

- 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:

Address:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

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

 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:

Rev. 8/2017

 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.



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).

Page 5 of 7

20813

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

3161352

APP:

2011623

GAME HUNTING PERMIT

RETURN DATE:

July 18, 2018 9:21:25 am

PERMIT NO.

Tuesday, August 28, 2018

MAIN PERMIT

2011624

21 DAYS

Passport No. Extra Days:

13-J:11-2018 Calibre 7RMM & THOMAS D. MULLINS of Address

Issued At Maker's No:

owned by MALAGARASI HUNTING SAFARIS LTD

PH MEHERDARD S. KARAMBECK,

PH CAT.

LICENSE No.

Additional Blocks

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks)

Licence No: 5009144

Who holds Weapon (Type)

This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to

RIFLE

Dated

DAR ES SALAAM

Start Date

July 18, 2018

End Date

August 07, 2018

Package Type

INYONGA GCAE

Weapon owner & Address

C.A.R No:

THOMAS MULLINS

Signature of Issuing Officer & Officer

DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE.

18 JUL 2018

DAR-ES-SALASM

P. O. Box 1494

1	32 WATERBUCK COMMON	31 илитнос	30 TOPI	29 SABLE ANTELOPE ROOSEVELT	27 REEDBUCK BOHOR	26 RATEL (HONEY BADGER)	25 PORCUPINE CRESTED	24 OSTRICH	23 ORIBI COMMON	22 LION	21 LEOPARD	20 KUDU GREATER	19 JACKAL SIDE STRIPED	18 IMPALA SOUTBERN	17 HYAENA SPOTTED	16 RIPPO	15 HARTEBEEST LICHTEINSTEIN'S	14 GUINZAFOKL	13 GENET BLOTCHED	12 GEESE	11 FRANCOLIN	10 DECK	9 DOVE	8 DIKDIK KIRK'S	7 CROCODILE NILZ	6 CIVEZ AFRICAN	5 BUSHPIG	4 вузначск снове	3 BUEFALO AFRICAN CAPE	2 BABOON YELLOW	1 APRICAN ELEPHANT	SPECIES	The second secon
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^{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

7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shortgun 's case of birds or others in the case of fish.

8. A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must take all measurements and 3.



ght and record them in the data sheet provided immediately after an animal shot. its carcass .

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

A Professional Hunter conducting a safari must get a guide or obtain letter of authority from the Director of Wildlife to go out alone



PERMIT NO.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM WILDLIFE DIVISION

July 18, 2018 9:21:26 am

20813

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SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

ms hereby decare that the register of animal hunted including wounded is a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the

DECLARATION.

SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING CLIENT

SIGNAT

permit

SIGNATURE OF WILDI IFF OFFICER INCHARGE HIPE SHILLD SANGA AN





Sport hunted trophy import permit application......42112D

1 message

Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas _braxton@fws.gov>

Fri, Jun 14, 2019 at 12:39 PM

Good afternoon,

Your application has been assigned to me. Our office is in the final stage of processing your application. Please forward the answer to question 8 on page 4 of the application form. Name and physical address of whom ever will ship the trophy.

- 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:

I can not continue processing without this information.

Thank you for your patience
Ailteas Braxton
Legal Examiner
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services
Division of Management Authority
ailteas_braxton@fws.gov
703 358-1978 direct dial
703 358-2281 fax

If the information requested above is not received within 45 days, your application will be considered incomplete and will be administratively closed.



[EXTERNAL] Re: Sport hunted trophy import permit application.......42112D

1 message

Tom Mullins

Fri, Jun 14, 2019 at 12:58 PM

To: "Braxton, Ailteas" <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Please forgive the omission.

Julius Mpongi

Kilombero North Safaris Ltd

P.O. Box 4394

Oyster Bay

112 Ali bin Said Avenue

Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

I have two separate permits applied for and probably missed this on the other one as well. The information is the same. I am applying for 2017 Lion and a 2018 Leopard. There were two applications and two separate checks for the fees.





From: "Braxton, Ailteas" <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Date: Friday, June 14, 2019 at 12:40 PM

To: Tom Mullins

Subject: Sport hunted tropny import permit application.......42112D

Good afternoon,

Your application has been assigned to me. Our office is in the final stage of processing your application. Please forward the answer to question 8 on page 4 of the application form. Name and physical address of whom ever will ship the trophy.

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- 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:

I can not continue processing without this information.

Thank you for your patience

Ailteas Braxton

Legal Examiner

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services

Division of Management Authority

ailteas braxton@fws.gov

703 358-1978 direct dial

703 358-2281 fax

If the information requested above is not received within 45 days, your application will be considered incomplete and will be administratively closed.

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:

42112D

Date Received by DSA:

June 5, 2019

DMA Contact:

Ailteas Braxton

Applicant:

Thomas Mullins

Palm Beach Gardens, FL

Specimens and Species:

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 <u>purposes</u> 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011). Home ranges are about 13-35 km² (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 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 km² (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 (Thomas Mullins; Palm Beach Gardens, FL) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.
- 2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was/will be taken from the wild from: Inyonga Game Controlled Area East, Tanzania, with Malagarasi Hunting Company, Meherdard S. Karambecki; during a hunt scheduled for July 25, 2018.

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 2018). 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. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 188 trophies annually and 44 skins annually (total = 232 leopards; about 46% 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 Tanzania 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 will be taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties under Document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.
- 17. 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:

DSA CONCUR:

Damon Yeh

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring
Division of Scientific Authority

8/9/19



Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Sport Hunted trophy import permit application......42112D

1 message

Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov> To: Tom Mullins (b) (6)

Fri, Oct 4, 2019 at 2:42 PM

Good afternoon,

Our office is in the final stage of processing your application. Please forward the complete name and physical address of the overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you. As asked on page 4 question 8 of the application. We can not continue processing without this information.

Thank you for your patience Ailteas Braxton Legal Examiner U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services **Division of Management Authority** ailteas braxton@fws.gov 703 358-1978 direct dial 703 358-2281 fax

If the information requested above is not received within 45 days, your application will be considered incomplete and will be administratively closed.



Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Re: [EXTERNAL] Re: Sport hunted trophy import permit application.......42112D

1 message

Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas braxton@fws.gov>
To: Tom Mullins(b) (6)

Fri, Jun 14, 2019 at 1:57 PM

Thank you for the information.

Thank you for your patience
Ailteas Braxton
Legal Examiner
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services
Division of Management Authority
ailteas_braxton@fws.gov
703 358-1978 direct dial
703 358-2281 fax

If the information requested above is not received within 45 days, your application will be considered incomplete and will be administratively closed.

On Fri, Jun 14, 2019 at 1:10 PM Tom Mullins (b) (6) > wrote:

Please forgive the omission.

Julius Mpongi

Kilombero North Safaris Ltd

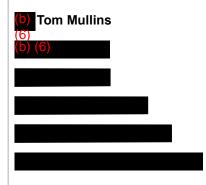
P.O. Box 4394

Oyster Bay

112 Ali bin Said Avenue

Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

I have two separate permits applied for and probably missed this on the other one as well. The information is the same. I am applying for 2017 Lion and a 2018 Leopard. There were two applications and two separate checks for the fees.





From: "Braxton, Ailteas" <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

Date: Friday, June 14, 2019 at 12:40 PM

To: Tom Mullins (b) (6)

Subject: Sport hunted trophy import permit application.......42112D

Good afternoon,

Your application has been assigned to me. Our office is in the final stage of processing your application. Please forward the answer to question 8 on page 4 of the application form. Name and physical address of whom ever will ship the trophy.

- 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:

I can not continue processing without this information.

Thank you for your patience

Ailteas Braxton

Legal Examiner

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services

Division of Management Authority

ailteas_braxton@fws.gov

703 358-1978 direct dial

703 358-2281 fax

If the information requested above is not received within 45 days, your application will be considered incomplete and will be administratively closed.

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT ge 1 of 1

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

19US42112D/9

2. Valid

10/29/2020

Permittee (name and address, country)

THOMAS DALE MULLINS

PALM BEACH GARDENS, FL 33418 U.S.A.

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 2018 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.

4. Consignor (name and address, country)
JULIUS MPONGI
KILOMBERO NORTH SAFARIS LTD
OYSTER BAY
P.O. BOX 4394
112 ALI BIN SAID AVENUE
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

5a. Purpose of Transaction

Н

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

Management Authority

10/30/2019

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

or numbers (age/sex if live)

9. IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY
(shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or

9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks

Source 10. 1 W

LEOPARD Scientific Name

Common Name

PANTHERA PARDUS

Scientific Name

Scientific Name

Scientific Name

(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.)

11 - 15

11. Quantity (including units)

NO

10. Appendix No. and

12. Country of Origin
TANZANIA

Common Name 9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

C. Common Name

9.

FE St

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

D. Common Name

9.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

E. Common Name

9.

11. Quantity (including units)

Scientific Name

12. Country of Origin

745871



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

105 2020

Return to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

(Enter address from pages 5 and 6 of application)

Type of Activity:

REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT

(For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

Complete Sections A or B, 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.		Complet	te if applying as an i	individual			
I.a. Last name Mullins			1.b. First name Thomas		1.c. Middle name or in Dale	itial	1.d. Suffix
2 Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3 Social Security No.		4 Occupation		5. Affiliation/ Doing by (b) (6)	isiness as (se	e instructions)
6 a Telephone number	6 h. Alternate telenho	ne number	6 c Fay number		6 d F-mail address		
B. Com	inlete if applying o	n behalf of a	business, corporation	on, public age	ency. Tribe, or instit	tution	
1.a. Name of business, agency, Tri			1 b. Doing business as		10/1 -100-1 -1 -10-10	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description (of business, agency, Tribe,	or institution			
4.a. Principal officer Last name		4,b, Principal o	officer First name	4.c. F	Principal officer Middle na	ame/ initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title			6. Prima	ary contact name			
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telepho.	ne number	7.c. Business fax num	nber	7.d. Business e-mail ad	idress	
C. La. Physical address (Street address) (6)	ss: Apartment #, Suite #,		ts complete address O. Boxes)	s information			
I.b. City Palm Beach Gardens	1.c. State FL	1.d 33	I. Zip code/Postal code: 3418	1.e. County/Pr Palm Beac		1.f. Country USA	
2.a. Mailing Address (include if dit Same	fferent than physical addr	ress; include name	e of contact person if appli	icable)			
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d	d. Zip code/Postal code:	2.e. County/Pro	ovince 2	2.f. Country	
D.	,		pplicants MUST co				
 Attach check or money ord government agencies, and instructions. (50 CFR 13. 	those acting on behalf of		and the second s		A Committee of the comm	A comment was	A comment of the comm
Do you currently have or h	have you ever had any Fed		ildlife permits? held or that you are apply	ing to renew/re-iss	19US42112D/9)	No [
3. Certification: I hereby cert applicable parts in subclu	The state of the s		tify that the information su	ubmitted in this app	and the second s	omplete and a	
Signature (in blue ink) of	applicant/person respons	sible for permit (vo pnotocopied or stampe	d signatures)	Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)	į.

E. REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

NOTE 1: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use form 3-200-2 (http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-2.pdf) and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use form 3-200-3 (http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-3.pdf) and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

NOTE 2: This form **cannot** be used for lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use form 3-200-66, http://www.fws.gov/international/pdf/permit-application-form-3-200-66-replacement-document.pdf. The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit

NOTE 3: Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to http://www.fws.gov/international/permits/by-form-number/index.html to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.

- 1. **Permit number.** Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amend 19US42112D/9
- 2. Submit the original permit with this application.
- 3. Past activities.
 - a. Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
 - b. Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal.
- 4. **Annual Report**. If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)
- 5. **Sport-hunted trophies:** If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form.

Form 3-200-52 Rev. 02/2014 Page 2 of 10

		tification - Complete one of the statements be ginal signature is required)	elow and supply any additional documentation requested:
	a.	For NO CHANGES to original application	:
			apport of my original application for the permit indicated correct. I hereby request reissuance or renewal of this
		Permittee's signature:	Date:
	b.	For CHANGES to original application:	
		officer, personnel, address, location of activ	description of any changes (e.g., change in principal rities, types of activities). Please sign each attached page. Il information regarding the changes after reviewing your
			apport of my original application for the permit indicated the changes noted on the attached, signed page(s). I can be suited the indicated changes.
	Pern	mittee's signatur	Date: 3/2/2020
	desi	gnated ports (where an inspector is posted) is	esignated port, unless otherwise authorized. A list of available from http://www.fws.gov/le/designated-ease contact either the Office of Law Enforcement for a or the Division of Management Authority.
		ne and address where you wish the permit to be led via the U.S. Postal Service, unless you ide	e mailed, if different from page 1 (All permits will be ntify an alternative means below):
(t) (6)	mas Dale Mullins m Beach Gardens, FL 33418	
	enve	elope, or billing information. If you do not ha	ther than USPS regular mail, provide an air bill, pre-paid ve a pre-paid envelope or air bill and wish to pay for a the box below. Please DO NOT include credit card d for this information.
	unc		ier service to the address on page 1 or question 8. It card information once the application has been

Form 3-200-52 Rev. 02/2014 Page 3 of 10

11.	Who should we contact if we have questions about the application? (Include name, phone number, and email):
	Nancy Pullen (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.

Form 3-200-52 Rev. 02/2014 Page 4 of 10

FORM 3-201A (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT

1. Original Permit/Certificate No.

19US42112D/9

2. Valid

10/29/2020

Permittee (name and address, country). THOMAS DALE MULLINS

U.S.A

Consignor (name and address, country) JULIUS MPONGI

KILOMBERO NORTH SAFARIS LTD

OYSTER BAY P.O. BOX 4394

112 ALI BIN SAID AVENUE DAR ES SALAAM

TANZANIA

Original, Unused Permit Returned

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

TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2018 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

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

10/30/2019

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 10. 1 W

Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name PANTHERA PARDUS

Scientific Name

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.)

11. Quantity (including units)

NO

12. Country of Origin TANZANIA.

Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Common Name

9.

10.

11. Quantity (including units)

Scientific Name

Common Name

12. Country of Origin

12. Country of Origin

Scientific Name

11. Quantity (including units)

Common Name

11. Quantity (including units)

Scientific Name

12. Country of Origin

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM WILDLIFE DIVISION

REGISTER OF GAME KILLED (INCLUDES WOUNDED ANIMALS) HARZIOHICIPO SANGA TAL 20813 Killed KILLED KICKED (DRESCHOR OF AUTOLIBE) kue) P.O. Box 1994 M. DARLES. SLLAAM AHAZI PHILIPO SANGA REMARKS SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFF OFFICER INCHARGE SIGNATURE OF WILDLIFE OFFICER INCHARGE 18 JUL 2018 HORN/ANIMAL LENGTH OF OR WEIGHT the register of animal hunted including wounded is a true record of all animals killed or wounded during the validity of the 25/07/018 07-30 M 50628: 7-43 603506.241 10/04/01/01/01/2014/10/01/2014/01/2013/01/20 24/4/02/08/6/11 \$1621.170 [60339.14] |TIME | SEX GPS COORDINATES SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER SIGNATURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER DECLARATION DATE WEAPON USED FILINYONGA SASS GLA RIFFLE SABLE ANTOLOPE AND INYONGA GASTOLA RIFFLE Buttato African Cape 31 INVIONOM EAST OCH RIPFLE No. AREA WHERE HUNTED MALAGARASI HUNTING SAFARIS LTD MEHERDARD S. KARAMBECK, THOMAS D. MULLINS 2011624 COPARD BUGARIO PH LICENSE NO **CLIENT NAME** PERMIT NO. ab pe COMPANY SPECIES PH NAME

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

ORIGINAL

20813

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

GAME HUNTING PERIMIT

MAIN PERMIT

Tuesday, August 28, 2018

RETURN DATE:

PERMIT NO.

2011624

21 DAYS

Package Type

August 07, 2018

End Date

July 18, 2018

Start Date

THOMAS D. MULLINS

This RESIDENT'S / VISITOR'S Permit is Granted to

DAR ES SALAAM

Station

2011623 3161352

#.Z. APP: RIFLE

Who holds Weapon (Type) Licence No: 8009144

Calibre 7RMM &

of Address

Passport No.

C.A.R No:

THOMAS MULLINS

Maker's No:

Issued At

13-Jul-2018

Dated

and entitles him to hunt the below animals in the (Game area and blocks)

owned by MALAGARASI HUNTING SAFARIS LTD

PH MEHERDIND S. KARAMBECK,

Additional Blocks

Weapon owner & Add

INYONGA GCA E LICENSE No.

Signature of Issuing Official Stamp

PH CAT.

SPE	SPECIES	No.	SAME SPECIES BOUGHT THIS YEAR	
	AFRICAN ELEPHANT			
	BABOON YELLOW	2		
	SUPERIC AFRICAN CAPE	3		
	BUSHBUCK CHOBE	1		
	BUSHPIG	1		
	CIVET AFRICAN	1		
1	CROCODILE NILE	1		
_	DINDIK KIRK'S	1		
	DOVE	5		
10	DUCK	8		
1	FRANCOLIN	5		
12	GEESE	5		
2	GENET BLOTCHED	1	~	
3	GUINEASORL	5		
5	HARTERZEST LICHTEINSTEIN'S	2		
16	HIPPO	1		
17	HYAENA SPOTTED	1		
18	IMPALA SOUTHERN	2		5
1.9	JACKAL SIDE STRIPED	1		
20	KUDU GREATER	1		8
21	LEOPARD	1		
22	LION	1		
23	ORIBI COMMON	2		
24	OSTRICH	1		
25	PORCUPINE CRESTED	1		
26	RATEL (HONEY BADGER)	1		
27	REEDBUCK BOHOR	2		
28	ROAN ANTELOPE	1		
29	SABLE ANTELOPE ROOSEVELT	11		
30	TOPI	2		
31	WARTHOG	2	7	
32	WATERBUCK COMMON	2		The second second

×

18 JUL 2018

DAR-ES-SALAAM P. O. Box 1994

DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE.

- 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 tive animals or carry on a live animal business of a Trophy dealor.
- 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 chiam letter of authority from the Directur of Wildlife to go out alone
- 8. A Professional Funter conducting a safari must take all measurements and 🔧 Apri and record them in the data sheet, provided immediately offer an animal shot. Its carcass . 7. For weapons indicate the heaviest rifle in the case of big game or shortgun ig -- case of birds or others in the case of fish.



Thomas D. Mullins (b) (6) Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33418

Re: Amendment of Permit #19US42112D/9

6. b. Changes to original application:

Consignor address is different from original permit.

New Consignor:

MALAGARASI HUNTING SAFARIS LTD. P. O. BOX 22567 DAR ES SALAAM TANZANIA

Permittee's Signature Date:



RCVD MAR 05 2020

43

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.

	applying as an individual					
a. Last Name		1.	b. First Name	1.c. Middle N	ame/Initial	1.d. Suffix
GUE	RRIERI		GARY	LE	E	
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3, Telephone Number	3,	a, Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail add	ress	-
) (6)						
New Section Control				37.007.77.000		
ction B: Complete if Name of business, agency, Tr	applying on behalf of a bus		on, public agency, Tribe b. Doing business as (DBA)	, or institution	n	
i. Name of business, agency, 1 n	ibe, or institution	1.3	b. Doing business as (DBA)			
Tax identification no.		3.	Description of business, agency, Tribe	, or institution	-	-
a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Nar	ne 4.	Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix		
			1			
Principal officer title	6.	Primary contact name		-1		
a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone num	ber 7.0	C Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail	address	
	ts complete address informess Apartment # Suite # or Room # no P.					
Physical address (Street addre (b) (6)	ess: Anartment # Suite # or Room #: no P.	O. Boxes)	ode 1.e County/Province	ė I 1	f. Country	
Physical address (Street addre	ess: Apartment # Suita # or Room # no P.4		de 1.e. County/Province WASH i NGT		I. Country	4 .
ENETIA	ess: Anartment # Suite # or Room #: no P.	1.d. Zip code/Postal co	WASHING			٦.
Physical address (Street address) City ENETIA Mailing address (include if diffe	1.c. State PENNSYLVANIA erent than physical address; include name of	0. Boxes) 1.d. Zip code/Postal co 15367 If contact person if applica	WASH ING	TOA	U.S.1	4 .
Physical address (Street address) City ENETIA Mailing address (include if diffe	1.c. State PENNSYLVANIA	1.d. Zip code/Postal co	WASH ING	TOA		4.
City Discovery Control of the City ENETIA Mailing address (include if difference) City	1.c. State PENNSYLVANIA erent than physical address; include name of	0. Boxes) 1.d. Zip code/Postal co 15367 If contact person if applica	WASH ING	TOA	U.S.1	4.
Desired address (Street address) City City City City City Attach the nonref amount of \$100.	1.c. State PENNSYLVANIA erent than physical address; include name of	1.d. Zip code/Postal contact person if application 2.d. Zip code/Postal contact person if application 2.d. Zip code/Postal contact person of a check moment agencies, and the comment agencies ag	ble) 2.e. County/Province ck or money order payable to the hose acting on behalf of such age	U.S. FISH AND W	U.S.I	VICE in the
Design address (Street address) ENETIA Malling address (include if difference and include if difference and include if and include if and include if anount of \$100. Etion D: All applican 1. Attach the nonref amount of \$100. attach documental 2. Certification: I here other applicable pother app	erent than physical address; include name of the substance of the substanc	1.d. Zip code/Postal contact person if application and the form of a check militar with the regulation of Title 50, and I certify	Deep 2.e. County/Province	U.S. FISH AND Wencies, are exempt of the Code of Feath this application for	COUNTY ALDLIFE SER from the proceederal Regular a permit is co	VICE in the assing fee – tions and the amplete and
a Physical address (Street address) ENETIA a. Malling address (include if difference and include if difference and include if a track the nonref amount of \$100. Certification: I here other applicable accurate to the be	1.c. State PENNSYLVANIA erent than physical address; include name of the state application processing ferentiable application processing ferederal, Tribal, State, and local governition of fee exempt status as outlined in each certify that I have read and am fair	1.d. Zip code/Postal contact person if application and the form of a cheminating appropriate and the instructions [50 CFR] with the regulation of Title 50, and I certify restand that any false is	the 2.e. County/Province 2.e. County/Provin	U.S. FISH AND Wencies, are exempt of the Code of Fe in this application for to the criminal penals.	f.Country	VICE in the essing fee – tions and the mplete and S.C. 1001.

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:
 - 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.
- 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)?

GARY LEE GUERRIERI

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: _____ (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.
 - 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:

ZIMBABWE, BUBYE VALLEY CONSERVANCY

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

JUNE 8-26, 2020

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

MAZUNGA SAFARIS
PETE FICK (BUBYE VALLEY CONSERVANCY)

A	
orm 3-2	
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). HAVE NOT HUNTED YET AND DO NOT HOLD SUCH PERMIT CURRENTLY

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].

CHAN MEREDITH
TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL
4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO ROAD Name: **Business Name:**

Address: Address:

City: State/Province:

BelmoNT, BULAWAYO ZIMBABWE

Country, Postal Code:

AFRICA

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.

	I .
Taxidermist/Broker's signature:	Date:

Rev. 8/2017

Page 4 of 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). If applying to import a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

	(b) (6)		
Applicant's signature:		Date:	3/1/2020

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).

DALLAS/FT. WORTH, TEXAS

1.d. Suffix



1.a. Last Name

Beynon

RCUD DCT 02 2019

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

France



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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

1.b. First Name

Mark

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. Dong business as (OBA) 1.b. Dong business as (OBA) 1.b. Dong business as (OBA) 2. Tex derification to. 3. Description of business, agency. Tribe, or institution 4.a. Principal officer Last name 4.b. Principal officer Last name 4.b. Principal officer Last name 4.b. Principal officer Last name 4.c. Principal officer Last name 4.c. Principal officer Last name 4.c. Principal officer Last name 7.c. Business telephone number 7.d. Business telephone number 7.d. Business fax number 7.d. Business e-mail address: 7.d. Business e-mail address: 8.extion C: All applicants complete address information 1.a. Principal 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. Courty/Province 1.f. Country USA 2.e. State 2.e. State 2.e. State 2.e. State 2.e. Courty/Province 2.f. Country/Province 2.f. Country	(b) (6)		ei	(925) 417 5273		000000	import@bhunter-international.ne	
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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)	other applica accurate to th	<i>ble parts in sub</i> e best of my kno	chapter B of Cha wledge and belief.	pter I of Title 50, and I understand that any	I I certify that the i	nformation submitted in herein may subject me t	this application the criminal	for a permit is complete and benalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

Please continue to next page

Atty. In Fact for Mark Beynon

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 <u>50 CFR 23.74</u> 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.
- 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.

HUNTER INT'L BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC. 5700 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 260 Pleasanton, CA 94588 FEDEX RETURN LABEL ATTACHED!

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

Vanessa Tabugan-Liao

E-mail: import@b.hunter-international.net

Phone: (925) 417 5273

3.	Expires 08/31/202
٥.	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
	- NO Tes

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.
 - 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:

NAMIBIA, Afrikajag Safaris; Farms: Deurslag NR 13 and Sophienhof NR 136

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

August 23 - September 03, 2019

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

OUTFITTER: Afrikajag Safaris PH: Lukas Holtzhausen

> 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]:

Kings Taxidermy

PO Box 1059 Otjiwarongo, NAMIBIA

- 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).
 Invitation Letter 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:

Lukas Holtzhausen

Business Name:

P.O. BOX 229

Address:

Outjo, NAMIBIA

Address: Citv:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

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

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:

Itty. In Fact for Mark Boynon _

Page 4 of 7

Rev. 8/2017

 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 WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

LUKAS HOLTZHAUSEN

FAX: +264 67 313619 CELL: +264 81 127 2571

lukas@afrikajag.com

www.afrikajag.com

Owarsur

10 June 2019

I, MR. LUKAS C HOLTZHAUSEN, FROM AFRIKAJAG SAFARIS, NAMIBIA TOURISM BOARD REG NR TPH01053, INVITES, MR. MARK FRANCE BEYNON, PASSPORT FROM (b) (6) UTAH, 84087, USA, TO HUNT AT MY FARMS: DEURSLAG NR 133 AND SOPHIENHOF NR 136, FROM 23 AUGUST 03 SEPTEMBER 2019.

Please assist him with the necessary visa and permit applications for his Namibian trip.

Best Regards

Lukas Holtzhausen

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

and

Acknowledgment of Terms and Conditions of Service

Social Security number (b) (6)

Date of birth (b) (6)

Know a men by these presents: That, MARIC FRANCE BEYNON

residing at (Residentia or physica mailing address, P.O. Box is not accepted)

hereby constitutes and appoints: <u>HUNTER NTERNAT ONAL BROKERAGE SERV CES</u>, NC, its officers, authorized emp ovees and du v appointed sub agents to act for and on its behalf as a true and awfu agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, and stead of said grantor from this date and in a Customs Districts, and in no other name to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bilded of ading, carnet or other document required by aw 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 aw or regulation in connection with such merchandise to receive any merchandise deliverable to said grantor:

To make endorsements on bils of ading 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 aw or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such billion of ading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district:

To sign, sea and de iver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by aw or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawa of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, ading, unlading or navigation of any vesse 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 aws 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 aw or regulation in connection with the entering, clearing, ading, unlading, or operation of any vesse 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 co ect 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 bit of services directly to the undersigned grantor in accordance with CF 111 36(a) & (b). Such entry summary and bit will be transmitted through Hunter international Brokerage Services, not it is also understood that the agreement between Hunter international Brokerage Services, not 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 a 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 a that the said agent and attorney shall awfully 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 <u>HUNTER NTERNAT ONAL BROKERAGE SERV CES</u>, <u>NC</u> Terms and Conditions of Service, which are attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference

N W TNESS WHEREOF, the said (Print fu equ name) MARK BEYXON

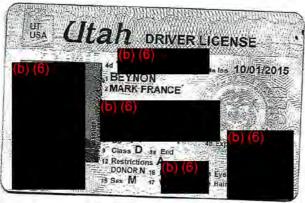
has caused these presents to be sea ed and signed: (Signature

(Date) Febr 9 17

mortant note: I you are the Importer of record, payment to the broker will not releve you of lability 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 she be delivered to Customs by the broker if you pay by check, customs charges may be paid with a separate check payable to the "U.S. Customs Service" which she be delivered to Customs by the broker if you pay by check customs of the "U.S. Customs Service" which she be delivered to Customs by the broker if you pay by check customs of the "U.S. Customs Service" which she will be delivered to Customs by the broker if you pay by check customs of the "U.S. Customs Service" which she will be delivered to Customs by the broker if you pay by check customs of the "U.S. Customs Service" which she will be delivered to Customs by the broker if you pay by check customs charges may be paid with a separate check payable to the "U.S. Customs Service" which she will be delivered to Customs by the broker if you pay by check customs charges may be paid with a separate check payable to the "U.S. Customs Service" which she will be delivered to Customs by the broker if you pay by check customs are not payable to the "U.S. Customs Service" which she will be delivered to Customs by the broker if you pay by check customs are not payable to the "U.S. Customs Service" which she will be delivered to Customs by the broker if you pay by check customs are not payable to the "U.S. Customs Service" which she will be used to the "U.S. Customs Service" which she will be used to the "U.S. Customs Service" which she will be used to the "U.S. Customs Service" which she will be used to the "U.S. Customs Service" which she will be used to the "U.S. Customs Service" which she will be used to the "U.S. Customs Service" which she will be used to the "U.S. Customs Service" which she will be used to the "U.S. Custom

(Mandatory requirement to validate this POA is to provide a CLEAR copy of your passport or driver's idense or have this document notarized and mail to our office at Hunter nt'. 5674 Stoneridge Drive, Ste 209, Pleasanton, CA 94588, te (925) 417 5270, fax (925) 417 0170)





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: 56536D

Date Received by DSA: November 5, 2019

DMA Contact: Rogelio Hubbard

Applicant: Mark France Beynon

Woods Cross, Utah

Specimens and Species: Leopard (Panthera pardus)

Wild (Namibia)

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 km² (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).

Leopards inhabit most of Namibia, except for the highly-populated northern region, the arid southeast farmlands, and the desert coast (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:28–29; CITES 2018c:3–4). Approximately 77% of the countryside, about 570,000 km², provides suitable leopard habitat (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplement, page 32). In Namibia, the key threat to

leopard conservation is excessive off-take (illegal) of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (recently ca. 70–110 leopards per year; CITES 2018c:7). These leopards usually are taken by the affected livestock owner (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116). Habitat loss, more so than in other range States, also negatively affects leopards in Namibia (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). These threats have not ceased (Stein *et al.* 2016).

A National leopard survey conducted by Stein *et al.* (2011), estimates leopard populations in Namibia to be approximately 14,154 individuals (CITES 2018c:5). This survey was conducted using camera-traps, questionnaires, spoor counts, and stakeholder interviews. The estimate takes into account high- (3.1 inds./100 km²), medium- (2.0 inds./100 km²), and low- (1.2 inds./100 km²) density estimates extrapolated over the surface areas of the corresponding habitats (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:51). The combination of these components and the explanation about how they were derived suggest that the population estimate is reliable.

The national leopard population trend, according to the 2011 survey, is increasing (CITES 2018c:6). While this estimate (14,154 inds.) is much larger than earlier ones (e.g., 1,000–10,000 by Nowell and Jackson 1996:27), the current estimate could also be a more accurate approximation of a leopard population size that has not changed much over the years. This approximation, regardless, reflects the use of better survey techniques and the application of new relevant biological information (e.g., population densities and estimated area of occupancy; CITES 2018c:6). These results support the conclusion that the population trend is increasing.

Questions remain, however, about the quality of the biological data (CITES 2018c:7–8). In response, efforts are underway by the Government of Namibia to obtain detailed biological and ecological information about the species. Currently there is a national leopard census project underway (CITES 2018c:15). The results of this project will be used to inform the national leopard management strategy that is being developed. These efforts include field studies and a follow-up leopard survey to be completed in 2019 that will update the information available on the population status, density, and distribution of leopards in Namibia. These results will increase the quality of information available to wildlife managers.

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Mark France Beynon; Woods Cross, Utah) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Namibia.
- 2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was taken from the wild at/near: Namibia, Arikajag Safaris, Farms Deuslag NR 13 and Sophienhor NR 136; with Professional Hunter: Lukas Holtzhausen; Outfitter: Afrikajag Safaris; during a hunt on: August 23-September 03, 2019. The leopard was/will harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. XX [Tag # NAPP XX; no copies were submitted along with the application].

B. Namibia Information:

- 3. 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 2018c:8). Under this legislation, 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 2008c:8). Leopards are also protected under other legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144–148). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally.
- 4. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system (CITES 2018c:8). Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard, while other measures regulate the process under which leopard trophies are acquired. With regard to actual take, for example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides. In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull measurement of 32 cm may be harvested. Based on an assessment of leopard skull size of trophies taken during 2004–2017, trophy quality is stable with skull size ranging 35–40 cm. This is well above the cut-off limit of 32 cm (CITES 2018c:12–13). Other restrictions also apply, for example: the export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not allowed (CITES 2018c:8). These measures provide a measure of control over which leopards are harvested or exported.
- 5. The quantity of leopards killed as problem animals in Namibia is greater than the quantity taken as trophy hunted animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116–117). This situation may present management challenges because less than 50% of problem animal kills are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting. Accurate estimates of problemanimals mortality are essential to management of the leopard trophy hunting system.
- 6. 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.
- 7. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. A preliminary quota based on annual population growth rate of the species is developed during a day-long discussion at the conservancy with team members. This preliminary 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.

- 8. With regard to processes under the trophy hunting system, the overall harvest quota is allocated among hunting concessions taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information such as estimated population size and habitat CITES 2018c: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 2018c:9).
- 9. Leopard off-take is well monitored (CITES 2018c:9). An individual leopard hunting permit, for example, must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018c:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018c:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018c:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.
- 10. Additional tracking measures 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 2018c:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit. All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition. Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. These measures assist managers to ensure that only adult male leopards that are in good condition and meet the minimum size threshold are harvested and exported (CITES 2018c:12–13).
- 11. According to Namibia (CITES 2018c:15–16), the leopard population is stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed. The trophy hunting program is strictly controlled. In addition, the trophy quality analysis suggests that larger leopards are being harvested, the annual quota of 2.4% of the total population is low and harvest management practices are good. Based on these circumstances, Namibian officials have concluded that their trophy hunting is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018c:16).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2018). Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. During 2004–2017, on average 142 leopards were harvested per year (about 56% of the annual quota; CITES 2018c:11). When the quota of 250 leopards was reached in 2008, 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, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set. During 2008–2010, following the implementation of these new regulations, the number of leopard trophies harvested declined precipitously, but subsequent harvest levels have recovered to about

- 140-160 leopards per year (CITES 2018c:11-12).
- 13. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 166 trophies annually and 8 skins annually.
- 14. 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).

15. 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 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."

- 16. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).
- 17. 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 Namibia 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*.
- 18. 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).

19. 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 CONCUR:

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.

Biologist

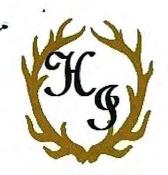
Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

FORM 3-201A (1/97) **CONVENTION ON** 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN IMPORT 20US56536D/9 ENDANGERED SPECIES OF PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 02/03/2021 Permittee (name and address, country) Consignor (name and address, country) MARK FRANCE BEYNON LUKAS HOLTZHAUSEN P.O. BOX 229 WOODS GROSS, UT 84087 OUTJO U.S.A. NAMIBIA Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES (50 CFR 17.40(f)). DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR. BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON. 02/04/2020 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid If the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or LEOPARD any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) PANTHERA 12. Country of Origin PARDUS NAMIBIA B. Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin C Common Name 9. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name D. 9. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



04 March 2020

To: PERMIT EXAMINER - DMA

Re: PRT#20US56536D/9

Please amend block#4 as follows:

From:

Lucas Holtzhausen

P.O. Box 229

Outjo

Namibia

To:

JACOBUS J.N. WASSERFALL

P.O. BOX 1677

WINDHOEK

NAMIBIA

Thank you.



1.a. Last Name

Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

RCVD MAR 09 2020 \(\begin{aligned} \Begin{ali

1.c. Middle Name/Initial



Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

1.b. First Name

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual 1.a. Last Name

Type of Activity

REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

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.

BEYNON			MARK		FRAN	CE	
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telepho	one Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number		7,2,1,1,1	4. E-mail address	
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ection B: Complete i	f applying on be	half of a business, cor			oe, or institut	tion	
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b) (6)							
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VOODS CROSS	UTAH	84087				USA	
2.a. Mailing address (include if di	fferent than physical addre	ss; include name of contact person	if applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/	Postal code	2.e. County/Provin	nce	2.f.Country	
D. Allli	-t- MUST						
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2. / Certification: I he	reby certify that I have	read and am familiar with the	regulations conta	ained in Title 50 Part 1	3 of the Code of	f Federal Regi	ulations and the
accurate to the b	est of my knowledge a	B of Chapter I of Title 50, and and belief. I understand that any	false statemen	t herein may subject m	in this application to the criminal p	n for a permit is penalties of 18	U.S.C. 1001.
Maria	Telix	as all In	Fact	03/04/	2020		
Signature of applicant/Pr	incipal Officer for pe	rmit (No photocopied or st	amped signatu	ures) Date of signa	ture (mm/dd/yy	yy)	
(b) (6)							
		Please cont	inue to next	t page			
		1 10000 0011	IS INOX	- F3*			

- E. REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)
- **NOTE 1**: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use <u>form 3-200-2</u> and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use <u>form 3-200-3</u> and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.
- **NOTE 2**: This form **cannot** be used for a lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use <u>form 3-200-66</u>. The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit
- **NOTE 3**: Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to these application types to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.
- 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.

PLEASE USE ATTACHED SELF ADDRESSED PREPAID FEDEX LABEL
HUNTER INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC
5653 STONERIDGE DRIVE, STE 107, PLEASANTON, CA 94588

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

MARIA FELIX, TEL (925) 417 5271, EMAIL: maria@b.hunter-international.net

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?

1		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. Permit number. Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended.

Prt#:20US56536D/9

5. Submit the original permit with this application.

Attached Diginal permit

Rev 08/2017

6. Past activities.

- Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) associated with this permit.
- b. Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal.
- 7. **Annual Report**. If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.)
- 8. **Sport-hunted trophies:** If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form.
- 9. **Certification -** Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation requested: (original signature is required)
 - a. For NO CHANGES to original application:

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above has not changed and is still currently correct. I hereby request reissuance or renewal of this permit.

	renewal of this permit.	
Pei	rmittee's signature:	Date:
b.	For CHANGES to original application:	
	On an attached page(s), provide a complete diprincipal officer, personnel, address, location of attached page. Also note that we may need to changes after reviewing your initial request.	f activities, types of activities). Please sign each
Pei	I certify that the information submitted in support indicated above is still currently correct EXCEI page(s). I hereby request re-issuance or renermittee's signature:	PT for the changes noted on the attached, signed

All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port, unless otherwise authorized. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact either the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2) or the Division of Management Authority.

CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY

and

Acknowledgment of Terms and Conditions of Service

Social Security number

(b) (6)

Know a mental these proceeds: That MARIC FRANCE BEYMON

residing at

(Residentia or physica mailing address, P.O. Box is not accepted)

hereby constitutes and appoints: HUNTER NTERNAT ONAL BROKERAGE SERV CES, NC, its officers, authorized emp oyees and du v appointed sub agents to act for and on its behalf as a true and awful agent and attorney of the grantor named above for and in the name, place, and stead of said grantor from this date and in a Customs Districts, and in no other name to make, endorse, sign, declare, or swear to any entry, withdrawal, declaration, certificate, bild of ading, 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 bils of ading 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 aw or regulation for drawback purposes, regardless of whether such billion of ading, sworn statement, schedule, certificate, abstract, declaration, or other affidavit or document is intended for filing in any customs district:

To sign, sea and deliver for and as the act of said grantor any bond required by aw or regulation in connection with the entry or withdrawa of imported merchandise or merchandise exported with or without benefit of drawback, or in connection with the entry, clearance, ading, unlading or navigation of any vesse or other means of conveyance owned or operated by said grantor, and any and a bonds which may be voluntarily given and accepted under applicable aws 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 aw or regulation in connection with the entering, a earing, ading, un ading, or operation of any vesse 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 co ect 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, including 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 a 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 a that the said agent and attorney shall awfully 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 <u>HUNTER NTERNAT ONAL BROKERAGE SERV CES, NC</u> Terms and Conditions of Service, which are attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference

NW TNESS WHEREOF, the said (Print fu ega name) MARK BEYWON has caused these presents to be sea ed and signed: (Signature Capacity) (Date) Feb-8-17

mportant note: I you are the importer of record, payment to the broker will not relieve you of lability 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 time y receipt of duty checks.

(Mandatory requirement to validate this POA is to provide a CLEAR copy of your passport or driver's idense or have this document notarized and mail to our office at Hunter nt', 5674 Stoneridge Drive, Ste 209, Pleasanton, CA 94588, te (925) 417 5270, fax (925) 417 0170)

FORM 3-201A (1/97) CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. **IMPORT** INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 20US56536D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 02/03/2021 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) MARK FRANCE BEYNON LUKAS HOLTZHAUSEN P.O. BOX 229 Original, Unused WOODS CROSS, UT 84087 OUTJO U.S.A. NAMIBIA Permit Returned 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE H REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17.40(f)]. U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON. 02/04/2020 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid If the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for Issuing Date United States Management Authority Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seq.) Animals Regulations. 7/8. Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 10. 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or LEOPARD 11. Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA PARDUS **NAMIBIA** Common Name 10. 11 Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name D. 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name

12. Country of Origin

9.5.50



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

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
MARK FRANCE BEYNON	JACOBUS J.N. WASSERFALL
(b) (6)	P .O. BOX 1677
84087 WOODS CROSS, UT	WINDHOEK
UNITED STATES	NAMIBIA

A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on 30/08/2019 with hunting permit number 190246. 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 178/250 (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 N. VIENA

29 10- 2019

WINDHOEK
Private Sag 18386 • Windhoek
Tel: 284241 • Fair: 288861

1.d. Suffix



1.a. Last Name

STUCKER

RCVD MAR 10 2020

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

ANDREW



Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

1.b. First Name

JOHN

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

			281-606	te Telephone Number 6-2400	4. E-mail address JLANHAM@WELL-USA.COI
Section B: Complete i	f applying on behalf	of a business, cor	poration, pu	ublic agency, Tribe	s, or institution
2. Tax identification no.			3. Description	on of business, agency, Tribe	, or institution
4.e. 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 tel	lephone number	7.c. Business	s fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address
1 b. City CYPRESS	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/77433	Postal code	1.e. County/Province	1.f. Country USA
(6) Walliam address Coals do 16 are	inc	dude name of contact person i	f applicable)	11 17 18 27 18 29	99.1
2.b. City HOUSTON	2.c. State	2.d Zip code/F 77073	Postal code	2.e. County/Province HARRIS	2.f.Country USA
attach documenta	fundable application produced in Federal, Tribal, State, and I tion of fee exempt status as	ocal government agencies outlined in instructions [50	of CFR 13.11(d)].	ng on behalf of such agen	J.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the cies, are exempt from the processing fee –

lunham Pary in fact Well Worldwide March 6, 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 <u>50 CFR 23.74</u> 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 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.
- 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.

*** ENVELOPE ATTACHED ***

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

Joy Lanham, (281) 606-2400, trophies@well-usa.com/ jlanham@well-usa.com

Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of 3. 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 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): Leopard (Panthera pardus) Quantity: 1 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 (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, Vreamdeling #90 Windhoek District

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

11/09/2019

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

Dirk de Bod PO Box 90079 Windhoek, Namibia

> 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]:

Windhoek, Namibia

- 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). Hunting Permit: 190915
- 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:

Dirk de bod

Business Name:

Dirk de Bod Safaris Namibia

Address: Address:

PO Box 90079

City:

Windhoek

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.

Rev 8/2017

Page 4 of 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). 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).



WELL Worldwide Energy Logistics Inc.

17401 Aldine Westfield Road, Houston, Texas, 77073, USA. Social Security No: Phone No CUSTOMS POWER OF ATTORNEY Acceptance of Terms and Conditions Know all men by these presents: That, STUCKER ANDREW JOHN (PRINT NAME), an individual residing at CYPRESS hereby constitutes and appoints WELL Worldwide Energy Logistics, Inc. ("Broker"), its officers and 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 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 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 two years from the date of its execution); Appointment as Forwarding Agent: Grantor authorizes the above Grantee to act within the territory as a lawful agent and sign or endorse export documents (i.e. commercial invoices, bill of lading, insurance certificates, drafts and any other document) necessary for the completion of an export on grantor's behalf as may be required under law and regulation in the territory and to appoint forwarding agents on grantor's behalf; 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. Grantor acknowledges receipt and acceptance of these Terms and Conditions of Service of Broker governing all transactions between all the Parties. This Power of Attorney constitutes authorization for you to forward all Customs entries, bills and related documents in care of our Forwarding Agent, Safari Specialty Importers, who arranges for the importing and international carriage of our merchandise pursuant to the executed Authorization to Import with them. This clause is intended to allow all parties to insure compliance with 19 CFR 111.35. We acknowledge that as importer of record payment to the broker will not telleve us of liability for Customs charges (duties, taxes or other debts owed Customs) in the event that the charges are not paid by the Broker/Forwarding Agent. We further acknowledge that Customs charges may be pald with a separate check payable to the "U.S. Customs" which shall be delivered to Customs by the broker. In witness whereof, the said individual, 10H2 MIDREW (PRINT NAME) has caused these present Signature of Individual: Witness Signatu

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 lpredator.hunted@met.gov.na) within lpredator.hunted@m

Please save the document using the following format: Species_ HUNTING QUOTA TAG Number_ Hunting Permit

Number_ Date of record sh	eet submission (DD/MM/	YYYY).		
SPECIES HUNTED	Leopard	TAG NUMBE	R	NAPP 1471
HUNT PERMIT NUMBER	190915	CLIENT NAM	E	J.A. Stucke
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER	Dirkde B	HUNTING OL	TFITTER	Dirkde Bod
PLACE OF HUNT	Vreewdeline	CONCESSION	HOLDER/LANDOWNER	Dukde Bod
HUNT START DATE (DD/MM/YY	m 09/09/2019	HUNT FINISH	DATE (DD/MM/YYYY)	11/9/2019
1. WAS THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL	? (tick appropriate box):	ES N	0	
IF NO, WHY NOT?				
Z. HUNTING METHOD (tick appr	opriate box): i) BAIT AND B	LIND U ii) C	ON FOOT	
3. PRE-BAITING: YES	V NO			
4. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES USED	DURING HUNT (including pre	-baiting if applicable)	1	6
5. NUMBER OF BAIT SITES FED C	ON BY PREDATOR (including pr	re-baiting if applicable	e):	L
6. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGH	ITS (including pre-balting if a	oplicable):		13
The total number of nights that			r 1 night = 6 bait nights)	
7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAITS USE The total number of times that b	ED (including pre-baiting if appoint sites were 'freshened' with	plicable); h new bait		3
8				
SEX & AGE OF PREDA	TOR FEEDING ON BAITS	NUMBER;	EVIDENCE (SIGHTII	
	it male	2	Traile	amera
, Adul	t female	3	11	
Subac	dult male		18	
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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):

196

15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM):

17. SKULL WIDTH (CM):

14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM):

16. SKULL LENGTH (CM):

18. WEIGHT (KG)

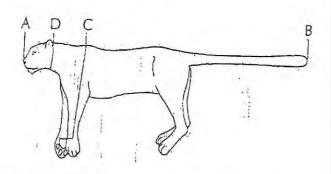
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MEASUREMENTS & PHOTOGRAPHS

Measurements to be taken:

- 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)



Skull Length

Skull Width

Photographs required before the trophy is skinned:



2. The predator lying on its righ



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.

IF TROPHY WAS TAKEN:

- 10. DATE TROPHY TAKEN (DD/MM/YYYY):
- 11. GPS LOCATION OF HUNT (in decimal degrees for example; 15.21478 and -19.9591, one number per box):

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- 12. CONDITION OF PREDATOR (tick all appropriate boxes):
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- III) FULL STOMACH
- iv) MEDIUM STOMACH
- V) EMPTY STOMACH

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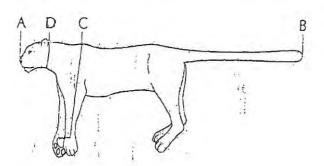
- 13. BODY LENGTH (CM):
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- 15. NECK CIRCUMFERENCE (CM):
- 17. SKULL WIDTH (CM):

- 16. SKULL LENGTH (CM):
- 14. SHOULDER HEIGHT (CM):
- 18. WEIGHT (KG)

MEASUREMENTS & PHOTOGRAPHS

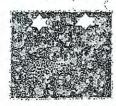
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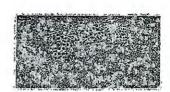
- Body length (cm, tip of nose to tip of tail; Measurement A-B)
- 2. Shoulder height (cm, tip of scapula to back of plantar pad; Measurement C)
- Neck circumference (cm, immediately behind the ear; Measurement D)
- Skull length (mm, greatest length of skull, measured as a straight line between pegs) 4.
- 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 tying artis light showing the fact and visible predator with the Minter tog

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



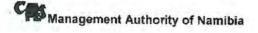
Republic of Namibia

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



EXPORT CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATE

THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM IS THE CITES MANAGEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY AND AS SUCH CERTIFIES THAT:

IMPORTER	EXPORTER
JOHN ANDREW STUCKER (b) (6) CYPRESS, TEXAS 77422	D. DE BOD P .O. BOX 90079 WINDHOEK
U.S.A	NAMIBIA

A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on 11/09/2019 with hunting permit number 190915. 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 i	& fullmount	

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: NAPP 147/250 (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

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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

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



PERMIT No.:	190915
VALID FROM:	04.09.19
VALID TO:	16.09.17
RECEIPT No.:	1) to H 7 192

I WILL IS I I SHIP I I SHIP	PERM	AIT	TO	HUNT	FOR	TROPHIES
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Permission is hereby grant	ed in terms of the	Nature Conservation	on Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975)	
Name of Trophy Hunter:	J.A.	Hucker	•	
Residential Address:	'/		Cypress TEX	TENTE OT
Country: USP		9		

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

and is not transferable.

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

This permit must be kept on the person of the permit holder at all times while hunting. No trophy hunter may hunt unless accompanied by a professional hunter, master hunting guide or hunting guide.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM PERMIT No.: 190915 Directorate Scientific Services VALID FROM: Private Bag 13306 Windhoek, Namibia VALID TO: Enquiries: Permit Office Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506 RECEIPT No .: SPIFTIO PERMIT TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES 0134 Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975) Studer Name of Trophy Hunter: Residential Address USA Country: To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies: SPECIES: SPECIES: SPECIES: NUMBER SPECIES: NUMBER COMMON NAME NUMBER **COMMON NAME** COMMON NAME NUMBER COMMON NAME Blesbok Impala Common Springbok Other Buffalo Klipspringer All advertisements must be done in Steenbok accordence with Regulation Crocodile Kudu (Gazet 5 ... 6, 1967), Warthog of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (4 of 1975), as amended. Dik-Dik Lechwe Waterbuck * Subject to 18 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 Leopard Noie Impala Black-Faced Sable Lion On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm: 74 # 90 Guided by (name of guides): PIOS

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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.

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

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Application Number: 71374D

Date Received by DSA: March 13, 2020

DMA Contact: Miguel Richardson

Applicant: John Andrew Stucker

Cypress, Texas

<u>Specimens and Species</u>: Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Wild (Namibia)

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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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 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 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 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 Namibia, except for the highly-populated northern region, the arid southeast farmlands, and the desert coast (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:28–29; CITES 2018c:3–4). Approximately 77% of the countryside, about 570,000 km², provides suitable leopard habitat (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplement, page 32). In Namibia, the key threat to

leopard conservation is excessive off-take (illegal) of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (recently ca. 70–110 leopards per year; CITES 2018c:7). These leopards usually are taken by the affected livestock owner (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116). Habitat loss, more so than in other range States, also negatively affects leopards in Namibia (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). These threats have not ceased (Stein *et al.* 2016).

A National leopard survey conducted by Stein *et al.* (2011), estimates leopard populations in Namibia to be approximately 14,154 individuals (CITES 2018c:5). This survey was conducted using camera-traps, questionnaires, spoor counts, and stakeholder interviews. The estimate takes into account high- (3.1 inds./100 km²), medium- (2.0 inds./100 km²), and low- (1.2 inds./100 km²) density estimates extrapolated over the surface areas of the corresponding habitats (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:51). The combination of these components and the explanation about how they were derived suggest that the population estimate is reliable.

The national leopard population trend, according to the 2011 survey, is increasing (CITES 2018c:6). While this estimate (14,154 inds.) is much larger than earlier ones (e.g., 1,000–10,000 by Nowell and Jackson 1996:27), the current estimate could also be a more accurate approximation of a leopard population size that has not changed much over the years. This approximation, regardless, reflects the use of better survey techniques and the application of new relevant biological information (e.g., population densities and estimated area of occupancy; CITES 2018c:6). These results support the conclusion that the population trend is increasing.

Questions remain, however, about the quality of the biological data (CITES 2018c:7–8). In response, efforts are underway by the Government of Namibia to obtain detailed biological and ecological information about the species. Currently there is a national leopard census project underway (CITES 2018c:15). The results of this project will be used to inform the national leopard management strategy that is being developed. These efforts include field studies and a follow-up leopard survey to be completed in 2019 that will update the information available on the population status, density, and distribution of leopards in Namibia. These results will increase the quality of information available to wildlife managers.

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (John Andrew Stucker; Cypress, Texas) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera 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 at/near: Vreamdeling #90, Windhoek District, Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Dirk de Bod; with Outfitter: [same]; during a hunt on: September 11, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 190915 [Tag # NAPP 147/250 (2019); copies were submitted along with the application].

B. Namibia Information:

- 3. 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 2018c:8). Under this legislation, 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 2008c:8). Leopards are also protected under other legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144–148). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally.
- 4. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system (CITES 2018c:8). Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard, while other measures regulate the process under which leopard trophies are acquired. With regard to actual take, for example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides. In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull measurement of 32 cm may be harvested. Based on an assessment of leopard skull size of trophies taken during 2004–2017, trophy quality is stable with skull size ranging 35–40 cm. This is well above the cut-off limit of 32 cm (CITES 2018c:12–13). Other restrictions also apply, for example: the export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not allowed (CITES 2018c:8). These measures provide a measure of control over which leopards are harvested or exported.
- 5. The quantity of leopards killed as problem animals in Namibia is greater than the quantity taken as trophy hunted animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116–117). This situation may present management challenges because less than 50% of problem animal kills are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting. Accurate estimates of problemanimals mortality are essential to management of the leopard trophy hunting system.
- 6. 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.
- 7. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. A preliminary quota based on annual population growth rate of the species is developed during a day-long discussion at the conservancy with team members. This preliminary 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.

- 8. With regard to processes under the trophy hunting system, the overall harvest quota is allocated among hunting concessions taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information such as estimated population size and habitat CITES 2018c: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 2018c:9).
- 9. Leopard off-take is well monitored (CITES 2018c:9). An individual leopard hunting permit, for example, must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018c:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018c:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018c:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.
- 10. Additional tracking measures 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 2018c:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit. All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition. Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. These measures assist managers to ensure that only adult male leopards that are in good condition and meet the minimum size threshold are harvested and exported (CITES 2018c:12–13).
- 11. According to Namibia (CITES 2018c:15–16), the leopard population is stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed. The trophy hunting program is strictly controlled. In addition, the trophy quality analysis suggests that larger leopards are being harvested, the annual quota of 2.4% of the total population is low and harvest management practices are good. Based on these circumstances, Namibian officials have concluded that their trophy hunting is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018c:16).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2020). Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. During 2004–2017, on average 142 leopards were harvested per year (about 56% of the annual quota; CITES 2018c:11). When the quota of 250 leopards was reached in 2008, 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, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set. During 2008–2010, following the implementation of these new regulations, the number of leopard

trophies harvested declined precipitously, but subsequent harvest levels have recovered to about 140–160 leopards per year (CITES 2018c:11–12).

- 13. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 162 trophies annually and 8 skins annually.
- 14. 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).

15. 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 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."

- 16. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).
- 17. 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 Namibia 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*.
- 18. 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).

19. 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:

DSA CONCUR:

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

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

Consignor (name and address, country)

JACOBUS J.N. WASSERFALL

Page

1. Original Permit/Certificate No. 20US56536D/9

2. Valid 02/03/2021

Permittee (name and address, country).

MARK FRANCE BEYNON

WOODS CROSS, UT 84087 U.S.A.

5a. Purpose of Transaction

P.O. BOX 1677

WINDHOEK NAMIBIA

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

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.

THIS REPLACES AND AMENDS 20US56536D/9 ISSUED 02/04/2020.

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.

03/16/2020

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

Common Name

LEOPARD

Scientific Name **PANTHERA PARDUS**

Scientific Name

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)

NO

12. Country of Origin

Common Name

NAMIBIA 10.

11. Quantity (including units)

C. Common Name

9.

9.

9.

12. Country of Origin

Quantity (including units)

Scientific Name

12. Country of Origin

Common Name

Scientific Name

11. Quantity (including units)

12. Country of Origin

Common Name

11. Quantity (including units)

Scientific Name

12. Country of Origin



RCVD MAR 09 2020 \(\beta \)

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

JONES			JOSHU.		B	MR.
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone N	umber	3.a. Alterna	te Telephone Number	4. E-mail address	
b) (6))	TROPHIES@	WELL-USA.CO
Section B: Complete	if applying on behalf	of a business, corp	oration, pu	ıblic agency, Trib	e, or institution	
1.a. Name of business, agency	, Inde, or insulution		1.b. Doing b	ousiness as (DBA)		
2. Tax identification no.			3. Description	on of business, agency, Tribe	e, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Lest name	4.b. Principal of	ficer First Name	4.c. Principa	officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix	
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact na	ime.			
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate te	lephone number	7.c. Busines	s fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address	
				region of the state of		
	ants complete addres					
b) (6)	ddress; Apartment #, Suite #, or R	oom #; no P.O. Boxes)				
1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/Po	ostal code	1.e. County/Province	e 1.f. Count	rv
SAN ANTONIO	TX	78259		BEXAR	USA	
2.a. Mailing address (include if	different than physical address; in	clude name of contact person if	applicable)			
17401 ALDINE WE	STFIELD RD					
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Po	ostal code	2.e. County/Province	e 2.f.Countr	У
HOUSTON	TX	77073		HARRIS	USA	
Pastian D. All saulis	-ut- MUSTlete					
Section D: All applica 1. Attach the non	refundable application pro	cessing fee in the form of	a check or mo	ney order payable to the	U.S. FISH AND WILDLIF	E SERVICE in the
amount of \$10	 Federal, Tribal, State, and ntation of fee exempt status as 	local government agencies, s outlined in instructions (50)	and those act	ing on behalf of such age	encies, are exempt from th	e processing fee -
2. Certification: 1 h	nereby certify that I have read	and am familiar with the re	gulations conta	ained in Title 50 Part 13		
	le parts in subchapter B of best of my knowledge and be					
	rincipal Officer for permit					
1	h					
TAA AUA	runn ATTY	in Gust ING	IMM	dvide	March 4	0000
JUV COOVE	MOVING PILLY				Mararia	Jude
		Please contin	iue to nexi	page	10	

`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.
- 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.

WELL WORLDWIDE ATTN: BRENDA JOHNSON 17401 ALDINE WESTFIELD RD., HOUSTON, TX 77073

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

WELL WORLDWIDE ATTN: BRENDA JOHNSON 281-606-2400, trophies@well-usa.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 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 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): Leopard (Panthera pardus) Quantity: 1 (Limited to the import of two per calendar year). If a. you wish to import a leopard taken in northern or western Africa, please use form 3-200-20. Southern white rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum simum) from Namibia b. (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). IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, Please enter the following information: 5. 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 GROSS OTTLAU 444 OTAVI DISTRICT (s 19 24.879) (e01?*12.217)

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

OCTOBER 26,2019

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

SAREL PETRUS DU TOIT P.O. BOX 1684 OTJIWARONGO, NAMIBIA

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]:

KINGS TAXIDERMY P.O. BOX 1059 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). All Namibian permit docs are with the trophy at above re: address
- 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. SAREL PETRUS DE TOIT

Business Name:

MIDWAY HUNTING SAFARIS

Address:

P.O. BOX 1684

City:

State/Province:

OTJIWARONGO

Country, Postal Code: NAMIBIA

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

 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:

Rev. 8/2017

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 port not listed, please contact the Office of Law Permit (form 3-200-2).



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

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
JOSHUA BRADY JONES	SAREL PETRUS DU TOIT
b) (6)	P. O. BOX 1684
78259 SAN ANTONIO, TX	OTJIWARONGO
U.S.A	NAMIBIA

- A) Obtained the following trophy/trophies, in accordance with the Namibian National Legislation on 26/10/2019 with hunting permit number 191882. 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	
fullmount, skull & ja	3W

The trophy is marked with the following tag number: NAPP 205/250 (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

WMWISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND TOURISM
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

2 1 -02- 2020

Private Bag 13306 • W. 36
Tel: 2842111 • Fac. 26.36



WELL Worldwide Energy Logistics Inc.

17401 Aldine Westfield Road, Houston, Texas, 77073, USA.

(b) (e)	Jones			(PRINT NAME), an individual residing a
(D) (O) (ADDRESS AS ON DRIVER	,	San Anto	I cin	
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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: 71229D

Date Received by DSA: March 13, 2020

DMA Contact: Miguel Richardson

Applicant: Joshua B. Jones

San Antonio, Texas

Specimens and Species: Leopard (Panthera pardus)

Wild (Namibia)

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 <u>purposes</u> 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 km² (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 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 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 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 Namibia, except for the highly-populated northern region, the arid southeast farmlands, and the desert coast (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:28–29; CITES 2018c:3–4). Approximately 77% of the countryside, about 570,000 km², provides suitable leopard habitat (Jacobson *et al.* 2016, Supplement, page 32). In Namibia, the key threat to

leopard conservation is excessive off-take (illegal) of problem-causing animals due to human-wildlife conflicts (recently ca. 70–110 leopards per year; CITES 2018c:7). These leopards usually are taken by the affected livestock owner (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116). Habitat loss, more so than in other range States, also negatively affects leopards in Namibia (Stein *et al.* 2016:13). These threats have not ceased (Stein *et al.* 2016).

A National leopard survey conducted by Stein *et al.* (2011), estimates leopard populations in Namibia to be approximately 14,154 individuals (CITES 2018c:5). This survey was conducted using camera-traps, questionnaires, spoor counts, and stakeholder interviews. The estimate takes into account high- (3.1 inds./100 km²), medium- (2.0 inds./100 km²), and low- (1.2 inds./100 km²) density estimates extrapolated over the surface areas of the corresponding habitats (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:51). The combination of these components and the explanation about how they were derived suggest that the population estimate is reliable.

The national leopard population trend, according to the 2011 survey, is increasing (CITES 2018c:6). While this estimate (14,154 inds.) is much larger than earlier ones (e.g., 1,000–10,000 by Nowell and Jackson 1996:27), the current estimate could also be a more accurate approximation of a leopard population size that has not changed much over the years. This approximation, regardless, reflects the use of better survey techniques and the application of new relevant biological information (e.g., population densities and estimated area of occupancy; CITES 2018c:6). These results support the conclusion that the population trend is increasing.

Questions remain, however, about the quality of the biological data (CITES 2018c:7–8). In response, efforts are underway by the Government of Namibia to obtain detailed biological and ecological information about the species. Currently there is a national leopard census project underway (CITES 2018c:15). The results of this project will be used to inform the national leopard management strategy that is being developed. These efforts include field studies and a follow-up leopard survey to be completed in 2019 that will update the information available on the population status, density, and distribution of leopards in Namibia. These results will increase the quality of information available to wildlife managers.

BASIS FOR ADVICE

A. Applicant Information:

- 1. The applicant (Joshua B. Jones; San Antonio, Texas) requests authorization to import one 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 at/near: Farm Gross Ottlau 444, Otavi District), Namibia; with Professional Hunter: Sarel Petrus du Toit; with Outfitter: Midway Hunting Safaris; during a hunt on: October 26, 2019. The leopard was harvested in accordance with Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Export Confirmation Certificate and Permit to Hunt for Trophies No. 191882 [Tag # NAPP 205/250 (2019); copies were submitted along with the application].

B. Namibia Information:

- 3. 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 2018c:8). Under this legislation, 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 2008c:8). Leopards are also protected under other legislation that provides for stiff penalties for illegal possession, poaching, and trade in controlled wildlife products (see: IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:144–148). Despite these measures, many leopards are killed illegally.
- 4. Namibia has a well-established leopard trophy-hunting system (CITES 2018c:8). Several measures regulate the actual take of the trophy leopard, while other measures regulate the process under which leopard trophies are acquired. With regard to actual take, for example, hunts are conducted under the supervision of registered hunting guides. In addition, only adult, free ranging male leopards with a minimum skull measurement of 32 cm may be harvested. Based on an assessment of leopard skull size of trophies taken during 2004–2017, trophy quality is stable with skull size ranging 35–40 cm. This is well above the cut-off limit of 32 cm (CITES 2018c:12–13). Other restrictions also apply, for example: the export of specimens from leopards categorized as problem animals and destroyed is not allowed (CITES 2018c:8). These measures provide a measure of control over which leopards are harvested or exported.
- 5. The quantity of leopards killed as problem animals in Namibia is greater than the quantity taken as trophy hunted animals (IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group 2017:116–117). This situation may present management challenges because less than 50% of problem animal kills are reported to government wildlife officials who manage trophy hunting. Accurate estimates of problemanimals mortality are essential to management of the leopard trophy hunting system.
- 6. 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.
- 7. The State Department (2018) reports that results of the quota setting process are confirmed through site visits by technical advisors to the conservancy. A preliminary quota based on annual population growth rate of the species is developed during a day-long discussion at the conservancy with team members. This preliminary 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.

- 8. With regard to processes under the trophy hunting system, the overall harvest quota is allocated among hunting concessions taking into account the size of the parcel and any relevant scientific information such as estimated population size and habitat CITES 2018c: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 2018c:9).
- 9. Leopard off-take is well monitored (CITES 2018c:9). An individual leopard hunting permit, for example, must be obtained prior to the hunt. This permit is only valid for a specific site and time period (CITES 2018c:9). At least 7 days prior to a hunt, the hunting operator must give notice to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The results of the hunt must be reported within 72 hours regardless of the success of the outing (CITES 2018c:9). The hunting guide must also submit a detailed leopard record sheet (CITES 2018c:10). These measures assist ministry officials to track trophy hunts.
- 10. Additional tracking measures 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 2018c:10). This step is compulsory for the issuance of a CITES Export Permit. All skulls are also photographed and measured in order to assess age and physical condition. Small, young, or unhealthy leopards (for instance, due to disease or injury) should not be harvested. These measures assist managers to ensure that only adult male leopards that are in good condition and meet the minimum size threshold are harvested and exported (CITES 2018c:12–13).
- 11. According to Namibia (CITES 2018c:15–16), the leopard population is stable, increasing in size, and widely distributed. The trophy hunting program is strictly controlled. In addition, the trophy quality analysis suggests that larger leopards are being harvested, the annual quota of 2.4% of the total population is low and harvest management practices are good. Based on these circumstances, Namibian officials have concluded that their trophy hunting is sustainable and non-detrimental to the leopard population (CITES 2018c:16).

C. CITES Export Quota Program

12. Within the context of CITES, Namibia initially had an approved export quota of 100 individuals (CITES 2018a,b). That quota was modified in 2004 and increased to the current total of 250 leopards per year (UNEP 2020). Although this quota was increased, actual hunting trophy exports have been less. During 2004–2017, on average 142 leopards were harvested per year (about 56% of the annual quota; CITES 2018c:11). When the quota of 250 leopards was reached in 2008, 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, hunting of female leopards and use of dogs were outlawed, and individual operator harvest limits were set. During 2008–2010, following the implementation of these new regulations, the number of leopard

trophies harvested declined precipitously, but subsequent harvest levels have recovered to about 140–160 leopards per year (CITES 2018c:11–12).

- 13. Since 2006, according to UNEP-WCMC (2020), reported gross exports have averaged approximately 162 trophies annually and 8 skins annually.
- 14. 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).

15. 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 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."

- 16. The Animals Committee adopted this recommendation (CITES 2018e:6).
- 17. 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 Namibia 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*.
- 18. 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).

19. 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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- UNEP. 2020. CITES Species Database: *Panthera pardus*. Available online at: http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/species.html. Downloaded on: January 22, 2020.

UNEP-WCMC. 2020. CITES Gross Export Trade Report: *Panthera pardus*. Available online at: http://www.unep_wcmc.org/citestrade/report/cfm. Downloaded on: January 22, 2020. See also: https://trade.cites.org/; accessed on: January 22, 2020.

* * * * *

DSA BIOLOGIST:

DSA CONCUR:

Jeffrey P. Jorgenson, Ph.D.

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Egeryon 3/16/2020

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

leopard permit# 71229d

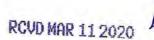
Richardson, Miguel <miguel_richardson@fws.gov>

Mon 3/16/2020 2:25 PM

To: TROPHIES@WELL-USA.COM < TROPHIES@WELL-USA.COM >

Good afternoon, you forgot to sign the certification statement #9 on the permit application, please sign it and mail and email the copy to me along with a copy of this email so we can issue your permit.





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 i	if applying as an individ	lual	1.b. First Nan	20	T to Midd	e Name/Initial	1.d. Suffix	
Davidson			Wesley		C	o wallomilia	1.u. Sumx	
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Numbe	r	3.a. Alternate	Telephone Number	4. E-mail	address		
o) (6)								
Tell your start	A TAKEN BELLEVIA							
ection B: Complete i 1.a. Name of business, agency, 7	f applying on behalf of	a business, corp	oration, pul	olic agency, Trib	oe, or institut	ion		
1.a. Name of business, agency,	Inde, or institution		1.b. Doing bu	siness as (DBA)				
2. Tax identification no.			3. Description	of business, agency, Tri	be, or institution			
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer F	First Name	4.c. Principal	officer Middle name/initia	4.d. Suff	ix x		
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact na	me					
7.a. Business telephone number	7,b, Alternate telepho	ne number	7.c. Business	fax number	7.d. Business e-r	mail address		
1.b. City Lithia	1.c, State	1.d. Zip code/Po 33547		1.e. County/Provin		1.f. Country USA		
2.a. Mailing address (include if di	fferent than physical address; include	name of contact person if a	pplicable)					
2.b. City	2,c. State	2.d. Zip code/Po	stal code	2.e. County/Provin	nce I	2.f.Country		
Carried Automatics	Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna							
amount of \$100.	rfundable application process Federal, Tribal, State, and local ation of fee exempt status as out	government agencies,	and those actin	ey order payable to the g on behalf of such a	ne U.S. FISH AND gencies, are exem	WILDLIFE SER	RVICE in the essing fee -	
 Certification: I he other applicable 	reby certify that I have read and parts in subchapter B of Chap est of my knowledge and belief.	am familiar with the reg	ulations contain	nformation submitted	in this application	for a permit is o	omplete and	
Signature of applicant/Pri	incipal Officer for permit (No	photocopied or stam	ped signature	es) Date of signat	ure (mm/dd/yyy	y)		
o) (6)					21.0	100		
					03101	4/202	0	
		Please contin	ue to next	page	-			
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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:
 - 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.
- 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.

NIA

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

(b) (b)

Wesley Dovidson

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.
 - 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:

NA

- 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:

Ngoheranga, Tanzania, Coodinates: S09*05.882' E35*50.968'

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

Sep 24 2019

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

HSK SAFARIS LTD, QUNTIN SANGUENI WHITE HEAD(Profesional 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]:

HSK SAFARIS LTD, P. O. BOX 14352, 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:

Address:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

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

 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:
laxidelilisubitatel s signature.	Dutc.

Rev 8/2017

 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: 2 Mr 2D

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).



1.a. Last Name

RCUD MAR 11 2020

1.d. Suffix

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

1.b. First Name

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

Type of Activity

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

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.

Bruun Andersen		Niels Erik					
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) 3. Telephone Number		3.a. Alterna	e Telephone Number	4. E-m	ail address	
o) (6)							
Section B: Complete	if applying on beh	alf of a business, c	orporation, pu	blic agency, Trib	e, or instit	ution	
1.a. Name of business, agency,	Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing b	usiness as (DBA)			
2. Tax identification no.			3. Description	on of business, agency, Trit	be, or institution		
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principa	d officer First Name	4.c. Principa	l officer Middle name/initial	4.d. S	4.d. Suffix	
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary conta	act name				
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternat	e telephone number	7,c. Busines	s fax number	7.d. Business	e-mail address	
Section C: All applica	nts complete add	ess information					
1.a. Physical address (Street add	dress; Apartment #, Suite #, o	r Room #; no P.O. Boxes)					
0) (6)							
1.b. City	1.c. State	1.d. Zip co	de/Postal code	1.e. County/Provin	ce	1.f. Country	
Moorpark	CA	93021		Ventura		USA	
2.a. Mailing address (include if d	ifferent than physical address	; include name of contact pers	on if applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip co	de/Postal code	2.e. County/Provin	ce	2.f.Country	
Section D: All applica							
amount of \$100	, Federal, Tribal, State, a	processing fee in the form nd local government agency as as outlined in Instructions	cies, and those act	ng on behalf of such ag	e U.S. FISH Al gencies, are ex	ND WILDLIFE SEF empt from the proc	RVICE In the essing fee –
Certification: I he other applicable	ereby certify that I have re	ead and am familiar with the of Chapter I of Title 50, as belief. I understand that a	e regulations conta	ined in Title 50 Part 1:	in this applicati	on for a permit is c	complete and
Signature of applicant/Pr							.a.c. 1001.
(b) (6)				28/2020	-15 1000000	,,,,	
		Dlages es					
		riease co	ntinue 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 () and return your original permit with that form.

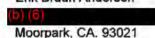
Note 3: Sport-hunted trophy is defined at as follows: Sport-hunted trophy means a whole dead animal or a readily recognizable part or derivative of an animal specifically identified on the accompanying CITES document that meets the following criteria:

- 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:
 - 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
 - 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.
- 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.

Erik Bruun Andersen



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

Erik Bruun Andersen
(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.
 - 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).
- 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:

Bubye Valley Conservancy, Zimbabwe

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

September 13 - September 26, 2020

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

Mazunga Safaris 8 Norfolk Road Hillside Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

Rev. 8/2017 Page 3 of 7

- 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]:
- 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:

Trophy Consultants International

Business Name:

4 Josiah Chinamano Road

Address:

Belmont

City:

Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

State/Province:

263 (29) 2273581

Country, Postal Code:

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

- 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 43/14/5/11/10/22/5/10/10/5/5/5/5/5/5/5/5/5/5/5/5/5/5/5/5	

Rev. 8/2017

Page 4 of 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). If applying to import a leopard trophy, I understand that I may only import two leopard trophies in one calendar year.

(b) (6)

Applicant's signature:

Date: 02/28/2020

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 . 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).



Villavicencio, Jorge <jorge_villavicencio@fws.gov>

[EXTERNAL] Information and Status of Permit 36446D

1 message	
Carlos Fernando Ruiz Ibarra	Mon, Jul 8, 2019 at 12:28
To: "jorge_villavicencio@fws.gov" <jorge_vcc: carlos="" fernando="" ibarra<="" ruiz="" th=""><th>villavicencio@fws.gov></th></jorge_vcc:>	villavicencio@fws.gov>
Good Day Jorge,	
here I send the full infomation of the bussines that will be	e shipping the leopard to me.
Adam Clements Safaris	
P.o. box 10929	
Block DD 586	
Sakina	
Arusha, Tanzania	
Please tell me when can i recive my permit.?	



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 OF APR OF 2015

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

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.

4.		Complet	te if applying as an i	ndividu	nl		
.a. Last name FERNANDEZ			CARLOS		I.c. Middle nar		I.d. Suffix
Date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy) [3	Social Security No.		4 Occupation	_	5. Affiliation/ I	Doing business as (see instructions
) (6)							
.a. Telephone number 6	b. Alternate telepho	ne number	6.c. Fax number		6.d. E-mail add	Iness	*
) (6)	D. Titterstone total pito	The Traction	C.C. I GA IMINION		O.G. E-Man ad	16.3	
3. Complet	te if applying p	n behalf of a	business, corporatio	n nubli	c agency Tribe o	r Institution	
a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, o		n ochan ot a	1.b. Doing business as		c agency, ritoc, o	mathanan	
. Tax identification no.		13. Description	of business, agency, Tribe,	or institut	im		- wint in
		3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,			277		
a. Principal officer Last name		A b Principals	Micer First name		4.c. Principal officer M	tiddle name/ initia	4.d. Suffix
a. I the paromeer Last hand		v.c. i incipare	The First Marke		The remerparorness is	made mand min	4.d. 3diti.
Dainainal afficer risk			I & Deimo			75.70	
. Principal officer title			o. Prima	ry contact i	name		
.a. Business telephone number 7	b. Alternate telepho	one number	7 c. Business fax num	ber	7.d. Business of	-mail address	
			7 (15) (10) (10) (10)				
C.			ts complete address	inform	ition	-ue	
C. a. Physical address (Street address: A	partment #, Suite #,			inform	ation		
a, Physical address (Street address: A) (6)	partment #, Suite #,	or Room #, na P.	O. Boxes)				
a, Physical address (Street address: A) (6)	1.c, State	or Room #, no P.	O. Boxes) d. Zip code/Postal code:	I.e. Co	unty/Province	1.f. Count	у
a, Physical address (Street address: A) (6)		or Room #, no P.	O. Boxes)		unty/Province	1.f. Count	у
	I.c, State TEXAS	or Room #, no P.	O. Boxes) J. Zip code/Postal code: 8045-8923	I.e. Co USA	unty/Province		у
a, Physical address (Street address: A) (6) b. City LAREDO a. Mailing Address (include if different	I.c, State TEXAS ant than physical add	or Room #, no P. 1.6 76 ress; include nam	O. Boxes) I. Zip code/Postal code: 8045-8923 e of contact person if appli	I.e. Co USA cable)	unty/Province	USA	
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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):
Le	opard (Panthera pardus) Quantity: (Limited to the import of two per calendar year)
	rican elephant (Loxodonta africana) Quantity: (Import permit is not required for trophies harvested in tswana, Namibia, South Africa, or Zimbabwe). Note: once imported, ivory cannot be re-exported.
req	uthern white rhinoceros (<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>) from Namibia Quantity: (An import permit is not juired for trophies harvested in South Africa or Swaziland. If you are looking to import from a different country, ase 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: TANZANIA, ON THE SELOUS GAME RESERVE, DAR ES SALAM.

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

AUSUGT 25TH, 2019 - SEPTEMBER 7TH, 2019.

c. Description of the trophy and parts you intend to import (e.g., skin, skull, shoulder mount, life size mount, claws, horns, tusks).

SKULL, SKIN AND FLOATING BONES.

- 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:
 - b. Date wildlife was hunted:

Form 3-200-19 Rev. 02/2014 Page 2 of 6

	claws, horn, tu	sks):	mena to import (e.)	z., skin, skun, snouider i	nount, me size mount,	
		I. 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]:				
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:	P.O. Box 10929				
	Business Name:	Block DD 586				
	Address:	Sakina				
	Address:	Arusha				
	City: State/Province:	Tanzania				
	Country, Postal Coc	le:				
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 thi 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.					
CE	ERTIFICATION S	TATEMENT (original sig	gnature must be pro	ovided for either 6 or 7 b	pelow)	
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.					
	client and is being exchange that is a may only import to	t the sport-hunted trophy/tr imported only for my clientersonably likely to result wo leopard trophies in one the imported into the United	nt's personal use (i. t in economic use, calendar year (if a	e., not for sale, transfe gain, or benefit). I und pplicable). In addition, l	r, donation, or derstand that my client	
	Taxidermist/Brol	ker's signature:		Dat	e;	
7.	If you are the hui	nter applying to import y	our own trophy,	please read and sign the	following statement.	
	and is being imporensed in the reasonably likely leopard trophics in	t the sport-hunted trophy/to ted only for my personal u to result in economic use one calendar year (if appl tes, cannot be re-exported	se (i.e., not for sa e, gain, or benefit) icable). In additio	le, transfer, donation, o	or exchange that is y only import two	
	Applicant's signa	ture;		Da	ate:	
	governments,	t there may be additional j as well as required by othe ty. While the Service will i	er Federal agencie	ments by yo s or foreign government here possible, it is your	to conduct your	

Form 3-200-19 Rev. 02/2014 Page 3 of 6

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).				
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): 				
10.	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): CARLOS ALBERTO FERNANDEZ, PHONE (6)				
12.	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.				



Rivera, Luis < luis rivera@fws.gov>

PRT# 36446D

1 message

Rivera, Luis < luis rivera@fws.gov>

Thu, Apr 25, 2019 at 12:20 PM

Good afternoon.

I have been assigned your application to import a sport-hunted leopard from Tanzania. In order to continue processing your application, please provide the full name of the overseas person or business who will be shipping the leopard to you, as stated in part 4, page 3 of the application.

Please be aware that if the requested information is not received by this office within 45 days, 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 proposed activity.

Sincerely,

Luis Rivera Legal Instrument Examiner **USFWS/Division of Management Authority** Branch of Permits, MS: IA 5275 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, VA 22041-3803 703-358-2604

Fax:703-358-2881

Email: Luis Rivera@fws.gov



Sport Hunted trophy permit application......36446D

1 message

Braxton, Ailteas <ailteas_braxton@fws.gov>

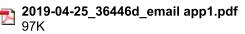
Thu, Jun 13, 2019 at 5:19 PM

Hi Carlos,

Please respond with the information requested in the attachment below.

Thank you for your patience Ailteas Braxton Legal Examiner U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services Division of Management Authority ailteas_braxton@fws.gov 703 358-1978 direct dial 703 358-2281 fax

If the information requested above is not received within 45 days, your application will be considered incomplete and will be administratively closed.



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:

36446D

Date Received by DSA:

July 8, 2019

DMA Contact:

Stephanie Whitley

Applicant:

Carlos Alberto Fernandez

Laredo, TX

Specimens and Species:

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 <u>purposes</u> 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 (Hunt 2011). Trees are an essential habitat component. Leopards are solitary, nocturnal, and territorial (Hunt 2011). Home ranges are about 13-35 km² (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 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 km² (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 (Carlos Alberto Fernandez; Laredo, TX) requests authorization to import one leopard (*Panthera pardus pardus*) personal, sport-hunted trophy from Tanzania.
- 2. The purpose of the proposed import is personal use. The leopard was/will be taken from the wild at: Tanzania, Selous Game Reserve, Dar Es Salam; during a hunt scheduled for August 25-September 7, 2019.

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 2018). 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. Since 2008, according to UNEP-WCMC (2018), reported gross exports have averaged 188 trophies annually and 44 skins annually (total = 232 leopards; about 46% 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 Tanzania 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 will be taken up by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties under Document CoP18 Doc. 46 on *Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies*.
- 17. 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:

DSA CONCUR:

Damon Yeh

Biologist

Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.

Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring

Division of Scientific Authority

FORM3 2014 (1/97)

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

IMPORT PERMIT e 1 of

- Original Permit/Certificate No.
 19US36446D/9
- 2: Valid 08/18/2020

Consignor (name and address, country)
 ADAM CLEMENTS SAFARIS
 PO BOX 10929

SAKINA, ARUSHA TANZANIA

BLOCK DD 586

5a. Purpose of Transaction

Н

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

Special Conditions

U.S.A.

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

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

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

Permittee (name and address, country)

CARLOS ALBERTO FERNANDEZ

LAREDO, TX 78045-8923

MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 16. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LECPARD TROPHES 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 PERMITTOR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATES 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.

ہر کیا گیا۔ Management Authority

08/19/2019

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 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including Identifying marks Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source Common Name 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY 1 W (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or LEOPARD any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or Quantity (including units) handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA **PARDUS TANZANIA** Common Name 9 10. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name Country of Origin Common Name 9. 10: 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9 10. 11 Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin



1.a. Last Name

RCVD MAR 12 2020

Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

1.b. First Name

CARLOS

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

Type of Activity

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

ALBERTO

REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT

(For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

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.

The state of the s	DEZ		CARLOS	ALBE	RID
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yy	yy) 3, Telephone	Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail a	address
	ete if applying on beha ency, Tribe, or institution	lf of a business, corp	poration, public agency, Tr	ibe, or instituti	on
ax identification no.			3. Description of business, agency, T	ribe, or institution	
Principal officer Last n	ame 4.b. Principal	officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/init	ial 4.d. Suffi	x
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. Business telephone no	umber 7.b. Alternate	telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-n	mail address
	1.c. State	1.d. Zip code/F			1.f. Country
AREDO	TX	1.d. Zip code/F			1.f. Country U.S. A
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	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/F	Postal code 2.e. County/Prov	rince	2.f.Country
City			Postal code 2.e. County/Prov	rince	2.f.Country
ction D: All app	olicants MUST complete nonrefundable application pi entified on page 6 and 7. Fede	e rocessing fee in the form of ral, Tribal, State, and local gr	a check or money order payable to overnment agencies, and those actin	the U.S. FISH AND	MLDLIFE SERVICE in t
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E. REISSUANCE, RENEWAL, OR AMENDMENT OF A PERMIT (For this application, all permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.)

NOTE 1: If you are renewing your Designated Port Exemption permit, use <u>form 3-200-2</u> and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address. If you are renewing your Import/Export license (required for commercial activities), use <u>form 3-200-3</u> and submit to appropriate Office of Law Enforcement address.

NOTE 2: This form cannot be used for a lost or damaged permit. If you need to replace a lost or damaged permit, please use <u>form 3-200-66</u>. The application **must** be submitted to the office that issued the initial permit. Lost or damaged permit

NOTE 3: Some activities, such as all master files for multiple shipments, Certificate of Scientific Exchange (COSE), circus/traveling exhibits, and artificially propagated plants, can only be re-issued, renewed, or amended by submitting a new application for permits for those activities. Please refer to <u>these application types</u> to determine if another application form would be more appropriate or contact the Division of Management Authority for more information.

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.

2.	Who should	we contact if we h	nave 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
A	0.00

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.

NIA

4. Permit number. Enter the permit number to be reissued/renewed/amended.

Prt#: 19 US 36 446 D/9

5. Submit the original permit with this application.

SEE ATTACHED

Rev 08/2017 Page 2 of 9

Past activities.

- Provide copies of all cleared documents and form 3-177 (FWS declaration of wildlife) a. associated with this permit. N / A
- Provide a summary detailing activities conducted under this permit, as well as a brief b. statement of why you are seeking reissuance/renewal. N /A
- Annual Report. If required by your permit, provide an annual report as conditioned (Please disregard if you have already submitted your annual report.) N/A
- Sport-hunted trophies: If you did not hunt during the hunting season stated in your original 8. application, you are not eligible for a renewal. Please submit a new application form. N/A
- Certification Complete one of the statements below and supply any additional documentation 9. requested: (original signature is required)
 - a. For NO CHANGES to original application: N/A

Permittee's signature:

I certify that the information submitted in support of my original application for the permit indicated above has not changed and is still currently correct. I hereby request reissuance or renewal of this permit.

Pe	ermittee's signature:	Date:
b.	For CHANGES to original application:	
	principal officer, personnel, address, le	mplete description of any changes (e.g., change in ocation of activities, types of activities). Please sign each y need to request additional information regarding the quest.
		I in support of my original application for the permit ct EXCEPT for the changes noted on the attached, signed all of this permit with the indicated changes.
Pe	ermittee's signature:	Date: 03 /04 / 2020

All international shipment(s) must be through a designated port, unless otherwise authorized. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact either the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2) or the Division of Management Authority.

\$BOX 4 IS INCORRECT, PLEASE SEE ALL BACK-UP ATTACHED SHOULD KEAD AS: BOX 4 GAME FRONTIER OF TANZANIA LTD. PO BOX 19746 DAR ES SALAAM TANZANIA

Page 3 of 9 Rev 08/2017

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				H INCOMMEN	INTER	SIGNATIJRE OF WI	SIGNATURE OF WII DI IFE DEFICES INCHARGE	ARGE	

FORM 3-201A (1/97) CONVENTION ON 1. Original Permit/Certificate No. IMPORT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 19US36446D/9 **ENDANGERED SPECIES OF** PERMIT 2. Valid WILD FAUNA AND FLORA 08/18/2020 3. Permittee (name and address, country) 4. Consignor (name and address, country) CARLOS ALBERTO FERNANDEZ ADAM CLEMENTS SAFARIS PO BOX 10929 LAREDO, TX 78045-8923 BLOCK DD 586 Original, Unused U.S.A. SAKINA, ARUSHA Permit Returned TANZANIA 5. Special Conditions 5a. Purpose of Transaction ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, LOCAL, STATE, OR OTHER FEDERAL LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE Н REQUIRING PERMITS, MUST BE OBSERVED. 6. U.S. Management Authority SPECIMEN MAY NOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED FOR ANY FINANCIAL REMUNERATION. Department of the Interior U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE U.S. THREATENED SPECIES [50 CFR 17,40(f)] DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY MUST IMPORT THROUGH A DESIGNATED PORT LISTED IN CONDITION 10. PERMITTEE MAY ONLY IMPORT TWO LEOPARD TROPHIES PER CALENDAR YEAR BRANCH OF PERMITS, MS: IA 5275 LEESBURG PIKE 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 FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3803 (OR RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE) MUST CONTAIN THE TAGGING INFORMATION AS OUTLINED TROPHY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN DURING 2019 HUNTING SEASON. 08/19/2019 -May not be used for commercial purposes. For live animals, only valid if the transport conditions comply with the CITES Guidelines for United States Management Authority Issuing Date Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of air transport, with IATA Live AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et. seg.) Animals Regulations. 9. Description of Part or Derivative, including identifying marks Common Name and Scientific name (genus and 10. Appendix No. and species) of Animal or Plant or numbers (age/sex if live) Source 10. 1 W 9. IMPORT IMPORT PERSONAL SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY Common Name (shipment may contain bones, claws, hide, skull, teeth, or any taxidermied part, as well as worked, manufactured, or 11. Quantity (including units) LEOPARD handicraft items such as curios or jewerly, that must NO Scientific Name accompany raw or tanned parts.) 12. Country of Origin PANTHERA **TANZANIA PARDUS** Common Name 10. 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin Common Name 9. D 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin 9. 10. Common Name 11. Quantity (including units) Scientific Name 12. Country of Origin

1.d. Suffix

Jr.



1.a. Last Name

Fisher

RCUD MAR 13 2020

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

James

LB

Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

1.b. First Name

John

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

2. Tax identification no				3. Description	n of business, agency, Tri	be, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name		4.b. Principal officer F	irst Name	4.c. Principal	officer Middle name/initia	4.d.	Suffix
5. Principal officer title		4	6. Primary contact r	name			
7.a. Business telephone numbe	r .	7,b. Alternate telephor	ne number	7.c. Business	s fax number	7.d. Busines	ss e-mail address
2.a. Mailing address (include if	different than	physical address; include					
2.b. City	2.c. S	ale.	2.d. Zip code/F	osiai code	2.e. County/Provin	icu	2.f.Country
amount of \$10	refundable 0. Federal,	application process	government agencies	, and those actir	ng on behalf of such a	ne U.S. FISH / gencies, are e	AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the exempt from the processing fee -
other applicabl	e parts in s	subchapter B of Chap	ter I of Title 50, and	certify that the	information submitted	in this applica	e of Federal Regulations and the stion for a permit is complete and half penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.
(b) (6)		1			res) Date of signal		
			ase conti	nue 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 (<u>3-200-52</u>) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 3: Sport-hunted trophy is defined at <u>50 CFR 23.74</u> 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:
 - 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
 - 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.
- 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)

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.
 - 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:

July 1 - 21, 2020

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

Adam Clements Safaris LTD.

6. **IF**

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: Address: Address: Address: Block DD 586 City: Sakina State/Province: Arusha, Tanzania Country, Postal Code:
CERT	FICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 9 or 10 below)
	 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: ____ 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.

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Applicant's signatur			Date:
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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).

1.d. Suffix



1.a. Last Name

Julian

Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

RCVD MAR 16 2020

1.c. Middle Name/Initial

Ray

Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

1.b. First Name

Thomas

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

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

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.

Date of Ridth (mm/dd/www)	3. Telephone Number			
ection B: Complete if a. Name of business, agency, Tri	applying on behalf of	a business, corporation	public agency, Tribing business as (DBA)	e, or institution
. Tax identification no.		3. Desc	arption of business, agency, Trib	e, or institution
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer	First Name 4.c. Pri	ncipal officer Middle name/initial	A.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name		
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate teleph	one number 7.c. Bu	sinass fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address
	1.c. State OK erent than physical address; include	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 74728 le name of contact person if applicable)	1.e. County/Provin	USA
Broken Bow			10.4.2.2.0.0000	USA
		2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Provin	nce 2.f.Country
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.g. Zip code/Postal code	2.6. County/Floval	zcommy
amount of \$100.	fundable application proces Federal, Tribal, State, and loc trion of fee exempt status as o	al government agencies, and thos utlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.	e acting on behalf of such a 11(d)].	the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE In the gencies, are exempt from the processing fee –
other applicable	parts in subchapter B of Ch est of my knowledge and belie	apter I of Title 50, and I certify the first in the first in the first and that any false state	at the information submitted ement herein may subject m	ne to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.
Signature of applicant/Pri	ncipal Officer for permit (N	lo photocopied or stamped sig	gnatures) Date of signal 3/12/20	ture (mm/dd/yyyy)
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		ase continue to	iloxi page	

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

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

Thomas Julian



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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 - 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.
 - 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:
 - 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 Raspitin # 137, Kunene Region, GPS 20.232522 | 15.906061, Nearest Town - Outjo

e. Date wildlife was hunted:

12/08/2019

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

L. C. Holtzhausen

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]:

HS Specialised Transport PO Box 20452 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). Permit Attached
- 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:

L.C. Holtzhausen

Business Name:

Afrika Jag Safaris

Address:

Farm Deurslag # 136 & Raspitin # 137

Address: City:

PO Box 314

State/Province:

Outjo, Kunene Region, 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 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:
laxidelilisubloker s signature.	

 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.

	(b) (6)	
		3/12/2020
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).

190217 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM PERMIT No .: Directorate Scientific Services 08:19 VALID FROM: Private Bag 13306. Windhoek, Namibia VALID TO: Enquiries: Permit Office N\$100-Tel +264-61-284 2538/2506 RECEIPT No .: PERMIT TO HUNT FOR TROPHIES Permission is hereby granted in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (Ord. 4 of 1975) R. Inlian Name of Trophy Hunter: Residential Address Country: To hunt the specified number of game for the sake of trophies: SPECIES: NUMBER SPECIES: SPECIES: NUMBER SPECIES: NUMBER **COMMON NAME** NUMBER COMMON NAME COMMON NAME COMMON NAME Other Springbok Impala Common Blesbok All ad lertisements must be done in zocordance with Regulation 106 Steenbok Klipspringer Buffalo (Canada no. 8586, 1997), of the Lature Conservation Ordinance Warthog Kudu Crocodile 4 of 1875 (For 1975), as amended. Waterbuck -Lechwe Dik-Dik Wildebeest, Black Oryx (Gemsbok) Fland Wildebeest, Blue Ostrich Elephant Zebra Burchell's Reedbuck Giraffe Zebra Hartmann's Rhinoceros, Black Grey Duiker Cheetah Rhinoceros, White Hartebeest Leopard IX male Roan Hippopotamus Lion Sable Impala Black-Faced On the following farms / hunting concessions / safari / guestfarm: Deur Slag#13 Guided by (name of guides): MINISTRE DE CHANGE SONT & TOURISM Official MET date stamp selma MINISTER OF THE PROCESS. TESUING GARLER (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 aftered in any way 2019 -08- 0 9

and is not transferable.

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Wilder Oth House Private Bag 13566, Windhoek