



Norms & Standards for the hunting of listed large predators



PHASA
Professional Hunters' Association
of South Africa

This document is developed for the Professional Hunters Association of South Africa as Industry initiated Norms and Standards.

DRAFT 1

Approved and Adopted
at PHASA AGM on

20 November 2020

1. TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Table of Contents.....	1
2. Acronyms.....	3
3. Definitions.....	4
3.1 Statutory definitions – TOPS 2007	4
3.2 Phasa endorsed definitions	6
3.3 African Lion BMP - Definitions.....	8
SECTION A – Background.....	9
4. Introduction	9
5. Purpose of this document	9
6. Legal framework	11
7. Purpose and application of these norms and standards	11
8. Principles informing the hunting of large predators.....	12
SECTION B - Large predator hunting.....	13
9. Scientifically based information	13
10. Hunting quotas.....	13
11. Hunting methods.....	13
12. Minimum criteria for hunting areas	13
13. Hunting in restricted environments.....	13
SECTION C – Contribution to Conservation.....	15
14. Minimum requirements for contribution to conservation	15
SECTION D - Species Specific Norms and Standards.....	16
15. Lion.....	16
15.1 Origin of Lions.....	16
15.2 African lion – Wild and Managed-Wild.....	16
15.3 African lion – Ranch.....	17
15.4 African lion –Captive bred - Working lions.....	18
15.5 Lion Conservation contribution.....	18
15.6 Scoring criteria.....	19

16. Leopard	19
17. Hyenas	19
18. Cheetah	19
SECTION E - Bibliography	20
SECTION F - Appendices	21
19. Appendix: PHASA Foundation.	21
20. Appendix: Application for Support to Importation of lion trophies.....	22
21. Appendix: Scoring sheet	22
22. Appendix: Summary of Hunting Methods	23
23. Appendix: PHASA Constitution	25

2. ACRONYMS

Term/Acronym	Definition
BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan for the Lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>) in South Africa
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DEFF	Department of Environmental Affairs, Forestry and Fisheries
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
NEMBA	South African National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004
NEMA	South African National Environmental Management Act, 1991
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PHASA	The Professional Hunters Association of South Africa
SAPA	South African Predator Association
TOPS	Threatened or Protected Species
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Services

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1 STATUTORY DEFINITIONS – TOPS 2007

“**Biodiversity Act**” means the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) and its applicable amendments.

“**bow**” means an instrument consisting of a body and string designed to launch and propel an arrow.

“**bred in captivity**” or “**captive bred**”, in relation to a specimen of a listed threatened or protected animal species, means that the specimen was bred in a controlled environment;

“**captivity**” - state wherein animals are kept by human beings, whereby the animals’ day-to-day needs, welfare and wellbeing are subject to human intervention and care.

“**captive breeding operation**” means a facility where specimens of a listed threatened or protected animal species are bred in a controlled environment for:–

- (a) commercial purposes; or
- (b) conservation purposes

“**commercial purposes**”, in relation to a restricted activity involving a specimen of a listed threatened or protected species, means that the primary purpose of the restricted activity is to obtain economic benefit, including profit in cash or in kind, and is directed towards trade, exchange or another form of economic use or benefit.

“**controlled environment**” means an enclosure designed to hold specimens of a listed threatened or protected species in a way that –

- (a) prevents them from escaping;
- (b) facilitates intensive human intervention or manipulation in the form of the provision of:
 - (i) food or water;
 - (ii) artificial housing; or
 - (iii) health care; and
- (c) may facilitate the intensive breeding or propagation of a listed threatened or protected species.

But excludes fenced land on which self-sustaining wildlife populations of that species are managed in an extensive wildlife system;

;

“extensive wildlife system” means a system that is large enough, and suitable for the management of self-sustaining wildlife populations in a natural environment which requires minimal human intervention in the form of –

- (a) the provision of water;
- (b) the supplementation of food, except in times of drought;
- (c) the control of parasites; or
- (d) the provision of health care.

“hunt” in relation to a specimen of a listed threatened or protected species, includes –

- (a) to intentionally kill such species by any means, method or device whatsoever;
- (b) to capture such species by any means, method or device whatsoever with the intent to kill;
- (c) to search for, lie in wait for, pursue, shoot at, tranquilise or immobilise such species with the intent to kill; or
- (d) to lure by any means, method or device whatsoever, such species with the intent to kill, but excludes the culling of a listed threatened or protected species in a protected area or on a registered game farm or the culling of a listed threatened or protected species that has escaped from a protected area and has become a damage causing animal;

“hunting client” means a person who –

- (a) is not resident in the Republic; and
- (b) pays or rewards a professional hunter for, or in connection with, the hunting of a listed threatened or protected species;

“hunting outfitter” means a person who is licensed in terms of provincial legislation as a hunting outfitter;

[Definition of “hunting outfitter” inserted by GN R69 of 28 January 2008 wef 4 February 2008.]

“listed large predator” (TOPS 2007) means a specimen of any of the following listed threatened or protected species:

- (a) Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*);
- (b) Spotted hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*)
- (c) Brown hyaena (*Parahyaena brunnea*)
- (d) Wild dog (*Lycoan pictus*)
- (e) Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

[African Lion was removed from the definition of “listed large predator – definition amended by GN R69 of 28 January 2008 with effect from 4 February 2008.]

“**professional hunter**” means a person who is licensed in terms of provincial legislation as a professional hunter;

“**TOPS Regulations**” means the Threatened or Protected Species Regulations promulgated in terms of section 97 of the Biodiversity Act and published under the Government Notice No. R.152 in Gazette No. 29657 of 23 February 2007, as amended.

“**wild specimen**” means a specimen that is living and growing in natural conditions with or without human intervention.

3.2 PHASA ENDORSED DEFINITIONS

“**animal welfare**” (OIE) means how an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives. An animal is in a good state of welfare if it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express innate behaviour, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear, and distress. Good animal welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling and humane slaughter/killing. Animal welfare refers to the state of the animal; the treatment that an animal receives is covered by other terms such as animal care, animal husbandry, and humane treatment

“**applicable provincial legislation**” means legislation in terms of which biodiversity matters are regulated in a province.

“**approved**” means the official PHASA certification of the ranch and its facilities

“**CITES regulations**” means the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Regulations, developed in terms of section 97 of the Biodiversity Act;

“**conservation purposes**” mean carrying out a restricted activity, with the primary purpose of ensuring the survival of such specimen in the wild, in accordance with a-

- (a) conservation or research program approved by the issuing authority; or
- (b) Biodiversity Management Plan;

“**Ethical**” the legal responsible utilization of an animal without negatively influencing the species, which is done according to PHASA appropriate standard of best practice

“**free-roaming populations**” mean viable populations of listed threatened or protected species capable of displaying natural social behaviour, while requiring no or minimal human intervention;

“game farm” means an extensive wildlife system or semi-extensive wildlife system on which specimens of a listed threatened or protected species are kept for commercial utilisation;

“handgun” means a handheld firearm that can be operated without a shoulder mounted stock.

“hunter” means any person who undertakes the legal restricted activity of hunting.

“ranch lion” – (PHASA) is a lion that has been raised in a restricted environment but has been released into an extensive or semi-extensive wildlife system and is free-roaming and self-sustaining.

“release” means to intentionally:

- cease exercising physical control over;
- cease having in possession; or
- free from its controlled environment.

“Republic” means the Republic of South Africa.

“rifle” means a device manufactured or designed to propel a bullet or projectile through a rifled barrel or cylinder by means of burning propellant and which is intended to be fired from the shoulder, but excludes a net gun or a dart gun.

“semi-extensive wildlife system” (TOPS 2015) means an environment that is of sufficient size for the management of self-sustaining populations of listed threatened or protected species, irrespective of whether it is fenced or not, and irrespective of whether it meets the ecological requirements of such populations or not, but where human intervention is required in the form of-

- (a) the provision of water;
- (b) the supplementation of food, except in times of drought;
- (c) the control of parasites or predation; or
- (d) the provision of health care.

“transport” means the procedures associated with the carrying of animals from one location to another.

“vehicle” means any container, truck, ship or receptacle that carries an animal.

“veterinarian” means a person registered in terms of the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act 19 of 1982), to practise a veterinary profession as defined in section 1 of that Act.

3.3 AFRICAN LION BMP - DEFINITIONS

The Biodiversity Management Plan for the African Lion places lions into 3 categories:

Wild lions completely fulfil their role in biodiversity processes and are largely unmanaged and exist only in formally proclaimed national parks and game reserves. Conservationists do not actively manipulate vital rates and lion demographics.

Managed wild lions include all lions that have been re-introduced into smaller reserves (<1,000km²/100,000 hectares), and are managed to limit population growth and maintain genetic diversity. Managers actively manipulate some vital rates and demographics.

Captive lions are bred exclusively to generate money. Managers actively manipulate all rates and demographics.

(Note: BMP is a strategic lion populations management tool. It is not legislation. It is a visionary document for lion conservation in South Africa.)

SECTION A – Background

4. INTRODUCTION

4.1 PHASA is a leading and recognized association in South Africa with the core and sole business of serving the professional hunting industry.

4.2 South African biodiversity and wildlife management, through the Constitution of South Africa, pivots on the model of sustainable management and sustainable utilization of natural resources. PHASA supports the three equal pillars of sustainability, namely social, economic, and environment. For large predator conservation to be constructive, all three pillars that secure ecologically sustainable utilization require consideration and incorporation.

4.3 PHASA acknowledges that it cannot function in isolation and that it must partner with other role players and stakeholders of the industry. PHASA has identified through industry experience, the need for Norms and Standards for hunting that include the hunting of all large predators, including ranch lions.

4.4 It is PHASA's objective to establish a binding set of norms and standards for the hunting of large predators that would ensure the professional hunting sector's credibility and to define principles on the appropriate treatment of the animals and the integrity of hunters and hunting operators.

5. PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

5.1 These are proposed National Norms and Standards, that have been developed by the industry. Their aim is to ensure that minimum requirements for the hunting of large predators are standardised in South Africa. They provide specifications pertaining to:

- 5.1.1 Specific hunting requirements
- 5.1.2 Minimum criteria for hunting areas
- 5.1.3 Species-specific hunting requirements

5.2 Their purpose is to manage the hunting of large predators to ensure that there is no negative impact on large predator populations, to enhance large predator populations and to ensure that hunting is conducted in an ecologically sustainable manner. This document aims to align the hunting of large predators in South Africa with best practices in the national and international trophy hunting and address the following significant inconsistencies relating to the following critical areas of concern:

- 5.2.1 Principles of large predator hunting in South Africa
 - 5.2.1.1 Best practice of large predator hunting
- 5.2.2 Hunting of large predators
 - 5.2.2.1 Scientifically based information
 - 5.2.2.2 Determination of hunting quotas
 - 5.2.2.3 Species based hunting norms
- 5.2.3 Hunting methods
 - 5.2.3.1 Fair chase principle of large predator hunting
- 5.2.4 Hunting in restricted environments
 - 5.2.4.1 The size of the hunting area
- 5.2.5 Hunting of species in confined areas
 - 5.2.5.1 Principles
 - 5.2.5.2 The required release period to qualify as ranch, free-roaming and self-sustaining
- 5.2.6 Client expectations of large predator hunting in South Africa

6. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 The legislative process in South Africa is cumbersome and can take a long time before implementation. This leads to a situation where the industry can outgrow regulatory legislation. PHASA, as a leader in the wildlife hunting industry, identifies the need for uniform Norms and Standards within South Africa for the hunting of large predators. Establishing industry standards supports the process of self-regulation. PHASA endorses the principle of scientifically based information and decision-making, reinforced with industry-based knowledge and making it possible through adaptive management.

6.2 Current Applicable Legislation:

National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)		
Section 57	Restricted activities involving listed threatened or protected species	
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004); Threatened and Protected Species Regulations 2007 (Published in Government Gazette No. 29657, Government Notice No. R 152 of 23 February 2007)		
Section 24	Prohibited activities involving listed large predators	
Section 26	Prohibited methods of hunting	
Chapter 5	Hunting Organisations	
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004); Threatened and Protected Species Regulations 2007 Amended (Published in Government Gazette No. 30703, Government Notice No. R 69 of 28 January 2008)		
Listed Predators	Large	Listed Large Predators – leopard, cheetah, brown hyena, spotted hyena, African wild dog and lion. Lion was removed as a listed large predator through The Supreme Court of Appeal of South Africa; Judgement; Case No: 72/10 SA Predator Breeders Association v Minister of Environmental Affairs (72/10) [2010] ZASCA 151 (29 November 2010)

7. PURPOSE AND APPLICATION OF THESE NORMS AND STANDARDS

7.1 These norms and standards function in concurrence with the provisions made in the TOPS and CITES regulations and national legislation in South Africa.

7.2 These Norms and Standards are applicable to:

- 7.2.1 All Professional Hunters;
- 7.2.2 All large predator hunts within South Africa;
- 7.2.3 Hunting on privately owned land or Government owned or managed land; and
- 7.2.4 Are applicable to local hunters, international hunters, and hunting clients.

8. PRINCIPLES INFORMING THE HUNTING OF LARGE PREDATORS

8.1 These norms and standards are guided by the following principles:

- 8.1.1 Sustainable utilisation of natural resources to maintain viable populations of the relevant species and their environments;
- 8.1.2 Encouraging collaboration between private landowners, hunters, local communities, government, and related industries in the management of natural resources, particularly populations of large predators.
- 8.1.3 Promoting the competent and responsible use of wildlife resources.
- 8.1.4 Encouraging responsible and principled hunting.
- 8.1.5 Ensuring that these norms and standards are realistic, can be implemented, and understood.

SECTION B - LARGE PREDATOR HUNTING

9. SCIENTIFICALLY BASED INFORMATION

9.1 PHASA orientates itself toward decision-making that is based on scientific information and supports the gathering of scientifically based data-, including data about population numbers and dynamics, information about hunted animals, the location of large predator hunts, etc. as well as the data gathered and compiled in scientific publications, which can be peer reviewed.

10. HUNTING QUOTAS

10.1 PHASA acknowledges the role and functionality of hunting quotas, which are current, scientifically based and uses industry knowledge and best practice of information gathering.

11. HUNTING METHODS

11.1 PHASA and members adhere to legally required hunting methods applicable to the specific species.

11.2 Exceptions:

11.2.1 Use of vehicles allowing a physically disabled (as defined by the World Health Organisation) or elderly (over 65 years) person to hunt.

12. MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR HUNTING AREAS

12.1 All hunting areas where large predators are to be hunted should be habitat orientated. Habitat orientated means that the predator is associated with the natural habitat where it currently occurs or occurred historically. Where large predators are hunted in areas with “Exemption” or “Certificates of adequate enclosure”, proof of legal registration needs to be provided to PHASA and duly recorded / certified.

13. HUNTING IN RESTRICTED ENVIRONMENTS

13.1 PHASA recommends a minimum area of 1 000 hectares.

- 13.2 Large predator hunting should take place in a landscape that represents the natural habitat of the species as much as possible, with limited man-made structures and unrehabilitated ploughed fields.
- 13.3 PHASA recommends a hunting area with sufficient cover and variation in habitat. Spaces within the hunting area that are inaccessible by people can serve as refuge areas for the predators and contribute to the authenticity of the hunt.

SECTION C – CONTRIBUTION TO CONSERVATION

14. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRIBUTION TO CONSERVATION

- 14.1 Through these Norms and Standards, PHASA sets out a minimum contribution to a registered, PHASA recognized project relating to the conservation of the species as a compulsory requirement. This contribution may be conservation, economic, ecological, livelihood, or likewise orientated. Proper proof of the contribution must be submitted to the relevant PHASA working group before certification thereof can be provided. Not all donations/gifts/grants/contributions warrant conservation contribution certification.
- 14.1.1 A species-specific conservation levy will apply to all large predators hunted within South Africa. - Appendix
- 14.1.2 This levy will be re-assed annually.
- 14.1.3 The PHASA Foundation will administer the conservation levy and provide the framework and credibility for receiving, monitoring, and distributing the conservation levy.
- 14.1.4 Alternate specific, recognised and registered conservation fund or project contributions of a suitable nature may, upon presentation of proof and with the approval of the PHASA Foundation, be made in lieu of or in conjunction with the required levy.
- 14.1.5 The PHASA Foundation will issue official certification of the conservation levy or approved contribution made.

SECTION D - SPECIES SPECIFIC NORMS AND STANDARDS

15. LION

15.1 ORIGIN OF LIONS

- 15.1.1 PHASA Norms and Standards apply to hunting only. However, the origin of the animal cannot be ignored. These Norms and Standards must work in conjunction with national legislation and species-specific industry determined South African Norms and Standards for large predators. It is essential that there is co-operation between all stakeholders for effective implementation.
- 15.1.2 The Biodiversity Management Plan for the African Lion (*Panthera leo*) in South Africa (BMP) developed in 2015 divided the lion population in South Africa into three categories: “Wild”, “Managed-wild” and “Captive-bred”.
- 15.1.3 PHASA, in principle, supports the legal and respectable hunting of free-roaming lions. No lion will be hunted in a controlled environment.

15.2 AFRICAN LION – WILD AND MANAGED-WILD

- 15.2.1 The prescribed hunting regulations for lions that are “Wild” or “Managed-wild” vary in criteria, depending on the custodian and the authority. Permit systems and criteria are different for wild, managed-wild, captive bred and ranch lions.
- 15.2.2 The National norms and standards of the hunting method for lion is the same for all categories with the following exception: wild and managed-wild lions may be hunted over bait in areas larger than 15000 hectares.
- 15.2.3 Wild and managed-wild lion should be hunted in accordance with the strategy of the Lion Biodiversity Management plan. In principle PHASA supports the hunting of wild and managed wild lion.
- 15.2.4 No female animal that is in any stage of breeding or lactation may be hunted.
- 15.2.5 Any wild and managed-wild lions moved or relocated must be microchipped and recorded on the D.N.A. database and prior documentation to prove hereditary or origin must be submitted.
- 15.2.6 Translocated animals should be released for a minimum period of thirty days.

- 15.2.7 Free-roaming and nomadic predators should be hunted within the natural habitat and not lured into man-made environments or unnatural wide, open areas.
- 15.2.8 The hunting of wild lions for trophy hunting is considered an important management tool for conserving wild habitats by providing financial resources for lion conservation for both governments and local communities (IUCN Red List, 2014).

15.3 AFRICAN LION – RANCH

- 15.3.1 PHASA advocates a separate category for “ranch lions” with the goal of improving the conservation status of lions within the broader conservation context.
- 15.3.2 Ranned lions may originate from controlled environments where minimal human interaction occurs.
- 15.3.3 The underlying principle in the hunting of South African Ranch Lions is that only ranch lions that are raised and kept under conditions deliberately aimed at preventing human imprinting may be hunted.
- 15.3.4 Species specific industry determined Norms and Standards for large predators must be adhered to.
- 15.3.5 Ranch lions may be hunted at facilities that are accredited as Ranch Lion hunting facilities.
- 15.3.6 Only hunting ranches, with registered exemption, that comply with the minimum legal requirements, will be considered for lion hunting accreditation.
- 15.3.7 The size of the area should be a minimum of 1 000 hectares.
- 15.3.8 Lions to be hunted must be genetically sound and healthy individuals.
- 15.3.9 Hunting of ranch lions should contribute to the enhancement of the species. Suitable and acceptable proof of this contribution should be provided for issuing of proof of a conservation contribution.
- 15.3.10 Ranch lions may only be hunted by means of “Walk and stalk”. No bait hunting is allowed for the hunting of ranch lions.
- 15.3.11 The hunting of both male and female ranch lions is acceptable, but no female that is in any stage of gestation or lactation is to be hunted.
- 15.3.12 Any lions moved or relocated must be microchipped and recorded. D.N.A samples of animals must be obtained and should be preserved in secure environments. D.N.A records are for the identification of the animal. The origin of the animals should be indicated by means of a register or any other appropriate and approved means.

- 15.3.13 All ranch lions should be registered and identifiable with an invisible marker or identification on a database, for a period of at least two years prior to being hunted.
- 15.3.14 All ranch lions should be DNA sampled, analysed, and registered by the age of one year.
- 15.3.15 All hunting clients must sign a document indicating that they are aware that they are hunting a ranch lion.
- 15.3.16 A period of at least 7 days should be allocated for a ranch lion hunt.
- 15.3.17 The professional hunter must be a member in good standing of PHASA.
- 15.3.18 The hunting outfitter must be a member in good standing of PHASA.
- 15.3.19 The hunting facilities must be accredited by the Professional Hunters Association of South Africa.
- 15.3.20 It is recommended that no lion is to be released for hunting purposes in isolation. At any given time, preferably at least two individuals, as well as a minimum variety of five acceptable prey species, should be present within the hunting area.
- 15.3.21 Translocated animals should be released for a minimum period of thirty days.
- 15.3.22 All the requirements as stipulated in this document should be met, unless otherwise specified and verified by a duly noted Council decision.

15.4 AFRICAN LION –CAPTIVE BRED - WORKING LIONS

- 15.4.1 No working lions that are captive-bred for the purpose of human interaction will be hunted.
- 15.4.2 “Canned” – lion hunting is an illegal practice and punishable by law.

15.5 LION CONSERVATION CONTRIBUTION

- 15.5.1 A conservation levy applies to all lions hunted within South Africa.
- 15.5.2 The hunting client, as well as the Professional hunter, should indicate a contribution to lion conservation.
- 15.5.3 A minimum conservation contribution per lion hunt will be determined annually (Appendix D). If this amount is less than 10% of the value of the lion hunt fee, then the contribution should be equal to the 10%. For endorsement this contribution should be made before, during the hunting period, or within one week after

completion of the hunt. PHASA recommends a voluntary contribution for every lion hunt.

15.5.4 100% of the lion conservation levy contribution must fund lion species conservation projects. Other species Appendix D.

15.5.5 Proof of this contribution will support the application to export the trophy.

15.5.6 The Lion Conservation Levy aligns with the requirements of international trade partners towards species enhancement requirements.

15.6 SCORING CRITERIA

15.6.1 All lion hunts requiring an endorsement will be scored according to the PHASA scoring sheet (Appendix C) to assess the conservation contribution.

16. LEOPARD

Guided as per Government Gazette No. 40601, 8 February 2017. To be compiled.

17. HYENAS

To be compiled.

18. CHEETAH

To be compiled.

SECTION E - BIBLIOGRAPHY

- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004); Norms and Standards for Hunting Methods in South Africa; No 456 of 2011 (Published in Government Gazette No. 34326, of 27 May 2011)
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)
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- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004); Threatened and Protected Species Regulations 2015 (Notice 255 of 2015)
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- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004); Draft Norms and Standards for the management and Monitoring of the Hunting of Leopard in South Africa for Trophy Hunting Purposes; No 75 of 2017 (Published in Government Gazette No. 40601, of 8th February 2017)
- Norms and Standards for the Hunting of Captive Lions in South Africa; SAPA, 2017. <https://www.sapredators.co.za/images/photos/SAPA-Final-Norms-and-Standards-For-Hunting-Oct2017.pdf>
- Norms and Standards for the Management (Welfare, Breeding and Keeping) of Captive Lions in South Africa - Ranch and Working Lions; SAPA, 2017. <https://www.sapredators.co.za/images/photos/SAPA-Final-NS-for-BREEDING-and-KEEPING-Ranch-and-Working-lions-Okt2017.pdf>
- SA Predator Breeders Association v Minister of Environmental Affairs (72/10) [2010] ZASCA 151 (29 November 2010)
- Wildlife Management – Professional Hunting Administrative and Operational Policy (Adopted by IPPHC (Interprovincial Professional Hunting Committee) at Cape Vidal on 10 Sept 2003)

SECTION F - APPENDICES

19. APPENDIX: PHASA FOUNDATION.

The PHASA Foundation promotes and supports conservation and research projects and the empowerment of individuals and communities, primarily through direct funding and through training and skills development programs.

The PHASA Foundation supports Research, Conservation, and Livelihood projects throughout South Africa.

The Foundation is a registered, non-profit company (NPC # 2003/000015/08 & PBO # 930035681) and is governed by a Memorandum of Incorporation. The Foundation is administered by a Board of Directors and is subject to an annual audit. The Foundation is income tax-exempt and issues a Section 18(a) certificates in respect of donations received. (<https://www.phasafoundation.co.za/history-of-the-phas-a-conservation-fund/>).

The Lion Conservation levy funds will develop various projects, which can include: Species conservation projects; National and International Species relocation and reintroduction; Economic and Social empowerment; Mentorship, training, and enterprise development; Social and livelihood support. Social and upliftment projects preferably focus on communities that are directly adjacent to lion hunting areas. All projects focus on the development and growth of the Biodiversity green economy.

Conservation objectives aim at identifying opportunities for increased wildlife habitat and possible implementation strategies for lion and other species conservation. Furthermore, lion research and conservation projects will support the implementation of the goals of the Biodiversity Management Plans for the African lion (B.M.P.). PHASA makes a concerted contribution in achieving the tasks as outlined in the B.M.P. whereby PHASA assists in establishing a well-managed ranches lion population that improves the conservation status of lions within a broader species conservation context.

20. APPENDIX: APPLICATION FOR SUPPORT TO IMPORTATION OF LION TROPHIES

This document needs revision after the N&S document

21. APPENDIX: SCORING SHEET

This document needs revision after the N&S document

22. APPENDIX: SUMMARY OF HUNTING METHODS

Table 1: The hunting methods for listed large predators per species - TOPS 2007 regulations

Species	African Wild dog	Spotted Hyena	Brown Hyena	Cheetah	Leopard	*Wild Lion	*Ranch Lion
Special Restrictions – large predators 2007							
Adjacent to captive holding facilities	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Controlled environment	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Permitted – TOPS 2007	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Release period for captive-bred – 24 months	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Provincial regulations
Tranquilizer or immobilizer	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Use of gin (leghold) trap, poison, snares, spears	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hunting method							
Against fence	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Aircraft	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Bow hunting	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Darting	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Dead bait	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Dogs – flushing, pointing, retrieving	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Luring – sounds, smells, or other induced luring methods	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Minimum calibre	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Use of Spotlights	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Vehicles	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

*Lions were subsequently removed from the category 'Listed Large Predator'.

Table 2: PHASA acceptable hunting practices per species

Species	African Wild dog	Spotted Hyena	Brown Hyena	Cheetah	Leopard	Wild Lion	Ranch Lion
Adjacent to captive holding facilities	No	No	No	No	No	No	No/Yes
Controlled environment	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hunting area Size							1000 ha or more
Permitted - Provincial Leg	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Release period for captive bred – 24 months	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No, 30 days
Tranquilizer or immobilizer	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Use of gin (leghold) trap, poison, snares, spears	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hunting method							
Against fence	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
*Aircraft	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Bow hunting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Camera trapping before the hunt – for assessment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No/Yes	No
Caves	No	No	No	No	No/Yes	No	No
Dart Hunting	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Dead bait	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Dens / burrows	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Dogs – tracing post-hunt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dogs – tracking pre-hunt	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
In tress	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Luring – sounds, smells, or other induced luring methods	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Minimum calibre	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Radio collared	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Use of Spotlights	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
*Vehicles	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

23. APPENDIX: PHASA CONSTITUTION

Code of conduct and good practice

PHASA members are obliged to adhere to the PHASA Code of Conduct and Good Practice:

- To act in compliance with applicable legislation that regulates the hunting industry;
- To act in compliance with the Norms and Standards as set out by PHASA;
- To hunt large predators according to the “fair chase” principle; and
- To respect animals, nature, and the environment.

Any PHASA member who breaches any provision of the Code or the Norms and Standards is subject to a disciplinary inquiry and may be suspended or expelled from the organization and may be expelled from the industry.

Roles and responsibilities

It is expected from all PHASA members to implement these Norms and Standards when hunting large predators. The implementation of these Norms and Standards is expected from all PHASA members and other hunters that are hunting large predators, either as a sport or profession.

Implementation

The implementation of these Norms and Standards is the responsibility of every member of the industry. However, until such time as legislation is put in place to formally recognise these Norms and Standards, the implementation is not enforceable by law.

Co-operation between all stakeholders is essential for effective implementation. It is paramount that the relevant competent authorities recognise the importance of these Norms and Standards for legally binding implementation. In the meantime, international recognition would provide the strongest incentive for adherence to the Norms and Standards.