



SOUTH AFRICA

**TROPHY HUNTING
BY THE NUMBERS**

MAY 2021



**HUMANE SOCIETY
INTERNATIONAL**
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Trophy hunting does not contribute to conservation in South Africa.

About **83%** of trophies exported are **captive-bred animals** or **non-native species**, and native species with **no national conservation management plan** and where little is known of **their wild populations or the impact of trophy hunting on them.**

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Executive Summary



- This study, the first of its kind, provides details on South Africa's role in the international trade in hunting trophies of mammal species listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) during the most recent five-year period for which data are available (2014-2018).
- **Trophy hunting does not contribute to conservation in South Africa. About 83% of trophies exported are captive-bred animals or non-native species, and native species with no national conservation management plan and where little is known of their wild populations or the impact of trophy hunting on them.**
- South Africa was the world's second largest exporter of trophies over the period, having exported 16% of the global total (Canada is the largest exporter, with 54% of the global total, based on importer reported data).
- **South Africa exported more trophies over the period than any other African country based on importer reported data.**
- South Africa itself reported exporting a total of **21,018** trophies over the period, or 4,204 on average per year.
- The most common species exported from South Africa as trophies over the period was the *African lion*, comprising 20% of the total number exported. A total of 4,176 lion trophies, or 836 per year on average, were exported by South Africa during the period. Other species commonly exported as trophies from South Africa were (in descending numerical order): *Chacma baboon*, *southern lechwe*, *caracal*, *vervet monkey*, *African elephant*, *hippopotamus*, *Hartmann's mountain zebra*, *bontebok* and *southern white rhino*.
- The United States was, by far, the largest destination of trophies exported from South Africa over the period, comprising 54% of those exported. A total of 11,437 trophies, or 2,288 per year on average, were exported to the United States from South Africa. Spain, Russia, Denmark, Canada, Mexico, Germany, Hungary, Sweden, and France rounded out the top ten countries to which South Africa exported trophies.
- 90% of trophies exported from South Africa over the period originated in South Africa. The remaining trophies exported from South Africa originated primarily from Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique.
- 68% of trophies exported from South Africa over the period were from wild animals, while **32% were from captive animals.**
- **The most common wild-source species exported from South Africa over the period was the *Chacma baboon*, comprising 17% of the total number of wild-source trophies exported.** A total of 2,725 *Chacma baboon* trophies, or 545 per year on average, were exported. The other nine species rounding out the top ten most exported wild-source species were *caracal*, *vervet monkey*, *African elephant*, *hippopotamus*, *Hartmann's mountain zebra*,

bontebok, southern white rhinoceros, leopard, and African civet. 55% of wild-source trophies exported from South Africa were exported to the United States and 86% originated in South Africa.

- **Only 25% of wild-source trophies exported were of species with a national conservation plan.** The majority of wild-source trophies exported were species subject to no conservation management and little to nothing is known about the impact of trophy hunting on their populations.
- **The most common captive-source species exported from South Africa over the period was the *African lion*, comprising 58% of the total number of captive-source trophies exported.** A total of 3,924 captive-source *African lion* trophies, or 785 per year on average, were exported. The second commonly exported, captive-source, species was the southern lechwe (2,175 total, 435 per year on average, comprising 32% of trophy exports) which, together with the *African lion*, comprised 90% of captive-source exports. 53% of captive-source trophies exported from South Africa were exported to the United States. Other countries to which South Africa exported captive-source trophies were Spain, Canada, Russia, Hungary, Denmark, Mexico, Poland, Germany, and France. Virtually all captive-source trophies exported from South Africa originated in South Africa.
- **14% of trophies exported from South Africa over the period were of species not native to South Africa (including tigers).**
- **South Africa exported 1,337 *African elephant* trophies over the period, or 268 per year on average,** virtually all wild source. 47% of the total were exported to the United States. Other countries to which South Africa exported elephant trophies included Russia, France, Spain and Sweden. 47% of the elephant trophies exported from South Africa originated in South Africa, whereas 34% originated in Botswana, 11% in Zimbabwe, and 5% in Mozambique; other countries of origin of elephant trophies exported from South Africa were Tanzania, Namibia, Zambia and Cameroon.
- **South Africa exported 4,176 *African lion* trophies over the period, or 836 per year on average.** 93% of *African lion* trophies exported were sourced from captive animals (either bred

in captivity or born in captivity) whereas only 6% of the total were wild-source lions. 52% were exported to the United States. Other countries to which South Africa exported lion trophies included Spain, Canada, Hungary, and Russia. 96% of the lion trophies exported from South Africa originated in South Africa; other countries of origin of lion trophies exported from South Africa were Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

- **South Africa exported 574 *African leopard* trophies over the period, or 115 per year on average.** 98% of *African leopard* trophies exported from South Africa were wild source, while 2% were bred in captivity. About half of leopard trophies (53% of the total) were exported to the United States. Other countries to which South Africa exported leopard trophies included Russia, France, Canada and Spain. 50% of the leopard trophies exported from South Africa originated in South Africa, whereas 18% originated in Mozambique, 12% in Zimbabwe and 11% in Tanzania; other countries of origin of leopard trophies exported from South Africa were Namibia, Zambia and Botswana.
- **South Africa exported 21 *black rhino* trophies over the period, or 5 per year on average,** and all were wild source. Nearly one-third (29%) of *black rhino* trophies exported from South Africa were exported to Malaysia; in addition, 19% were exported to France, 19% to Germany, 19% to Russia, 10% to China and 5% to Italy. 90% of the leopard trophies exported from South Africa originated in South Africa, whereas 10% originated in Namibia.
- South Africa imported 2,227 trophies over the period, or 446 per year on average. The most common species imported to South Africa as trophies was the *African elephant*, comprising 25% of the total number of trophies imported. A total of 563 elephant trophies, or 113 per year on average, were imported during the period. The other nine species rounding out the top ten most imported species were *Hartmann's mountain zebra, leopard, hippopotamus, yellow baboon, Chacma baboon, African lion, blue duiker, southern lechwe,* and *American black bear*. Most trophies imported to South Africa originated in Namibia (25%) and Zimbabwe (24%), followed by Mozambique, Botswana, Tanzania, Zambia, United States and Canada.

Introduction

Trophy hunting is killing animals for the purpose of acquiring parts of the animals – such as tusks, antlers, horns, or skins—for display. Trophy hunters do not kill animals in order to eat them. Trophy hunting differs from the most common form of hunting which is to kill an animal to obtain meat for human consumption. Trophy hunters also kill animals in order to compete with other trophy hunters to kill animals with the largest trophies and have their kills memorialized in “record books” kept by trophy hunting industry organizations¹. Trophy hunters also compete with one another to win prizes for killing the most animals of a specified type. For example, Safari Club International’s “Bears of the World Grand Slam” award requires a hunter to kill five different bear species. The Club has 47 similar competitions, proving that trophy hunting is not about conservation, it is about competition². Finally, trophy hunting is a hobby that requires a lot of money: as much as USD 400,000 has been paid by an American trophy hunter to kill a critically endangered black rhino in Namibia, and this figure does not include the cost of international travel, taxidermy and shipping the trophy home. Trophy hunting is an expensive hobby practiced by the wealthiest members of society.

The purpose of this study was to ascertain the role of South Africa in international trophy hunting.

¹ Shield Political Research, Humane Society of the United States and Humane Society International. 2015. Trophy Madness: Elite Hunters, Animal Trophies and Safari Club International’s Hunting Awards. <https://www.hsi.org/wp-content/uploads/assets/pdfs/trophy-madness-report.pdf>

² Shield Political Research, Humane Society of the United States and Humane Society International. 2015. Trophy Madness: Elite Hunters, Animal Trophies and Safari Club International’s Hunting Awards. <https://www.hsi.org/wp-content/uploads/assets/pdfs/trophy-madness-report.pdf>



Data for this report were obtained from the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Trade Database which is available on the CITES website (at <https://trade.cites.org/>) on March 4, 2021. Trade data reported to CITES by member States are held in the database and can be searched using seven variables: year range, exporting countries, importing countries, source, purpose, trade terms and taxon. We searched the database for the five-year period 2014-2018, inclusive. At the time of the search 2018 was the most recent and complete year that was available; the CITES Trade Database tends to be about two years out of date. The terms we selected for the other variables differed between searches, depending on the questions we were trying to answer. Below each results table in this document we have provided the exact search terms used.

This study pertains only to CITES-listed mammal species. We included the term “trophies” for purposes “personal” and “hunting trophy” with no unit value (represents the total number of specimens) for all species. We also included additional species-specific terms based on the rules below. For the order Artiodactyla, we included the terms bodies, horns, rugs, skins, skulls, and trophies for purpose “hunting trophy.” We also included the terms teeth and tusks for hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) where we combined both terms into ‘tusks’ and divided by 2 where unit was blank and 5.25 where unit was kg in order to calculate the number of hippopotamus taken as trophies. For the order Carnivora, we included the terms bodies, rugs, skeletons, skins, skulls, and trophies for purpose “hunting trophy.” We also included the terms teeth and tusks for walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*) where we combined both terms into ‘tusks’ and divided by 2 (unit was blank) in order to calculate the number of walrus taken as trophies. For the order Cetacea, narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*) was the only species, and we included the terms trophies and tusks for purpose “hunting trophy.” For the order Perissodactyla, we included the terms bodies, horns, rugs, skins, skulls, and trophies for purpose “hunting trophy.” We divided horns by 2 (unit was blank) in order to calculate the number of rhinoceros taken as trophies. For the order Perissodactyla, we included the terms skins and trophies for purpose “hunting trophy.” For the order Primates, we included the terms bodies, skeletons, skins, skulls, and trophies for purpose “hunting trophy.” For the order Proboscidea, *Loxodonta africana* was the only species, and we included the terms bodies, skins, skulls, teeth, trophies, and tusks for purpose “hunting trophy.” We combined the term ‘teeth’ into ‘tusks’ and divided by 2 (unit was blank) or 6.6 (unit = “kg”) in order to calculate the number of African elephants taken as trophies. For the order Rodentia, we included the terms bodies and trophies for purpose “*hunting trophy*.”



3.1 South Africa Trophy Exports in the Context of Global Trophy Exports

According to data from importing countries³, South Africa was the second largest exporter of hunting trophies of CITES-listed species during 2014-2018, comprising **16%** of total global trophy exports (Table 1, Figure 1). Data from trophy importing countries indicate that South Africa exported **15,826** trophies in total, or **3,165** on average per year, over the period. (Canada was, by far, the largest exporter, having exported a total of **52,059** trophies, or **10,411** on average per year, over the period, comprising **54%** of the grand total).

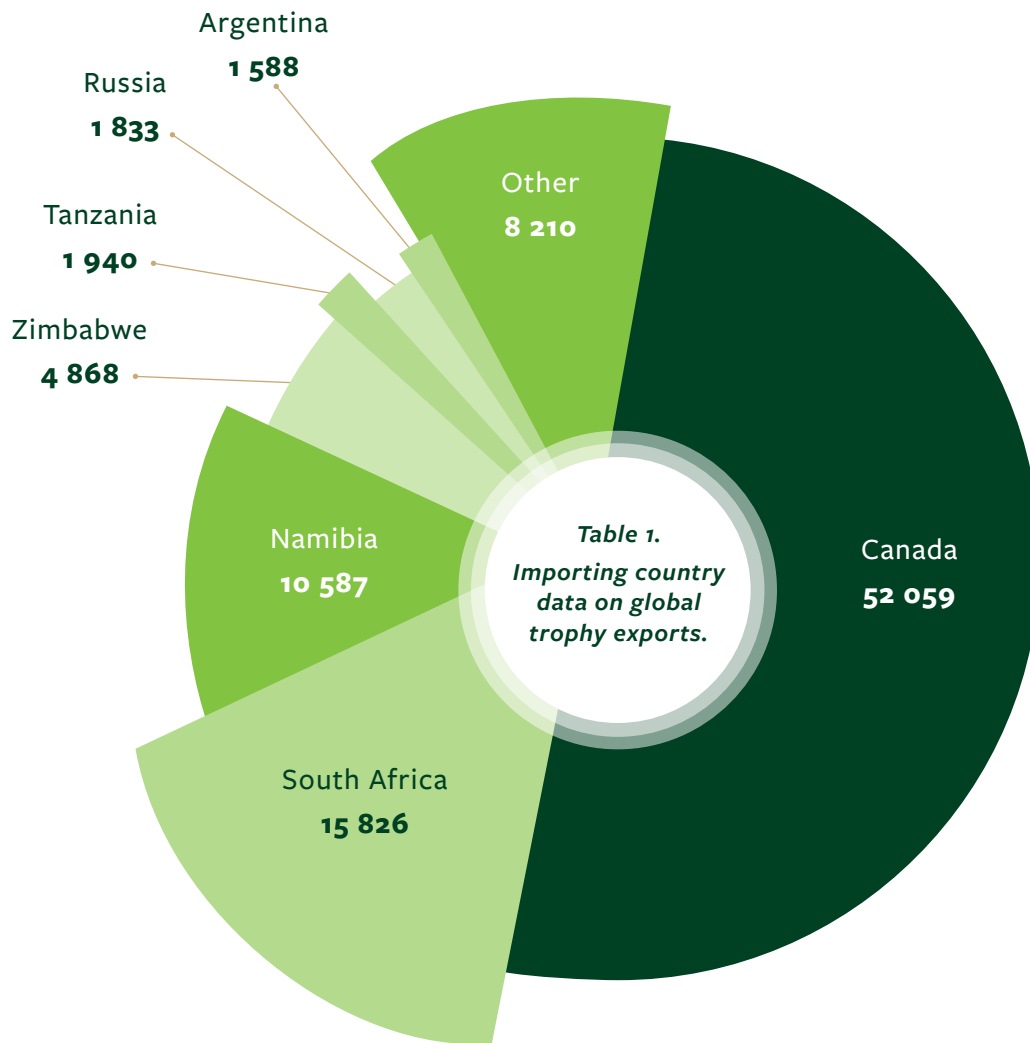
According to data from importing countries, South Africa is Africa's largest trophy exporter, exporting **50%** more trophies over the period compared to Africa's second largest exporter, Namibia (**15,826** vs **10,587**), and more than three times the number of trophies over the period as Africa's third largest exporter, Zimbabwe (**15,826** vs **4,868**).

Table 1. Importing country data on global trophy exports.

Exporter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
Canada	8,722	10,132	10,147	9,905	13,153	10,412	52,059	54%
South Africa	3,204	3,570	3,184	2,833	3,035	3,166	15,826	16%
Namibia	1,769	2,239	2,236	2,023	2,320	2,118	10,587	11%
Zimbabwe	1,266	1,180	886	660	876	974	4,868	5%
Tanzania	491	475	359	326	289	388	1,940	2%
Russia	291	275	408	382	477	367	1,833	2%
Argentina	232	341	341	335	339	318	1,588	2%
Other (81 countries)	1,701	1,574	1,417	1,817	1,701	1,642	8,210	8%
Grand Total	17,676	19,786	18,978	18,281	22,190	-	96,911	-

Figures based on Importer reported quantity.

³Data from importing countries was used for the global trophy export analysis because data from Canada, the world's largest trophy exporter according to importing country data, is not present in the CITES Trade Database since 2016; this means that an analysis of data from exporting countries is flawed because it does not reflect Canada's large role in the trophy trade.



3.2 South Africa Trophy Exports

3.2.1 Number of Trophies Exported

According to South Africa data⁴, the country exported **21,018** trophies, or **4,204** per year on average over the period (Table 2). There is a significant discrepancy between the number of trophies South Africa reported as having exported, and the number of trophies other countries reported as having imported from South Africa (**15,826**; Table 1). South Africa reported exporting far more trophies than importing countries reported having imported from South Africa. While such discrepancies are common in the CITES Trade Database, the difference of **5,192** trophies is significant. The reason for this large discrepancy is unknown.

Table 2. Importing country data on global trophy exports.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total
5,049	5,197	4,686	4,093	1,993	4,204	21,018

⁴In contrast to Section 3.1 which relies on trophy import data, Section 3.2 relies on trophy export data supplied by the government of South Africa to the CITES Trade Database.

3.2.2 Number of Trophies Exported by Species

In total, **60** mammal taxa were exported over the study period. The most common species exported from South Africa as trophies was the *African lion*, comprising **20%** of the total number of trophies exported (Table 3). A total of **4,176** lion trophies, or **836** per year on average, were exported during the period. The other nine species rounding out the top ten most exported species were *Chacma baboon* (**2,729** total; **546** per year on average; **13%** of total trophy exports), *southern lechwe* (**2,422**; **485**; **12%**), *caracal* (**1,693**; **339**; **8%**), *vervet monkey* (**1,453**; **291**; **7%**); *African elephant* (**1,337**; **268**; **6%**); *hippopotamus* (**1,295**; **259**; **6%**); *Hartmann's mountain zebra* (**915**; **183**; **4%**); *bontebok* (**743**; **149**; **4%**); and *southern white rhino* (**654**; **131**; **3%**).

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The **top five species** exported as trophies from South Africa are **lion** (mostly captive), **Chacma baboon**, **southern lechwe** (captive, non-native), **caracal** and **vervet monkey**.

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Table 3. South Africa data on top species exported from South Africa.

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
Lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>)	1,160	1,194	1,003	560	259	836	4,176	20%
Chacma baboon (<i>Papio ursinus</i>)	480	753	649	601	246	546	2,729	13%
Southern lechwe (<i>Kobus leche</i>)	441	569	531	616	265	485	2,422	12%
Caracal (<i>Caracal caracal</i>)	327	497	411	319	139	339	1,693	8%
Vervet monkey (<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>)	272	337	343	405	96	291	1,453	7%
African elephant (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>)	575	236	257	192	77	268	1,337	6%
Hippopotamus (<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>)	464	218	228	262	123	259	1,295	6%
Hartmann's mountain zebra (<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>)	197	152	222	169	175	183	915	4%
Bontebok (<i>Damaliscus pygargus pygargus</i>)	175	221	146	136	65	149	743	4%
Southern white rhinoceros (<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>)	207	152	125	111	59	131	654	3%
Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)	166	157	146	62	43	115	574	3%
African civet (<i>Civettictis civetta</i>)	103	128	125	96	44	100	496	2%
Blue duiker (<i>Philantomba monticola</i>)	55	122	85	91	57	82	410	2%
Serval (<i>Leptailurus serval</i>)	61	79	92	87	66	77	385	2%
Scimitar-horned oryx (<i>Oryx dammah</i>)	49	64	74	78	54	64	319	2%
Honey badger (<i>Mellivora capensis</i>)	53	53	50	58	36	50	250	1%
Barbary sheep (<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>)	34	47	59	47	42	46	229	1%
Black rhino (<i>Diceros bicornis</i>)	4	6	7	4	0	5	21	<1%
Brown bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Other (41 species)	226	212	133	198	147	184	916	4%
Grand Total	5,049	5,197	4,686	4,093	1,993	-	21,018	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All". Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.



3.2.3 Number of Trophies Exported from South Africa by Importing Countries

The United States was, by far, the largest importer of trophies from South Africa, comprising 54% of those exported (Table 4). A total of 11,437 trophies, or 2,288 per year on average, were exported to the United States from South Africa during the period. Spain, Russia, Denmark, Canada, Mexico, Germany, Hungary, Sweden and France rounded out the top ten countries to which South Africa exported trophies during the period.

Table 4. South Africa data on top importing countries of trophies from South Africa.

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
United States	2,867	3,062	2,621	2,026	861	2,288	11,437	54%
Spain	332	239	175	158	100	201	1,004	5%
Russia	222	167	117	137	152	159	795	4%
Denmark	112	164	205	172	63	144	716	3%
Canada	152	177	177	132	65	141	703	3%
Mexico	129	63	77	91	74	87	434	2%
Germany	73	112	86	94	68	87	433	2%
Hungary	57	63	68	143	56	78	387	2%
Sweden	57	148	86	62	33	78	386	2%
France	107	92	92	40	23	71	354	2%
United Kingdom	76	72	73	49	35	61	305	1%
Australia	63	73	66	60	40	61	302	1%
Other (89 countries)	802	765	843	929	423	753	3,762	18%
Grand Total	5,049	5,197	4,686	4,093	1,993	-	21,018	-

Exporting Countries: “South Africa”; Importing Countries: “All”. Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

3.2.4 Countries of Origin of Trophies Exported from South Africa

Most (90%) trophies exported from South Africa originated in South Africa (Table 5). The remaining trophies exported from South Africa originated primarily from Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Table 5. South Africa data on top countries of origin of trophies exported from South Africa.

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
South Africa	4,343	4,775	4,299	3,784	1,756	3,792	18,957	90%
Botswana	279	104	89	28	7	102	507	2%
Zimbabwe	129	68	97	89	53	88	436	2%
Mozambique	102	95	78	72	84	87	431	2%
Other	152	177	177	132	65	141	703	3%
(11 countries)	196	155	123	120	93	138	687	3%
Grand Total	5,049	5,197	4,686	4,093	1,993	-	21,018	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All". Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.



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The United States is, by far, the largest importer of trophies from South Africa.

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3.2.5 Source of Trophies Exported from South Africa

Most (68%) of trophies exported from South Africa were from wild animals, while 32% were from captive animals (19% were bred in captivity and 13% were born in captivity) (Table 6).

Table 6. South Africa data on source of trophies exported from South Africa.

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
Wild	3,536	3,422	3,068	2,811	1,426	2,853	14,263	68%
Bred in captivity	1,088	1,181	962	513	246	798	3,990	19%
Born in captivity	407	574	654	757	318	542	2,710	13%
Ranched	10	20	0	8	0	8	38	<1%
Pre-Convention	8	0	2	2	0	3	12	<1%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	<1%
(blank)	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	<1%
Grand Total	5,049	5,197	4,686	4,093	1,993	-	21,018	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All". Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

3.2.6 Wild-Source Trophy Exports from South Africa

As noted in Section 3.2.5, South Africa exported 14,263 trophies of wild-source animals during the 5-year period.

The most common wild-source species exported from South Africa was the *Chacma baboon*, comprising 19% of the total number of wild-source trophies exported (Table 7). A total of 2,725 *Chacma baboon* trophies, or 545 per year on average, were exported during the period. The other nine species rounding out the top ten most exported wild-source species were *caracal* (1,675 total; 335 per year on average; comprising 12% of trophy exports), *vervet monkey* (1,452; 291; 10%), *African elephant* (1,332; 267; 9%), *hippopotamus* (1,283; 257; 9%), *Hartmann's mountain zebra* (908; 182; 6%), *bontebok* (716; 144; 5%), *southern white rhinoceros* (652; 131; 5%), *leopard* (564; 113; 4%) and *African civet* (496; 100; 3%).

The majority (55%) of wild-source trophies exported from South Africa were exported to the United States (Table 8). Other countries that imported wild-source trophies from South Africa were Spain, Russia, Denmark, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Mexico, France and the United Kingdom.

The majority (86%) of wild-source trophies exported from South Africa originated in South Africa (Table 9). Other trophies exported from South Africa originated in Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia and Tanzania.

Table 7. South Africa data on top wild-source trophy exports from South Africa by species.

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
Chacma baboon (<i>Papio ursinus</i>)	480	751	649	599	246	545	2,725	19%
Caracal (<i>Caracal caracal</i>)	326	493	407	314	135	335	1,675	12%
Vervet monkey (<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>)	272	337	343	404	96	291	1,452	10%
African elephant (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>)	572	236	255	192	77	267	1,332	9%
Hippopotamus (<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>)	456	215	227	262	123	257	1,283	9%
Hartmann's mountain zebra (<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>)	196	150	222	166	174	182	908	6%
Bontebok (<i>Damaliscus pygargus pygargus</i>)	173	220	140	128	55	144	716	5%
Southern white rhinoceros (<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>)	207	152	125	109	59	131	652	5%
Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)	166	152	144	59	43	113	564	4%
African civet (<i>Civettictis civetta</i>)	103	128	125	96	44	100	496	3%
Blue duiker (<i>Philantomba monticola</i>)	53	115	85	84	53	78	390	3%
Serval (<i>Leptailurus serval</i>)	61	75	89	86	63	75	374	3%
Lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>)	55	35	58	61	43	51	252	2%
Honey badger (<i>Mellivora capensis</i>)	52	52	50	58	36	50	248	2%
Southern lechwe (<i>Kobus leche</i>)	125	75	9	4	34	50	247	2%
Yellow baboon (<i>Papio cynocephalus</i>)	43	41	33	42	32	39	191	1%
African wildcat (<i>Felis lybica</i>)	51	25	32	26	13	30	147	1%
Black rhino (<i>Diceros bicornis</i>)	4	6	7	4	0	5	21	<1%
Brown bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Other (29 species)	141	164	68	116	100	118	589	4%
Grand Total	3,536	3,422	3,068	2,811	1,426	-	14,263	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All". Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.



Table 8. South Africa data on top importing countries of wild-source trophies exported from South Africa.

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
United States	1,952	1,977	1,693	1,578	686	1,578	7,886	55%
Spain	255	163	124	97	44	137	683	5%
Russia	185	114	65	92	101	112	557	4%
Denmark	89	118	159	120	45	107	531	4%
Canada	79	111	122	87	31	86	430	3%
Germany	59	79	50	65	59	63	312	2%
Sweden	47	121	66	44	19	60	297	2%
Mexico	94	34	49	54	54	57	285	2%
France	83	54	64	24	15	48	240	2%
United Kingdom	64	55	57	33	22	47	231	2%
Australia	41	53	47	44	34	44	219	2%
China	17	55	71	53	13	42	209	1%
Other (78 countries)	571	488	501	520	303	477	2,383	17%
Grand Total	3,536	3,422	3,068	2,811	1,426	-	14,263	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Source: "W". Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

Table 9. South Africa data on top countries of origin of wild-source trophies exported from South Africa.

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
South Africa	2,834	3,009	2,684	2,511	1,191	2,446	12,229	86%
Botswana	279	104	89	28	7	102	507	4%
Zimbabwe	129	68	97	86	52	87	432	3%
Mozambique	98	93	78	72	84	85	425	3%
Namibia	69	63	49	36	27	49	244	2%
Tanzania	60	43	55	47	22	46	227	2%
Other (10 countries)	67	42	16	31	43	40	199	1%
Grand Total	3,536	3,422	3,068	2,811	1,426	-	14,263	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Source: "W". Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

3.2.7 Captive-Source Trophy Exports from South Africa

As noted in Section 3.2.5, over the 5-year period South Africa exported **3,990** trophies of animals bred in captivity, **2,710** trophies of animals born in captivity, and **38** trophies of animals that were ranched; added together, **6,738** animals from these captive sources were exported from South Africa over the period.

The most common captive-source species exported from South Africa was the *African lion*, comprising **58%** of the total number of captive-source trophies exported (Table 10). A total of **3,924** captive-source *African lion* trophies, or **785** per year on average, were exported during the period. The other most exported captive-source species was the *southern lechwe* (**2,175** total; **435** per year on average; comprising **32%** of trophy exports) which, together with the *African lion*, comprised **90%** of captive-source exports.

The majority (**53%**) of captive-source trophies exported from South Africa were exported to the United States (Table 11). Other countries that imported captive-source trophies from South Africa were Spain, Canada, Russia, Hungary, Denmark, Mexico, Poland, Germany and France.

Virtually all captive-source trophies exported from South Africa originated in South Africa (Table 12).

Table 10. South Africa data on top captive-source trophies exported from South Africa by species.

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
Lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>)	1,105	1,159	945	499	216	785	3,924	58%
Southern lechwe (<i>Kobus lechwe</i>)	316	494	522	612	231	435	2,175	32%
Scimitar-horned oryx (<i>Oryx dammah</i>)	49	46	66	78	43	57	282	4%
Barbary sheep (<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>)	20	24	51	37	26	32	158	2%
Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)	0	5	2	2	0	2	9	<1%
Other (32 species)	15	47	30	50	48	38	190	3%
Grand Total	1,505	1,775	1,616	1,278	564	-	6,738	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Source: "C", "F" and "R" (no data for Source "D"). Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.



90% of the **6,738** captive-source trophies exported during **2014-2018** were **lion** or non-native southern **lechwe**.



Table 11. South Africa data on top importing countries of captive-source trophies exported from South Africa.

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
United States	915	1,085	928	447	172	710	3,547	53%
Spain	77	76	51	61	56	65	321	5%
Canada	69	66	55	45	34	54	269	4%
Russia	37	53	52	44	51	48	237	4%
Hungary	20	26	52	108	23	46	229	3%
Denmark	23	46	46	52	18	37	185	3%
Mexico	35	29	28	37	20	30	149	2%
Poland	28	20	32	33	12	25	125	2%
Germany	14	33	36	29	9	25	121	2%
France	24	38	28	16	8	23	114	2%
Czech Republic	17	19	18	24	27	21	105	2%
Other (64 countries)	246	284	290	382	134	268	1,336	20%
Grand Total	1,505	1,775	1,616	1,278	564	-	6,738	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Source: "C", "F" and "R" (no data for Source "D"). Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

Table 12. South Africa data on top countries of origin of captive-source trophies exported from South Africa.

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
South Africa	1,501	1,766	1,615	1,271	562	1,343	6,715	100%
Zambia	0	3	1	4	0	2	8	<1%
Mozambique	4	2	0	0	0	2	6	<1%
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	3	1	1	4	<1%
United States	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	<1%
Tanzania	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	<1%
Grand Total	1,505	1,775	1,616	1,278	564	-	6,738	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Source: "C", "F" and "R" (no data for Source "D"). Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

3.3 Non-native Species Trophy Exports from South Africa

South Africa exported **3,086** trophies of species that are not native to the country over the period studied, comprising **14%** of trophies exported from South Africa (**3,086 of 21,018**) (Table 13). The most common non-native species exported as trophies were the *southern lechwe* (**2,422** over the period; **485** per year on average; comprising **78%** of total non-native trophy exports), *scimitar-horned oryx* (**319**; **64**; **10%**) and *Barbary sheep* (**229**; **46**; **7%**).

Table 13. South Africa data on top trophies of non-native species exported from South Africa.

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
Southern lechwe (<i>Kobus leche</i>)	441	569	531	616	265	485	2,422	78%
Scimitar-horned oryx (<i>Oryx dammah</i>)	49	64	74	78	54	64	319	10%
Barbary sheep (<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>)	34	47	59	47	42	46	229	7%
Hog deer (<i>Axis porcinus</i>)	10	21	3	2	10	10	46	1%
Tiger (<i>Panthera tigris</i>)	2	1	3	9	10	5	25	1%
Hamadryas baboon (<i>Papio hamadryas</i>)	16	0	0	1	0	4	17	1%
Arabian oryx (<i>Oryx leucoryx</i>)	3	4	1	1	2	3	11	<1%
Blackbuck (<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>)	0	0	5	2	1	2	8	<1%
Common marmoset (<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>)	0	1	0	0	4	1	5	<1%
Addax (<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>)	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	<1%
Grand Total	555	708	677	757	389	-	3,086	-

Filtered for non-native species. Country of Origin: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All". Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

3.4 Species-specific Analysis

In this section, we examine trophy trade in **four** of the **“African Big Five”** species that are highly coveted by trophy hunters.



3.4.1 African elephant

South Africa exported **1,337 African elephant** trophies over the period (Table 14), or **268** per year on average, virtually all wild source (Table 15). Most (**47%** of the total) were exported to the United States (Table 16). Other countries to which South Africa exported elephant trophies included Russia (**6%**), France (**5%**), Spain (**4%**), Sweden (**4%**). Most (**47%**) of the elephant trophies exported from South Africa originated in South Africa, whereas **34%** originated in Botswana, **11%** in Zimbabwe and **5%** in Mozambique; other countries of origin of elephant trophies exported from South Africa were Tanzania, Namibia, Zambia and Cameroon (Table 17).

A note on methodology:

1. Term = *Tusks and Teeth ÷ 2 for Purpose Hunting Trophy, Unit “No” (blank)*
2. Term = *Tusks and Teeth ÷ 6.6 for Purpose Hunting Trophy, Unit “Kg”*
3. Term = *Trophies for Purposes Hunting Trophy and Personal, Unit “No” (blank)*
4. Term = *Bodies, Skins, Skulls for Purpose Hunting Trophy, Unit “No” (blank)*



Table 14. South Africa data on number of African elephant trophies exported from South Africa.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total
575	236	257	192	77	268	1,337

Exporting Countries: “South Africa”; Importing Countries: “All”; Taxon: “Loxodonta africana”; Term: “trophies” for “Personal” purpose; Term: “bodies,” “skins,” “skulls,” “teeth,” “trophies,” and “tusks” for “Hunting Trophy” purpose; Unit: “No” (blank) and “Kg”. Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

Table 15. South Africa data on the source of African elephant trophies exported from South Africa.

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
Wild	572	236	255	192	77	267	1,332	100%
Pre-Convention	3	0	2	0	0	1	5	<1%
Grand Total	575	236	257	192	77	-	1,337	-

Exporting Countries: “South Africa”; Importing Countries: “All”; Taxon: “Loxodonta africana”; Term: “trophies” for “Personal” purpose; Term: “bodies,” “skins,” “skulls,” “teeth,” “trophies,” and “tusks” for “Hunting Trophy” purpose; Unit: “No” (blank) and “Kg”. Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

“

1,337 elephant trophies were exported during **2014-2018**, and **47%** went to the **United States**.

”



Table 16. South Africa data on the top countries of import of African elephant trophies exported from South Africa.

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
United States	326	92	90	87	30	125	625	47%
Russia	35	13	8	14	15	17	85	6%
France	19	12	32	0	0	13	63	5%
Spain	37	5	6	3	0	11	51	4%
Sweden	13	26	9	0	0	10	48	4%
Argentina	3	3	29	8	0	9	43	3%
Canada	13	16	5	5	1	8	40	3%
Mexico	21	0	4	6	5	8	36	3%
China	5	12	7	7	0	7	31	2%
United Kingdom	7	5	6	4	5	6	27	2%
Switzerland	6	4	7	6	1	5	24	2%
El Salvador	0	0	5	14	0	4	19	1%
Other (39 countries)	90	48	49	38	20	49	245	18%
Grand Total	575	236	257	192	77	-	1,337	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Taxon: "Loxodonta africana"; Term: "trophies" for "Personal" purpose; Term: "bodies," "skins," "skulls," "teeth," "trophies," and "tusks" for "Hunting Trophy" purpose; Unit: "No" (blank) and "Kg". Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

Table 17. South Africa data on the top countries of origin of African elephant trophies exported from South Africa.

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
South Africa	228	112	131	114	39	125	624	47%
Botswana	266	75	79	26	4	90	450	34%
Zimbabwe	62	25	20	28	16	31	151	11%
Mozambique	14	14	18	7	8	13	61	5%
Tanzania	5	5	5	4	3	5	22	2%
Namibia	0	3	2	13	2	4	20	1%
Zambia	0	1	2	0	4	2	7	1%
Cameroon	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	<1%
Grand Total	575	236	257	192	77	-	1,337	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Taxon: "Loxodonta africana"; Term: "trophies" for "Personal" purpose; Term: "bodies," "skins," "skulls," "teeth," "trophies," and "tusks" for "Hunting Trophy" purpose; Unit: "No" (blank) and "Kg". Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

3.3.2 African lion

South Africa exported **4,176 African lion** trophies over the period (Table 18), or **836** per year on average. The vast majority of *African lion* trophies exported were sourced from captive animals either bred in captivity (**93%** of the total) or born in captivity (**1%** of the total); only **6%** of the total were wild-source lions (Table 19). Most (**52%** of the total) were exported to the United States (Table 20). Other countries to which South Africa exported lion trophies included Spain (**5%**), Canada (**4%**), Hungary (**4%**) and Russia (**4%**). Most (**96%**) of the lion trophies exported from South Africa originated in South Africa; other countries of origin of lion trophies exported from South Africa were Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Tanzania (Table 21).

A note on methodology:

1. Term = *Bodies, Rugs, Skeletons, Skins, Skulls for Purpose Hunting Trophy*, Unit "No" (blank)
2. Term = *Trophies for Purposes Personal and Hunting Trophy*, Unit "No" (blank)

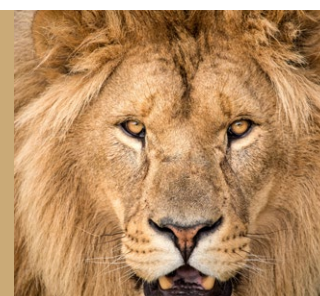


Table 18. South Africa data on number of African lion trophies exported from South Africa.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total
1,160	1,194	1,003	560	259	836	4,176

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Taxon: "Panthera leo"; Term: "trophies" for "Personal" purpose; Term: "trophies", "rugs", "bodies", "skins", "skeletons", and "skulls" for "Hunting Trophy" purpose; Unit: "No" (blank). Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

Table 19. South Africa data on the source of African lion trophies exported from South Africa.

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
Bred in captivity	1,074	1,149	944	496	216	776	3,879	93%
Wild	55	35	58	61	43	51	252	6%
Born in captivity	31	10	1	3	0	9	45	1%
Grand Total	1,160	1,194	1,003	560	259	-	4,176	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Taxon: "Panthera leo"; Term: "trophies" for "Personal" purpose; Term: "trophies", "rugs", "bodies", "skins", "skeletons", and "skulls" for "Hunting Trophy" purpose; Unit: "No" (blank). Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

Table 20. South Africa data on the top countries of import of African lion trophies exported from South Africa.

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
United States	726	737	576	96	35	434	2,170	52%
Spain	56	51	36	36	40	44	219	5%
Canada	47	44	31	31	27	36	180	4%
Hungary	17	14	35	74	15	31	155	4%
Russia	35	38	29	28	21	31	151	4%
Poland	24	18	28	27	7	21	104	2%
Mexico	22	17	11	29	14	19	93	2%
Germany	10	20	21	17	3	15	71	2%
China	7	12	15	16	9	12	59	1%
Other (64 countries)	216	243	221	206	88	195	974	23%
Grand Total	1,160	1,194	1,003	560	259	-	4,176	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Taxon: "Panthera leo"; Term: "trophies" for "Personal" purpose; Term: "trophies", "rugs", "bodies", "skins", "skeletons", and "skulls" for "Hunting Trophy" purpose; Unit: "No" (blank). Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

“ **4,176 lion trophies** were exported during **2014-2018**, **94%** were **captive-source**, and **52%** went to the **United States**. ”

Table 21. South Africa data on the top countries of origin of African lion trophies exported from South Africa.

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
South Africa	1,127	1,156	971	535	232	805	4,021	96%
Botswana	10	18	10	1	3	9	42	1%
Mozambique	12	6	7	4	4	7	33	1%
Zimbabwe	5	4	5	12	4	6	30	1%
Tanzania	5	6	7	5	4	6	27	1%
Zambia	1	4	3	2	10	4	20	<1%
Benin	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	<1%
Grand Total	1,160	1,194	1,003	560	259	-	4,176	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Taxon: "Panthera leo"; Term: "trophies" for "Personal" purpose; Term: "trophies", "rugs", "bodies", "skins", "skeletons", and "skulls" for "Hunting Trophy" purpose; Unit: "No" (blank). Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

3.3.3 African leopard

South Africa exported **574 African leopard** trophies over the period (Table 22), or **115** per year on average. Most (**98%**) of *African leopard* trophies exported from South Africa were wild source, while **2%** were bred in captivity (Table 23). Most (**53%** of the total) were exported to the United States (Table 24). Other countries to which South Africa exported leopard trophies included Russia (**9%**), France (**4%**), Canada (**4%**) and Spain (**3%**). Most (**50%**) of the leopard trophies exported from South Africa originated in South Africa, whereas **18%** originated in Mozambique, **12%** in Zimbabwe, and **11%** in Tanzania; other countries of origin of lion trophies exported from South Africa were Namibia, Zambia and Botswana (Table 25).

A note on methodology:

1. Term = *Bodies, Rugs, Skeletons, Skins, Skulls for Purpose Hunting Trophy*, Unit "No" (blank)
2. Term = *Trophies for Purposes Hunting Trophy and Personal*, Unit "No" (blank)

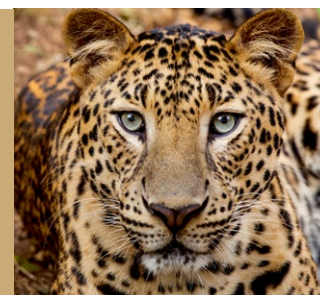


Table 22. South Africa data on number of African leopard trophies exported from South Africa.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total
166	157	146	62	43	115	574

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Taxon: "Panthera pardus"; Term: "trophies" for "Personal" purpose; Term: "trophies", "rugs", "bodies", "skins", "skeletons", and "skulls" for "Hunting Trophy" purpose; Unit: "No" (blank). Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

Table 23. South Africa data on the source of African leopard trophies exported from South Africa.

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
Wild	166	152	144	59	43	113	564	98%
Bred in captivity	0	5	2	2	0	2	9	2%
Pre-Convention	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	166	157	146	62	43	-	574	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Taxon: "Panthera pardus"; Term: "trophies" for "Personal" purpose; Term: "trophies", "rugs", "bodies", "skins", "skeletons", and "skulls" for "Hunting Trophy" purpose; Unit: "No" (blank). Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

Table 24. South Africa data on the top countries of import of African leopard trophies exported from South Africa.

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
United States	92	93	70	28	22	61	305	53%
Russia	24	9	7	6	7	11	53	9%
France	8	2	10	2	1	5	23	4%
Canada	5	7	8	1	1	5	22	4%
Spain	5	9	4	0	0	4	18	3%
Denmark	3	5	3	2	0	3	13	2%
Mexico	6	1	2	1	3	3	13	2%
Sweden	1	7	4	1	0	3	13	2%
China	0	4	5	3	0	3	12	2%
Argentina	2	0	5	2	2	3	11	2%
Poland	0	3	5	1	0	2	9	2%
Other (28 countries)	20	17	23	15	7	17	82	14%
Grand Total	166	157	146	62	43	-	574	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Taxon: "Panthera pardus"; Term: "trophies" for "Personal" purpose; Term: "trophies", "rugs", "bodies", "skins", "skeletons", and "skulls" for "Hunting Trophy" purpose; Unit: "No" (blank). Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

Table 25. South Africa data on the top countries of origin of African leopard trophies exported from South Africa.

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
South Africa	99	96	74	16	4	58	289	50%
Mozambique	28	21	25	16	14	21	104	18%
Zimbabwe	15	12	21	14	8	14	70	12%
Tanzania	14	14	20	11	6	13	65	11%
Namibia	6	7	6	3	4	6	26	5%
Zambia	3	3	0	2	7	3	15	3%
Botswana	1	4	0	0	0	1	5	1%
Grand Total	166	157	146	62	43	-	574	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Taxon: "Panthera pardus"; Term: "trophies" for "Personal" purpose; Term: "trophies", "rugs", "bodies", "skins", "skeletons", and "skulls" for "Hunting Trophy" purpose; Unit: "No" (blank). Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

3.3.4 Black rhino

South Africa exported **21 black rhino** trophies over the period (Table 26), or **5** per year on average, and all were wild source (Table 27). Nearly one-third (**29%**) of *black rhino* trophies exported from South Africa were exported to Malaysia; in addition, **19%** were exported to France, **19%** to Germany, **19%** to Russia, **10%** to China and **5%** to Italy (Table 28). Most (**90%**) of the *black rhino* trophies exported from South Africa originated in South Africa, whereas **10%** originated in Namibia (Table 29).

A note on methodology:

1. Term = *Horns ÷ 2 for Purpose Hunting Trophy, Unit "No" (blank)*
2. Term = *Trophies for Purposes Hunting Trophy and Personal, Unit "No" (blank)*
3. Term = *Bodies, Skins for Purpose Hunting Trophy, Unit "No" (blank)*

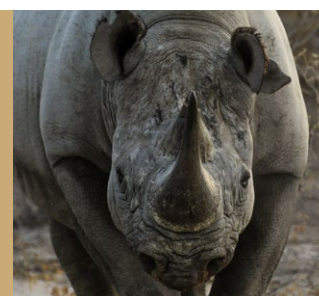


Table 26. South Africa data on number of black rhino trophies exported from South Africa.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total
4	6	7	4	0	5	21

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Taxon: "Diceros bicornis"; Term: "trophies" for "Personal" purpose; Term: "trophies", "horns", "bodies", "skins" for "Hunting Trophy" purpose; Unit: "No" (blank); Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

Table 27. South Africa data on the source of black rhino trophies exported from South Africa.

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
Wild	4	6	7	4	0	5	21	100%
Grand Total	4	6	7	4	0	-	21	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Taxon: "Diceros bicornis"; Term: "trophies" for "Personal" purpose; Term: "trophies", "horns", "bodies", "skins" for "Hunting Trophy" purpose; Unit: "No" (blank); Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

Table 28. South Africa data on the top countries of import of black rhino trophies exported from South Africa.

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
Malaysia	1	2	2	1	0	2	6	29%
France	2	2	0	0	0	1	4	19%
Germany	0	1	3	0	0	1	4	19%
Russia	1	1	0	2	0	1	4	19%
China	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	10%
Italy	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5%
Grand Total	4	6	7	4	0	-	21	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Taxon: "Diceros bicornis"; Term: "trophies" for "Personal" purpose; Term: "trophies", "horns", "bodies", "skins" for "Hunting Trophy" purpose; Unit: "No" (blank); Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

Table 29. South Africa data on the top countries of origin of black rhino trophies exported from South Africa.

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
South Africa	3	5	7	4	0	4	19	90%
Namibia	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	10%
Grand Total	4	6	7	4	0	-	21	-

Exporting Countries: "South Africa"; Importing Countries: "All"; Taxon: "Diceros bicornis"; Term: "trophies" for "Personal" purpose; Term: "trophies", "horns", "bodies", "skins" for "Hunting Trophy" purpose; Unit: "No" (blank); Figures based on Exporter reported quantity.

3.4 South Africa Trophy Imports

South Africa imported **2,227** trophies over the period, or **446** per year on average (Table 30). The most common species imported to South Africa as trophies was the *African elephant*, comprising **25%** of the total number of trophies imported (Table 31). A total of **563** elephant trophies, or **113** per year on average, were imported during the period. The other nine species rounding out the top ten most imported species were *Hartmann's mountain zebra* (**409** total; **82** per year on average; comprising **8%** of trophy imports), *leopard* (**249**; **50**; **11%**), *hippopotamus* (**206**; **42**; **9%**), *yellow baboon* (**154**; **31**; **7%**), *Chacma baboon* (**123**; **25**; **6%**), *African lion* (**107**; **22**; **5%**), *blue duiker* (**93**; **19**; **4%**), *southern lechwe* (**55**; **11**; **2%**), and *American black bear* (**34**; **7**; **2%**). Most trophies imported to South Africa originated in Namibia (**25%**), followed by Zimbabwe (**24%**), Mozambique (**18%**), Botswana (**9%**), Tanzania (**7%**), Zambia (**6%**), United States (**3%**) and Canada (**2%**) (Table 32).

Table 30. South Africa data on number of trophies South Africa imported.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total
512	605	371	432	307	446	2,227

Importing Countries: "South Africa"; Exporting Countries: "All". Figures based on Importer reported quantity.



Table 31. South Africa data on top species imported to South Africa.

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Grand Total
African elephant (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>)	220	115	75	73	80	113	563	25%
Hartmann's mountain zebra (<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>)	23	261	52	36	37	82	409	18%
Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)	42	42	52	65	48	50	249	11%
Hippopotamus (<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>)	45	41	40	56	24	42	206	9%
Yellow baboon (<i>Papio cynocephalus</i>)	34	31	14	46	29	31	154	7%
Chacma baboon (<i>Papio ursinus</i>)	29	17	29	32	16	25	123	6%
Lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>)	16	27	20	40	4	22	107	5%
Blue duiker (<i>Philantomba monticola</i>)	14	11	22	23	23	19	93	4%
Southern lechwe (<i>Kobus leche</i>)	8	6	15	17	9	11	55	2%
American black bear (<i>Ursus americanus</i>)	21	2	3	5	3	7	34	2%
Blackbuck (<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>)	5	12	6	1	0	5	24	1%
Cheetah (<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>)	5	6	6	2	4	5	23	1%
Brown bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)	0	6	7	1	2	4	16	1%
Grey wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	0	3	0	1	0	1	4	<1%
Other (41 species)	50	25	30	34	28	34	167	7%
Grand Total	512	605	371	432	307	-	2,227	-

Importing Countries: "South Africa"; Exporting Countries: "All". Figures based on Importer reported quantity.



2,227 trophies were imported to South Africa **2014-2018**, mostly **elephant, Hartmann's mountain zebra, leopard** and **hippopotamus** and mostly from **Namibia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.**



Table 32. South Africa data on top exporting countries of trophies imported to South Africa.

Exporting Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Percent of Total
Namibia	44	278	86	79	70	112	557	25%
Zimbabwe	144	100	108	89	89	106	530	24%
Mozambique	87	79	37	126	73	81	402	18%
Botswana	115	44	31	2	0	39	192	9%
Tanzania	41	46	32	24	20	33	163	7%
Zambia	10	7	31	69	24	29	141	6%
United States	16	26	8	1	6	12	57	3%
Canada	23	1	7	7	7	9	45	2%
Other (24 countries)	32	24	31	35	18	28	140	6%
Grand Total	512	605	371	432	307	-	2,227	-

Importing Countries: "South Africa"; Exporting Countries: "All". Figures based on Importer reported quantity.





The results of this study demonstrate that South Africa is a major player in the international trophy hunting industry; it is the second largest exporter of trophies of CITES-listed species and the largest such exporter in Africa. This is something that the South Africa trophy hunting industry, and the government of South Africa, have promoted. For example, in 2013, then Minister of the Environment Edna Molewa said, *“We will promote South Africa as the destination of choice for hunting, and as one of the most resource-rich country to contribute to bio-prospecting.”*⁵

Both the South African trophy hunting industry and the government further proudly claim that trophy hunting contributes to conservation. The Professional Hunters Association of South Africa states *“legal hunting is an effective conservation tool and that legal hunting contributes to the conservation and management of wildlife.”*⁶ The government of South Africa *“supports and promotes ethical and responsible hunting that is conducted in an ecologically sustainable manner that contributes to conservation of species and the ecosystems in which they occur.”*⁷

The truth, as revealed in this study, is that trophy hunting as practiced in South Africa is based on highly managed and manipulated animals as opposed to wild animals. In South Africa, hunted animals are bred, bought, sold, transported and otherwise processed and ultimately delivered to a property where a trophy hunter can kill them, and where the kill is often guaranteed. In South Africa, it is all about the money that can be made by industrializing, managing and manipulating wildlife for economic gain. This extreme, hands-on trophy animal production system has significant negative impacts on animal welfare, provides opportunities for illegal wildlife trade and seriously undermines claims that trophy hunting contributes to conservation.

One-third of South Africa’s Trophy Exports are from Captive Animals

This study found that about one-third (**32%**) of trophies exported from South Africa during the five-year period were from animals held in captivity (see Table 6) and most of the species involved are not even native to South Africa (see Table 33). These facts undermine claims made about trophy hunting, namely that trophy hunting benefits conservation, and is ‘ethical,’ ‘sporting’ or ‘fair chase.’

Two species comprise **90%** of all captive-source trophies exported from South Africa: the *lion* and the *lechwe* (see Table 10).

Most captive animal trophies exported from South Africa were lions (**3,924** over the 5-year period, comprising **58%** of the total number of captive-source trophies exported) that originate from South Africa’s notorious captive lion breeding industry. The world’s leading lion scientists have said that captive lion trophy hunting has no conservation benefit and have opposed the practice⁸. Even the world’s largest trophy hunting industry groups, Safari Club International and Dallas Safari Club, have distanced themselves from the practice.⁹

⁵ Kings, S. 2013. Hunting industry earns SA R6.2-billion. Mail & Guardian, 28 May 2013. <https://mg.co.za/article/2013-05-28-hunting-industry-earns-sa-r62-billion/>

⁶ PHASA Mission Statement <https://phasa.co.za/governance-structure/>

⁷ Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife statement, https://www.environment.gov.za/content/ednamolewa_addresses_firsthuntingindaba

⁸ African Lion Working Group statement, <https://www.conservationfrontlines.org/2018/09/statement-on-captive-bred-lion-hunting-and-associated-activities/>



The *lechwe* is a medium-sized antelope that is not native to South Africa, although it is native to other countries in southern Africa including Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The *lechwe* was the second most common type of captive animal trophy exported from South Africa (**2,175** over the 5-year period, comprising **32%** of the total number of captive-source trophies exported). Male *lechwes* are highly sought after as trophies because of their impressive horns, which can measure 26 inches in length, spread backwards and outwards, and are tipped with a forward hook. In South Africa, *lechwe* are bred to be shot as trophies. There is no conservation value of breeding *lechwe* for trophy hunting.

Two other species not native to South Africa comprise about **6%** of captive animal trophies exported from South Africa: the *scimitar-horned oryx* and the *Barbary sheep*.

The *scimitar-horned oryx* is extinct in the wild in its native range (Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia and Western Sahara). Yet, the species is bred in captivity in South Africa for trophy hunting purposes. South Africa exported **266 scimitar-horned oryx** trophies over the 5-year period comprising **4%** of captive animal trophies exported. There is no conservation value to trophy hunting of *scimitar-horned oryx* in South Africa.

The *Barbary sheep* is threatened with extinction, listed as Vulnerable in the IUCN Red List¹⁰; there were only **5,000-10,000** individuals remaining in the wild as of 2008, the last time IUCN assessed the species. The species is not native to South Africa; it is native to Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia, and Western Sahara. The species is bred in captivity in South Africa for trophy hunting purposes. South Africa exported **147 Barbary sheep** trophies over the 5-year period comprising **2%** of captive animal trophies exported. There is no conservation value to trophy hunting of *Barbary sheep* in South Africa.

The remaining **4%** of captive trophies exported from South Africa over the 5-year period contains a shopping list of Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable non-native species including the *Endangered tiger*, the *Endangered Indian hog deer*, the *Vulnerable Arabian oryx*, and the *Critically Endangered addax*. The list of captive animal trophy export also includes Vulnerable species native to South Africa including the *bontebok*, the *leopard* and the *Hartmann's mountain zebra*.

SCI awards its members for killing animals. Many of the species captive-bred in South Africa and exported as trophies are included in SCI's award categories (see Table 32).

⁹ Safari Club International Captive Bred Lion Policy: <https://safariclub.org/sci-president-scott-chapman-restates-sci-captive-bred-lion-policy/>; Dallas Safari Club Position on Captive Bred Lion Hunting: <https://www.biggame.org/2018/01/11/dsc-position-on-captive-bred-lion-hunting/>

¹⁰ Cassinello, J., Cuzin, F., Jdeidi, T., Masseti, M., Nader, I. & de Smet, K. 2008. *Ammotragus lervia*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T1151A3288917. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T1151A3288917.en>. Downloaded on 19 October 2020.

Table 32: Top species of non-native, captive source trophies exported from South Africa, 2014-2018.



Lechwe (*Kobus leche*)

- **Native Range:** Angola, Botswana, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, Zambia
- **IUCN Red List:** Near Threatened (2017)¹¹
- **Population:** 158,750; decreasing
- **Threats:** Poaching, expansion of agriculture and livestock grazing, changes in water management regimes, drought, encroachment by alien plant species
- Number Captive-source Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: **2,034**
- **SCI Awards:** African 29; African 15; Animals of Africa; Animals of Africa Bow; Ringed-horn Antelope of Africa; Ringed-horn Antelope of Africa Bow; Introduced Animals of North America; Introduced Animals of Africa.
- **Trophy Fee:** USD 3,200¹²



Scimitar-horned oryx (*Oryx dammah*)

- **Native Range:** Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Western Sahara
- **IUCN Red List:** Extinct in the Wild (2016)¹³
- **Population:** 0; last seen in the wild in the late 1980s-early 1990s
- **Threats:** Overhunting and habitat loss are the main causes of the extinction of this species in the wild
- Number Captive-source Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: **266**
- **SCI Awards:** Animals of Africa; Ringed-horn Antelope of Africa; Ringed-horn Antelope of Africa Bow; Introduced Animals of North America; Desert Game of the World; Introduced Animals of Africa
- **Trophy Fee:** USD 3,000¹⁴



Barbary sheep or Aoudad (*Ammotragus lervia*)

- **Native Range:** Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia
- **IUCN Red List:** Vulnerable (2008)¹⁵
- **Population:** 5,000-10,000; decreasing
- **Threats:** Hunting and habitat loss.
- Number Captive-source Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: **147**
- **SCI Awards:** African 29; African 15; European 12; Animals of Africa; Animals of Africa Bow; Mountain Game of the World; Animals of Europe; Introduced Animals of North America; Desert Game of the World; Sheep of the World; Introduced Animals of Africa
- **Trophy Fee:** USD 4,200¹⁶



Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)

- **Native Range:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Singapore, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam
- **IUCN Red List:** Endangered (2014)¹⁷
- **Population:** 2,154–3,159; decreasing; extinct in Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Singapore, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; possibly extinct in Cambodia, Democratic People's republic of Korea, Viet Nam
- **Threats:** Poaching for illegal trade in high-value Tiger products including skins, bones, meat, and tonics
- Number Captive-source Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: **25**
- **SCI Awards:** None



Hog deer (*Axis porcinus*)

- **Native Range:** Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Cambodia, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Viet Nam
- **IUCN Red List:** Endangered (2014)¹⁸
- **Population:** About 12,350 in India (species' stronghold); decreasing; possibly extinct in China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Vietnam
- **Threats:** Hunting, habitat loss and degradation.
- Number Captive-source Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: **16**
- **SCI Awards:** European Deer Grand Slam; European 12; South Pacific 8; Asia 8; European Deer; Antlered Game of the World; Introduced Animals of North America; Animals of the South Pacific; Animals of Asia; Introduced Animals of Africa; Introduced Animals of Africa



Black buck (*Antelope cervicapra*)

- **Native Range:** Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan
- **IUCN Red List:** Least Concern (2016)¹⁹
- **Population:** 35,000; unknown trend; extinct in Bangladesh and Pakistan
- **Threats:** Habitat destruction through conversion to agricultural use, hunting
- Number Captive-source Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: **7**
- **SCI Awards:** South America 8; South Pacific 8; Asia 8; Introduced Animals of North America; Desert Game of the World; Animals of the South Pacific; Animals of Asia; Introduced Animals of Africa



Common marmoset
(*Callithrix jacchus*)

- **Native Range:** Brazil
- **IUCN Red List:** Least Concern (2015)²⁰
- **Population:** Less than 10,000 mature individuals; decreasing
- **Threats:** Habitat destruction, hunting for pet trade
- Number Captive-source Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: **5**
- **SCI Awards:** None



Arabian oryx
(*Oryx leucoryx*)

- **Native Range:** Egypt, Israel, Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
- **IUCN Red List:** Vulnerable (2016)²¹
- **Population:** 850; stable; extinct in Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen
- **Threats:** Illegal hunting, overgrazing and droughts.
- Number Captive-source Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: **5**
- **SCI Awards:** Introduced Animals of North America; Desert Game of the World; Introduced Animals of Africa



Addax
(*Addax nasomaculatus*)

- **Native Range:** Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia, Western Sahara
- **IUCN Red List:** Critically Endangered (2016)²²
- **Population:** 30-90 mature individuals; decreasing; extinct in Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Western Sahara; possibly extinct in Mauritania
- **Threats:** Uncontrolled hunting, drought, extension of pastoralism into desert lands
- Number Captive-source Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: **4**
- **SCI Awards:** Ringed-horn Antelope of Africa; Ringed-horn Antelope of Africa Bow; Introduced Animals of North America; Desert Game of the World; Introduced Animals of Africa

²⁰ IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group. 2017. Kobus leche. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2017: e.T11033A50189021. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-2.RLTS.T11033A50189021.en>. Downloaded on 21 October 2020.

²² [https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/2020%20Price%20List\(9\).JPG](https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/2020%20Price%20List(9).JPG)

²¹ IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group. 2016. Oryx dammah. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T15568A50191470. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T15568A50191470.en>. Downloaded on 21 October 2020.

²⁴ <https://www.johnxsafaris.com/jxrates/>

¹⁵ Cassinello, J., Cuzin, F., Jdeidi, T., Masseti, M., Nader, I. & de Smet, K. 2008. Ammotragus lervia. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T1151A3288917. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T1151A3288917.en> Downloaded on 21 October 2020.

¹⁶ <https://www.bookyourhunt.com/en/Tour/15515?SearchTerm=Barbary%20sheep>

¹⁷ Goodrich, J., Lynam, A., Miquelle, D., Wibisono, H., Kawanishi, K., Pattanavibool, A., Htun, S., Tempa, T., Karki, J., Jhala, Y. & Karanth, U. 2015. Panthera tigris. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015: e.T15955A50659951. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2015-2.RLTS.T15955A50659951.en>. Downloaded on 21 October 2020.

¹⁸ Timmins, R., Duckworth, J.W., Samba Kumar, N., Anwarul Islam, M., Sagar Baral, H., Long, B. & Maxwell, A. 2015. Axis porcinus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015: e.T41784A22157664. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2015-4.RLTS.T41784A22157664.en>. Downloaded on 21 October 2020.

¹⁹ IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group. 2017. Antelope cervicapra. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2017: e.T1681A50181949. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-2.RLTS.T1681A50181949.en>. Downloaded on 21 October 2020.

²⁰ Bezerra, B., Bicca-Marques, J., Miranda, J., Mittermeier, R.A., Oliveira, L., Pereira, D., Ruiz-Miranda, C., Valença Montenegro, M., da Cruz, M. & do Valle, R.R. 2018. Callithrix jacchus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2018: e.T41518A17936001. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-2.RLTS.T41518A17936001.en>. Downloaded on 21 October 2020.

²¹ IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group. 2017. Oryx leucoryx. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2017: e.T15569A50191626. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-2.RLTS.T15569A50191626.en>. Downloaded on 21 October 2020.

²² IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group. 2016. Addax nasomaculatus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T512A50180603. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T512A50180603.en>. Downloaded on 21 October 2020.

Most of South Africa’s Trophy Exports have no Credible Conservation Value

Of the **14,263** wild-source trophies exported from South Africa over the five-year period, only **3,540** or about **25%**, were of species with a national conservation plan (Table 33). This means that only **3,540** trophies out of **21,018**, or about **17%**, were of species subject to a national conservation plan. All of the other trophies exported, comprising **83%** of the total, were either captive animals (having no conservation value) or wild animals that are not subject to conservation management.

Table 33. Species exported as trophies from South Africa that have a national conservation plan.

Species	Total No. Exported 2014–2018
African elephant (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>)	1,332
Black rhino (<i>Diceros bicornis</i>)	21
Bontebok (<i>Damaliscus pygargus pygargus</i>)	716
Cape mountain zebra (<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>)	3
Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)	564
Lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>)	252
Southern white rhinoceros (<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>)	652
Grand Total	3,540

The remainder are smaller mammals that are not subjects of national conservation management plans (Table 34). Little if anything is known about their population sizes or the impact of trophy hunting on their conservation. Many are cryptic and nocturnal animals about which little is known. Most are persecuted as livestock predators. They are given as “freebies” or sold for a very low price with a hunting package. Claims that hunting of these animals provides a conservation benefit are highly questionable.



Table 34. Species exported as trophies from South Africa that do not have a conservation plan.



Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)

One of the largest monkeys, with male body length without tail of up to 115 cm (45 in) and weight up to 45 kg (99 lb). Highly social, *Chacma baboons* live in troops with a dominance hierarchy, collective foraging, adoption of young and friendships. Persecuted as “vermin” in South Africa because they forage on crops and livestock or break into houses and cars. They are shot, poisoned, electrocuted, beaten, run over and captured; such activities severely disrupt troops’ social structure. Closely related to humans with genetic similarity of 94%.

- **Number of Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: 1,964**
- **SCI Awards: None.**
- **Trophy Fee: USD 300²³ but also free.²⁴**

“Hunting baboons in Africa can be done with the same rifle calibers as used for plains game...A good expanding bullet ... will take down an African baboon. When hunting baboons in Africa, a shot to the upper body will usually anchor the baboon. They are smaller animals and will drop to a center body shot. Usual shooting distance when hunting baboons in Africa is 100 to 150 yards. African baboons will run at the slightest movement or sound, so sitting quietly in a blind is important. Trying to stalk a baboon is almost impossible as they will run ahead of you, always staying out of range. African baboons will follow the same route going to and from their roost to the feeding grounds; out in the morning and back in the late afternoon. Set up a blind along their path and wait for them to walk to you.” [Discountafricanhunts.com](https://www.discountafricanhunts.com)

“if you are hunting in South Africa, whether your outfitter will allow you to hunt as many baboons as you like, at no charge because they are a particular nuisance on the property...In South Africa a baboon trophy fee will range from US\$0 to US\$400.” <https://www.shakariconnection.com/baboon-hunting.html>



Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)

A medium sized wild cat, reaching up to 50 cm (20 in) in height at the shoulder, and weighing up to 19 kg (42 lb). Nocturnal, secretive, difficult to observe. Persecuted as livestock killers in South Africa.

- **Number of Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: 1,507**
- **SCI Awards: Cats of the World, Animals of Africa, Animals of Africa Bow, Predators of the World**
- **Trophy Fee: USD 2,500²⁵**

“Hunting the caracal is more often than not a chance encounter. A spotlight at night over bait can sometimes be effective. You will probably have to shoot from a blind and be extremely still and quiet. Predator calls can also be employed and can be an effective method to getting this wary feline to show himself. While not legal everywhere, the caracal can be hunted with dogs in the Eastern Cape.”

<https://www.africanskyhunting.co.za/trophies/caracal-hunting.html>



Vervet monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*)

A medium-sized monkey, with a male body length of up to 50 cm (20 in), and weight of up to 8 kg (17.6 lb). Highly social. Persecuted as “pests” in South Africa.

- Number of Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: 1,228
- SCI Awards: None
- Trophy Fee: USD 150²⁶

“The most successful method of hunting vervet monkeys in Africa is to wait for them at a frequented waterhole within their home range, or build a blind along their route. Because of their diminutive size, hunting vervet monkeys in Africa doesn’t require a large caliber rifle. When hit well, the vervet monkey won’t go very far. They leave a poor blood trail because they bleed out rapidly. Unless the monkey goes down and stays down, wait about fifteen minutes before doing a follow up.”

discountafricanhunts.com



African civet (*Civettictis civetta*)

A medium sized carnivore, with a body length of up to 84 cm (33 in) without the tail, shoulder height of up to 40 cm (16 in), and a weight of up to 20 kg (44 lb). Nocturnal, solitary and shy.

- Number of Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: 413
- SCI Awards: Animals of Africa, Animals of Africa Bow, Predators of the World
- Trophy Fee: USD 1,200²⁷

“This will be a night hunt... you will hunt spot and stalk tactics along with safari style with a spot or flashlight.”

<https://africahuntlodge.com/hunting-packages/civet-cat-hunts>

Table 34. Species exported as trophies from South Africa that do not have a conservation plan. (Continued.)



Blue duiker (*Philantomba monticola*)

Duikers are small antelopes. The blue duiker is the world’s smallest duiker, reaching up to 41 cm (16 in) at the shoulder and weighing up to 9 kg (19.8 lb). Diurnal. Threatened by bushmeat hunting and habitat modification. Listed as Vulnerable on South Africa’s Red List, with a declining wild population. Rare and secretive, making population estimates difficult. Are illegally hunted with dogs for ‘sport’.

- Number of Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: 376
- SCI Awards: Animals of Africa, Animals of Africa Bow, Pygmy Antelope of Africa.
- Trophy Fee: USD 2,500²⁹

“Hunting blue duiker can be a difficult endeavor, as this little guy is usually solitary, secretive, silent, and extremely difficult to spot. If caught or startled, they will be heard to make a loud cat-like meow...Being shy and timid, they bolt for cover at the slightest threat of danger... Hunting blue duiker is most likely best done using a shotgun. Classic shot placement of course would be on or just behind the shoulder, however, when hunting blue duiker, one may have to settle for a hit wherever it can be made.”

<https://www.africanskyhunting.co.za/trophies/blueduiker-hunting.html>



Serval (*Leptailurus serval*)

A medium-sized cat, standing up to 62 cm (24 in) at the shoulder and weighing up to 18 kg (40 lb). Active day and night. Threatened by habitat loss and degradation. Persecuted as livestock killers.

- Number of Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: 316
- SCI Awards: Cats of the World, Animals of Africa, Animals of Africa Bow, Predators of the World,
- Trophy Fee: USD 1,200³⁰

“You will be targeting and taking a mature trophy serval. Servals are considered to be an agricultural pest in this farming area and permits are issued to allow the farmers to keep their populations in check...this hunt will be conducted with the use of a spotlight...Hunting with a dog pack is also available at an additional charge of \$250 / day for the dog pack and handler. Using a dog pack is highly effective in treeing these elusive cats. Hunting with dogs is usually conducted in the mornings. After lunch you can nap and then go out after dark spotlighting.”

<https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/hunts/hunt-serval-in-south-africa.html>



Honey badger (*Mellivora capensis*)

Largest terrestrial mustelid in Africa, measuring up to 28 cm (11 in) in shoulder height and 77 cm (30 in) in body length not including the tail, and males weighing up to 16 kg (35 lb). Threatened by use as bushmeat and in traditional medicine, and persecution as livestock (particularly poultry) killers. Primarily nocturnal, they live in burrows and cannot run quickly due to their thick bodies, stocky feet and long claws.

- **Number of Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: 221**
- **SCI Awards: None**
- **Trophy Fee: USD 1,200³¹**

“Hunting methods for this nighttime animal hunting safari will consist of two primary methods. One method will be to hunt at night from blinds over bait piles that are monitored by trail cameras. The trail cameras allow the PH to determine which baits are being hit nightly by the targeted species and get an idea of the times the animal is coming in to feed. A size assessment can also be made from good trail camera pictures. Your honey badger and genet will most likely be hunted by this method. This outfitter utilizes a live camera system that allows the bait sites to be monitored 24 hours a day from the hunting lodge. You can actually watch the bait sites while you are eating or relaxing at the lodge!”

<https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/hunts/honey-badger-civet-and-genet-hunt-in-south-africa.html>



African wild cat (*Felis lybica*)

Ancestor of the domestic cat, the *African wild cat* was first domesticated 10,000 years ago. Male body length is up to 59 cm (23 in) not including the tail, and weight up to 4.5 kg (10 lb). Nocturnal.

- **Number of Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: 131**
- **SCI Awards: Animals of Africa, Animals of Africa Bow**
- **Trophy Fee: USD 600³²**

“African wildcat hunting mainly takes place during a hunt for other animals... Should the African wildcat be facing away, then what’s commonly called “The Texas Brain Shot” - aiming at the base of the tail where it joins the body, will put it down.”

<https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/africananimals/african-wildcat.html>

Table 34. Species exported as trophies from South Africa that do not have a conservation plan. (Continued.)



Yellow baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*)

Not native to South Africa. Majority of trophies exported came from Mozambique where the species naturally occurs. Diurnal. Live in complex, mix-gender social groups of up to 200 individuals. Average height of males is 120 cm (47 in) and weight 25.8 kg (56.9 lb). Closely related to humans; genetic similarity is 94%.

- Number of Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: 130
- SCI Awards: None
- Trophy Fee: USD 90³³

“Although there are a variety of baboon subspecies, hunting methods are pretty much the same....Baboon are usually considered as animal of opportunity taken while hunting other game and the hunter is not too fussed about the species of baboon....A couple of things that help the hunter is that baboons are curious and they don't like to pass up any opportunity. If you can stalk up to the troop and pick out a suitable animal to take, then that's great. If they start to get jumpy, one way to slow them down for a few seconds is to give them a quick whistle. An even better way is to give them a few squawks with a predator call - it will almost always make them stop and look....Baboon are similar to a human in physiology, so a chest shot will suffice.”

<https://www.shakariconnection.com/baboon-hunting.html>



Aardwolf (*Proteles cristata*)

A medium-sized, nocturnal, shy, insectivorous carnivore that measures up to 80 cm (31 in) in length, excluding the tail, stands up to 50 cm (20 in) in shoulder height, and weighs about 10 kg (22 lb). Lives in monogamous pairs that defend a territory containing termite mounds which they do not destroy but maintain to provide a continuous supply of food. Both males and females provide parental care. They sleep in burrows by day.

- Number of Trophies Exported from South Africa, 2014-2018: 122
- SCI Awards: None.
- Trophy Fee: USD 2,100³⁴

“Normally hunted at night with a spotlight ... Due to their diminutive size, hunting aardwolf in Africa can be accomplished with any light caliber rifle ... If you aren't hunting aardwolf in Africa, but the opportunity to take one comes while on a different hunt, then whatever rifle you have at the moment will do the job. Try to place the bullet just behind the shoulder, about one third of the way up the body.”

discountafricanhunts.com

³³ [https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020\(2\).pdf](https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020(2).pdf)

³⁴ <https://www.shakariconnection.com/baboon-hunting.html>

³⁵ [https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020\(2\).pdf](https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020(2).pdf)

³⁶ [https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020\(2\).pdf](https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020(2).pdf)

³⁷ [https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020\(2\).pdf](https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020(2).pdf)

³⁸ <https://www.ewt.org.za/resources/resources-mammal-red-list/mammal-red-list/#1549273479267-64ae0568-88b3>

³⁹ [https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020\(2\).pdf](https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020(2).pdf)

³⁰ [https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020\(2\).pdf](https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020(2).pdf)

³¹ [https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020\(2\).pdf](https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020(2).pdf)

³² [https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020\(2\).pdf](https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020(2).pdf)

³³ <https://worldwidetrophyadventures.com/trips/mozambique-cape-buffalo-leopard-lion-elephant-croc-sable-and-plains-game-safari/> (Mozambique hunt)

³⁴ [https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020\(2\).pdf](https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/editoruploadfiles/files/Pricelist%202020(2).pdf)





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South Africa is a massive player in the global trophy hunting industry. During 2014 – 2018, 21,018 trophies or 16% of the global total (and more trophies over this period than any other African country) were exported. South Africa’s captive breeding operations and intensive farming conditions have a negative impact on biodiversity and predator population structures. This extreme, hands-on trophy animal production system shows that trophy hunting in South Africa does not contribute to conservation.

”

Notes

A blank sheet of lined paper with a red margin line on the left and blue horizontal ruling lines. The word "Notes" is written in a blue cursive font at the top left.

Humane Society International/Africa. 2021.
Trophy Hunting by the Numbers: South Africa.
Humane Society International/Africa, Cape Town, South Africa.





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