

SA Jagters- en Wildbewaringsvereniging SA Hunters and Game Conservation Association

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*Suid-Afrika se Grootste Bewaringsorganisasie - gefokus op Bewaring deur Volhoubare Benutting
South Africa's Largest Conservation Organisation - focussed on Conservation Through Sustainable Use*

SUMMARY OF POSITION STATEMENTS OF PROMINENT LOCAL, AFRICAN AND INTERNATIONAL HUNTING AND CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS ON BREEDING GAME INTENSIVE AND SELECTIVELY, INCLUDING FOR HUNTING.¹

Summary of position statements of prominent local, African and international hunting organisations on shooting of intensive and selectively breeding of game.

Organisation	Description	Summary of Statement Hunting / Conservation	Reference
Local organisations			
Confederation of Hunters Associations of South Africa (CHASA)	It is a federation of over 25 hunting, hunting-related and shooting affiliates across South Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHASA recognises that the Wildlife Industry, whilst underpinned by fair chase hunting, of necessity includes activities to harvest game or reduce damage causing animals or otherwise manage offtake. The differences between these various legitimate, essential activities is a question of semantics amongst hunters. We are bound to stand in defence and further the interests of those who participate across all these various activities. CHASA aims to preserve and cultivate the traditions and lore of hunting. Notwithstanding the statement in the preceding paragraph, CHASA encourages all hunters to seek personal fulfilment in their quarry taken in a manner as close as is reasonably possible to that described in our Fair Chase Policy whenever the intent of the harvest is for the celebration of a trophy or entering into our SA Record Book. To this end, any animal taken from a source and/or in a manner which is not close to this standard, should be taken for personal or consumptive use and be seen as a harvest or management hunt only. CHASA is opposed to the deliberate breeding of hybrids and discourages its members, and hunters in general, to seek to hunt, and thus create a demand for such animals. CHASA condemns the irresponsible practice of "put & take hunting" where animals are hunted so soon after translocation that they are not habituated to their new territory. 	CHASA, 2016

¹ It should be noted that this list was prepared with best available knowledge as referenced at the time of preparing the list. Although every effort was made to give a true reflection of the policy positions of the various organisations, it is recommended that individual organisations be contacted for a detail policy position statements. It should further be noted that some organisations recently changed their policy positions and where this was known, both positions were reflected.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHASA will condemn any breeding practice where proper scientific evidence indicates that it could be harmful to existing wildlife meta-populations and/or biodiversity. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognises that there are members who do hunt captive-bred lions. • Ratifies the SAPA Norms & Standards for hunting captive-bred lions. • Strongly endorse the stated ambitions of SAPA relating to their self-governance and oversight role. • Urges members who are desirous of hunting captive-bred lions to ensure that their hunt is conducted in accordance with SAPA Norms & Standards, and preferably on a farm accredited by SAPA. • Supports the policy position of PHASA on captive-bred lion shooting. 	CHASA, 2017a. CHASA, 2017b.
Professional Hunters Association of South Africa (PHASA)	The association in SA with the core business of serving the professional hunting industry. It has approximately 1200 members.	<p>PHASA rejects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunting of canned or captive-bred lions. • The hunting of animals in any area other than an "extensive wildlife system" as defined in the Threatened and Protected Species (TOPS) Regulations issued i.t.o. Act 10 of 2004. • Any notion or claim that colour variants are bred to satisfy a significant demand in the trophy hunting market. • Any notion or claim that breeding practice aimed at increasing horn size is necessary because trophy hunting depleted the gene pool. • Any notion or claim that the breeding of animals with abnormally large horn length lengths is driven by a significant demand in the trophy hunting market. • Highly controversial practices such as artificial insemination, cloning, genetic manipulation and any procedure that produces artificial colour variants. • The inclusion of any further colour variants in trophy hunting record books. • Any form of "catalogue marketing" of individual wild animals or groups of wild animals for hunting purposes. 	PHASA, 2015; PHASA, 2016a
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHASA vehemently rejects all forms of canned or illegal hunting. • Does not condone all forms of captive-bred lion hunting. • At the 40th Annual General Meeting (AGM) in 2017 voted in favour of the following resolution: "PHASA accepts the responsible hunting of ranched lions on SAPA accredited hunting ranches within the relevant legal framework and/or according to recommendations of the applicable hunting association, such as SCI's fair chase standards." • Committed to upholding fair chase and ethical conduct of members partaking in such hunts as contained in the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (ACT 10 of 2004): Threatened or Protected Species (Tops) Regulations "Codes of Ethical Conduct and Good Practice" 	PHASA, 2017a.
South African Hunters & Game Conservation Association (SA Hunters)	Established in 1949, it is the biggest hunting and conservation association in SA and Africa with more than 40 000 members. It	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposes artificial and unnatural manipulation of wildlife to enhance or alter species' genetic and phenotypic characteristics (e.g. coat colour, body size or horn size) in particular through intentional cross-breeding of species, subspecies or evolutionary significant local phenotypes 	SA Hunters, 2014

	represents consumptive hunters, approximately 1000 farmers/landowners, sport shooters and gun owners.	<p>and or the use of domestic livestock breeding methods such as, but not limited to, line breeding, germplasm and semen production or trading, artificial insemination, embryo transfer, castration, growth hormone treatments, controlled or unnatural breeding programs and cloning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposes the intentional breeding of indigenous wild animals in intensive- or highly altered semi-intensive production systems for purely commercial purposes. • Encourages Government to institute adequate control mechanisms for the regulation of commercial breeding and production operations with indigenous wild animals. • Urges all SAHGCA members to abstain from trading in and hunting animals so manipulated as contemplated. • Is committed to further develop and promote the principles, criteria, indicators and incentives for responsible wildlife utilisation, including hunting, as well as extensive wildlife ranching based on sound conservation principles. 	
South African Movement for the Promotion of Ethical Outfitters (SAMPEO)	A group of nine experienced professional hunters and outfitters in SA that distance themselves from hunting of lions bred in controlled environments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condemn the immoral practice of canned/captive-bred lion shooting, where lions are bred for the sole purpose of being killed by paying clients and play no meaningful contribution to wildlife conservation, financial or otherwise that aids the species the African Lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>) in its natural state. • See no meaningful distinction between the terms “canned” or “captive-bred” lion. • The activities of a few have severely tarnished the reputation of our industry. They have caused major harm to those of us who are committed to acceptable hunting practices that enhance the already significant conservation efforts that have been and are made by hunting in South Africa. 	SAMPEO, 2015
African organisations			
Federation of Namibian Tourism Associations in Namibia (FENATA)	This federation represents the different tourism products in Namibia, including amongst others, accommodation facilities, the tour operators, professional hunters, community-based tourism enterprises, tourism products within Communal Conservancies, travel agents, tour guides, protected desert areas and businesses selling commodities to tourists.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request MET to ban the import and export of all gene-manipulated wild game species into or out of Namibia, as well as all game trophies bred for colour variation or game animals which are used for artificial breeding of outsized trophies. 	FENATA, 2016
Namibia Professional Hunting Association (NAPHA)	The association represents professional hunters in Namibia. It has over 400 members.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We condemn the artificial breeding of wild animals for the hunting industry. • We are particularly concerned about the increasing selective line breeding of wild animals to produce colour variants or outsized horn growth. • We consider these practices detrimental to all conservation orientated wildlife management practices. 	NAPHA, 2016
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States there is a distinct and profound difference between the definitions of the concepts of “legal” and “ethical” and 	NAPHA, 2017

		<p>that, just because something might be legal (or not yet deemed to be illegal), that it is therefore ethical.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rejects the definition of the term “ethical” as meaning “all types of hunting permissible by law”, as it is seen to fly in the face of the Code of Ethical Sport Hunting Conduct for Africa. • See hunting of captive-bred lions in direct contravention of what is considered fair chase and ethical hunting. Therefore, it cannot be called hunting. • It is the view that canned and captive shooting are rejected by all ethical hunters who believe that there is small difference between the two. • States that PHASA and hunting captive-bred lions place all the hard work undertaken by various institutions in support of sustainable hunting as a tool of conservation, in jeopardy and that supporting it would be detrimental to the entire hunting industry worldwide. • Condemn the decision by PHASA to support captive-bred hunting in the strongest possible terms and distances itself from this decision which has severely tarnished the reputation of the entire African hunting industry. 	
Namibian Ministry for Environment and Tourism	Government department responsible for hunting, conservation and tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunting outfitters and professional hunters who put wildlife that is manipulated and bred intensively in captivity up for sale are putting hunting and conservation at risk. • Captive breeding mostly for financial purposes has its downside, such as behavioural problems in animals that are eventually released as they are unable to hunt or forage, and loss of habitat, amongst others. • Will not be allowed to get out of control in Namibia as they threaten to destroy what the Namibian hunting and conservation community has worked hard to establish over the past 60 years. • No one who cares for the conservation of wildlife and wildlife habitats and all they have to offer should allow this to happen so that a few greedy people can make a short-term profit, which benefits only them at such a high cost to the country. • Anything which damages or abuses hunting will have a negative effect on conservation in Namibia. 	NAMPA, 2015
Outfitters and Professional Hunters Associations of Africa (OPHAA)	An international association that represents nationally recognized African hunting associations. Its membership include approximately 11 hunting organisations from 9 African countries (Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote legal and ethical fair-chase sustainable hunting in Africa. • We condemn the artificial breeding of wild animals for the hunting industry. 	Boretzky, 2015
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspended PHASA from OPHAA after PHASA's policy change to conditionally support captive-bred lion hunting at the end of 2017. • States that captive-bred lion hunting brings the entire hunting industry in every African state where hunting is permitted, in ill repute. 	OPHAA, 2017a - b

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It disregards the fundamental fair-chase principle and jeopardise conservation efforts and livelihoods generated by well-managed and ethical hunting operations. 	
<p>Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ)</p> <p>Zimbabwe Professional Hunters & Guides Association (ZPHGA)</p> <p>Zimbabwe Tour Operators Association (ZTOA)</p>	All members of the Zimbabwean Wildlife Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment in promoting and encouraging the legal and ethical fair-chase sustainable use of wildlife resources for the benefit of wildlife, communities and the tourism industry. • View captive-bred lion hunting as “abhorrent and unethical”. 	SOAZ, 2017.
Zimbabwe Professional Hunters & Guides Association (ZPHGA)	Represent professional hunters & guides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledges that the wildlife management model in South Africa is vastly different to its neighbours’ and is based on wildlife ownership by the landowners and a game ranching model. • Finds that taking a decision to support captive-bred shooting only based on laws and regulations and reported economics of the practice and not considering the will of the (hunting) world, as puzzling. • With the experience from Cecil, experienced the implications of world perception and influence and realised how actions have ramifications stretching from Zimbabwe to Alaska. • The practice of captive-bred hunting can no longer be tolerated by fellow African professional hunting organisations and the world and will never be perceived as fair chase. • The impression that captive-bred hunting will be accepted by fellow professional hunting organisations and the general public is wrong, without question. • Standards and certification of captive breeding for hunting facilities, is simply a way of trying to justify the practice and hoodwinking the naive into believing that the practice can be considered fair chase, sustainable and a conservation tool, even though these regulations do not comply with current SCI recommendations or are not in line with fair chase in the rest of Africa. • Lion Production is not Lion Ranching and cannot support fair chase hunting. • Challenges to overcome changes in global wildlife management policies while maintaining and protecting professional fair chase hunting as the foundation for protecting marginal and isolated ecosystems and wildlife and branding responsible hunting as conservation tool is undermined by captive-bred shooting. • With its decision to support captive-bred lion shooting, PHASA has inadvertently divided and alienated itself from the professional hunting fraternity. • No longer recognise PHASA as a professional hunters association. 	ZPHGA, 2017.

Professional Hunters Association of Zambia (PHAZ)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No longer recognise PHASA as a professional hunters association and distance themselves from PHASA due to its direct contradiction in firstly 'professional' and 'ethical' hunting and secondly in the public approval of captive-bred lion shooting. • The very perception of captive-bred lion shooting is hugely detrimental to endeavours to promote 'fair chase', 'ethical' and 'professional' hunting as a management tool in conservation. • Any member of PHAZ found to be involved with captive-bred lion shooting in any way, such as, promoting/booking/selling/guiding and observing' will cease to be a member of PHAZ due the direct conflict. • Committed to promoting and encouraging the legal and ethical fair chase sustainable use of wildlife resources for the benefit of wildlife, communities and the tourism industry in all member countries of OPHAA. 	PHAZ, 2017.
International organisations			
Boone & Crockett Club	The most influential and prestigious hunting and conservation body in North America, founded originally by President Theodore Roosevelt. It has only 100 full members of which almost all are wealthy, influential, opinion-makers. While the organisation is focussed on North American wildlife and habitat it has joined the CIC in Europe to influence and affect hunting and conservation on a broader basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Club will speak out when necessary to defend hunting and its value to conservation. This includes pointing out activities that undermine the public support of hunting. • The practices of deer breeding and shooting operations should not be accorded the same level of public acceptance as the ethical hunting of wild, free-ranging game that is the foundation of the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation and forms the tradition of the Club and the majority of hunters. • The benefits that hunting brings to conservation, wildlife management, wildlife health, and land stewardship, and the opportunity for future generations to freely hunt wild species is worth much more than an industry seeking short-term profits. • Selective breeding and artificially growing deer and elk with unnaturally large antlers to be sold and then shot in a put-and-take situation is not representative of traditional hunting, and these practices should be discouraged. • The captive-cervid industry is ignoring the fact that society rightfully expects hunting to be conducted ethically. • If hunting is perceived as less than fair (i.e., less than desirable, reputable, and legitimate) our society may no longer tolerate hunting in any form. 	B&CC, 2015
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oppose canned "hunting" as a violation of the principles of fair chase and an affront to the time-honoured traditions of hunting. • Just because captive-bred lion shooting is "legitimate" does not make it ethical – it flies in the face of the ethical standards sportsmen have carried with them for more than 100 years. • Canned shoots should be of great concern to all sportsmen and sportswomen, not only as a matter of doing right by the game we hunt, but because those who do not hunt confuse the activity with ethical fair chase hunting—a gross misconception that undermines public support for hunting. • Breeding lions or any wild animal to be shot in a bogus situation is not hunting, not good for the future of hunting, 	B&CC, 2017

		<p>should not be passed off as hunting, and people should not confuse it with hunting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applaud the action of organizations and companies that have chosen to say “no more” to African captive-bred lion shooting. 	
International Council for Game & Wildlife Conservation (CIC)	CIC represents 26 USA State Members, a wide range of organisations engaged in hunting and conservation, as well as individuals such as private members and scientific experts from 86 countries around the world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expresses its full commitment to further develop and promote principles, criteria and indicators for sustainable fair chase hunting. • Excludes all trophies of manipulated animals from being scored with the copyrighted CIC Trophy Evaluation Methods. • Urges all CIC members to abstain from hunting manipulated animals. • Opposes artificial and unnatural manipulations of wildlife including the enhancement or alteration of a (e.g. pelage colour, body size, horn or antler size) in particular through: intentional cross-breeding of species, subspecies or evolutionary significant local phenotypes; and the use of domestic livestock breeding methods like flow cytometry or genetic testing, germ plasm and semen production or trading, artificial insemination, embryo transfer, castration, growth hormone treatments, controlled or unnatural breeding programmes, cloning. 	CIC, 2011 Njobe & King, 2016
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In September 2016 the Executive Committee of CIC adopted IUCN Resolution 13 of 2016 which called on the South African government to terminate the hunting of captive-bred lions. • At the 65th General Assembly of CIC an appeal was heard concerning the previous decision by the Executive Committee of the CI to expel CHASA and PHASA from membership of the CIC. • The General Assembly decided by 114 votes to 3 that PHASA and CHASA were in breach of the policies of the CIC and the expulsion of both organisations was confirmed. 	CIC, 2018
Dallas Safari Club (DSC)	Established in 1982, situated in Dallas USA with in excess of 6000 members around the world. Has given grants totalling more than \$5 million to directly support its mission statement of conservation, education and protecting hunters’ rights. Host one of the most prominent hunting show in America and the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSC has a responsibility to support and encourage ethical hunting practices, even where ethical practices do not align with what is legally permitted. • The practice of captive-bred lion hunting is not a practice that is in keeping with its values of ethical and fair chase hunting. • DSC does not support the practice of captive-bred lion hunting. 	DSC, 2018
Hohe Jagd & Fischerei” Fair	One of the prominent hunting shows in Europe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissociates itself from the promotion of shooting farmed game animals and lions bred in captivity. • Strives to promote ecologically sustainable and ethically acceptable hunting practices. • The shooting of lions bred in captivity, and of genetically manipulated African game animals – in enclosed areas – bears no relation to the purposes and principles of hunting, and severely damages the public’s conception of hunting and hunters. 	HJFF, 2016

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is also the case with regards to the shooting of artificially bred colour variants and mutations of game animals that cannot be found out in the wild. 	
International Professional Hunters' Association (IPHA)	Established in 1969 with over 400 members coming from some 30 countries around the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly oppose hunting captive-bred, or ranched lions and the Professional Hunters' Association of South Africa's recent decision to condone the practice. • Finds no compelling evidence that the breeding and raising of lions in captivity for the ultimate purpose of being shot within fenced areas of any size promotes conservation of species or habitats. • Finds no conservation value in hunting of captive-bred lions under any circumstances. • Makes no distinction between captive-bred lions and so-called "ranched" lions that are bred in captivity and released onto hunting ranches, whether or not these practices meet the accreditation standards of PHASA and/or the association of predator breeders in South Africa (SAPA). • Views the practice of shooting captive-bred lions as detrimental to the reputation of the entire hunting industry at a key time when the ethics and conservation value of legal and ethical hunting faces increasing public scrutiny and challenges. • Will immediately review/revoke the membership of any person determined to be participating in the practice of hunting captive-bred or ranched lions. • Acknowledge the conservation contribution of "wild-managed" lion populations that are free-ranging, self-sustaining predators on vast fenced reserves in South Africa whose management may include carefully controlled and sustainable quotas for fair-chase hunting. 	IPHA, 2017
"Jagd & Hund" Exhibition	Europe's biggest hunting exhibition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strictly forbid the selling or advertising of any type of killing captive breed lions or artificial breed game at the "Jagd & Hund" show. • Exhibitors who would not follow the ban were advised that their booth would be closed - and they would lose the chance to return to the exhibition - forever. • With this clear position the Dortmund exhibition sent a sign to the world that hunters all over the world would not close their eyes in fact of the pervert breeding industry in South Africa - and will not agree to call such practices "hunting" and those who take part of it aren't "hunters" any longer. 	J&H, 2016
Nordic Safari Club (NSC)	One of Europe's largest hunting associations and second largest hunting market to SA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will boycott canned lion hunting in South Africa. • Boycott promotions of canned lion hunts at its trade shows. • Are against shooting lions that were fed by humans, as this is not hunting, but killing a half-tame animal for profit. • Scandinavian hunters not interested in South African hunts. All hunts not just lions. • Members may not import lion trophies from South Africa. • Nordic hunters will uphold the hunting ethics that the South African hunting industry and government had dropped. 	Tempelhof, 2014 Jensen, 2015
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important to protect the image of South African hunters against breaching of ethical principles particularly 	NSC, 2017

		<p>relating to canned lion shooting, breeding of artificial colour variants and genetic mutations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed all South African lion trophies from their record books. • Banned all advertisements from operators offering canned lions in their magazine or any editorial material relating to the practice. • Asked members to refrain from buying hunts or doing any business with outfitters offering canned lion shooting. • Warned that the associated bad publicity cannot be afforded in a time where many proposals restricting trophy import in the EU are in the pipeline. 	
Rowland Ward	<p>Rowland Ward has been a world-renowned brand in the sporting and outdoor market since 1870. It houses the "Records of Big Game series", one of the two world famous recognised international trophy record books.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunting within game-proof fences is acceptable if it promotes the general well-being and conservation of habitat and the species enclosed. Enclosures, however, must promote self-sustaining, breeding populations that can feed themselves from naturally occurring vegetation and prey without continual supplemental feeding by humans. • They shall provide enough acreage and vegetation that animals can easily hide from humans and predators alike, and they must offer a hunting scenario whereby the outcome of obtaining a certain animal is by no means guaranteed. • Animals that are released solely for hunting purposes shortly thereafter will not be accepted for entry into the record book. • Any animal shot in an enclosure that lacks adequate food and acreage is not eligible for entry into the record book. • Colour variations of species in certain animal populations and particular regions have been naturally occurring probably since the dawn of time. Rowland Ward Ltd., in fact, has several categories that are, by and large, based on naturally occurring coloration-only differences, such as the Angola impala. However, Rowland Ward Ltd. will not accept animals that are specifically bred with the goal being to establish a separate colour-based category for trophy hunting. Rowland Ward Ltd. will not create categories for such animals. • No hybrid animals will be accepted unless such animals have a natural hybridization zone in a completely free range, such as the Armenian mouflon and the Transcaspian ural. 	Rowland Ward, 2017
Safari Club International (SCI)	<p>With 55 000 members, it is the most influential and wealthiest hunting organisation in North America with a focus on Africa. It is the home for Americans who hunt internationally. It has a lobbying force in Washington, D.C. and senior politicians like the Bush family and senior military people like Schwartzkopf have spoken at its annual convention. It generates in</p>	<p>The SCI Record Book Committee will review and add new big game animal species and sub-species as entries to the Record Book and World Hunting Award programme given the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new SCI Record Book entries will use the best available science regarding the taxonomic status of an animal; • The SCI Record Book entries will add new species to the record book based on scientific evidence that the entry represents a valid taxonomic species or grouping of related sub-species and not simply a hybrid, a colour variant, or genetic mutation of an existing species; 	Boretsky, 2015 Njobe & King, 2016

	excess of \$1 million for conservation projects predominantly in Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SCI Record Book committee does not support procedures or practices with wildlife that produce non-typical colour variants, horns, antlers, or body size; • The SCI Record Book committee discourages breeding practices that genetically manipulate wildlife species to alter appearance or size, including assisted reproductive technologies that include genetic manipulation and wildlife cloning. • The SCI has stated that colour variant springbok records would remain in the record book based on the 'grandfathering' principle. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering that the practice of the captive breeding of lions for the purpose of hunting has doubtful value to the conservation of lions in the wild, and considering that such hunting is not consistent with SCI's criteria for estate hunting, the SCI Board has adopted the following policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SCI opposes the hunting of African lions bred in captivity. – This policy takes effect on February 4, 2018 and applies to hunts taking place after adoption of this policy and to any Record Book entry related to such hunts. – SCI will not accept advertising from any operator for any such hunts, nor will SCI allow operators to sell hunts for lions bred in captivity at the SCI Annual Hunters' Convention. 	SCI, 2018
Spiral Horn Antelope Club	It is a ten-year old specialist hunting club for those interested in the 30 species and subspecies of spiral horn (tragelaphine) antelopes. It has approximately 400 members.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The intensive breeding and domestication of wildlife to produce animals with exaggerated horn lengths and unnatural colour variations is, along with canned hunt killing, causing overseas hunters to avoid South Africa. This, in turn, is having a seriously adverse effect on hunting and, consequently, on conservation in this country. 	Njobe & King, 2016
Wild Sheep Foundation (WSF)	A North American hunting organisation focussed on enhancing wild sheep populations, promoting professional wildlife management, educating the public and youth on sustainable use and the conservation benefits of hunting while promoting the interests of the hunter and all stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On captive-bred lion hunting: <i>"Just because they have the right – does not make it right"</i> 	WSF, 2017a
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognises the South African wildlife conservation model, based on privatisation of wildlife and regulated hunting, has played an integral and critical role in the country's incredible conservation success. • Condemns the practice of breeding and captive-rearing of predators which cannot sustain themselves naturally and then releasing them for the sole purpose of shooting them under restrictive conditions. Recognizes that while legal by South African law, many within South Africa's hunting and conservation community condemn such practices. • Opposes captive-bred hunting as the practice has not been scientifically proven to enhance free-ranging populations or otherwise provide conservation benefits to 	WSF, 2017b.

		<p>wild lions and is contrary to the principles of fair chase hunting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severed affiliation and sponsorship support with PHASA's after their reversal of its 2015 policy condemning the practice of hunting captive-bred lions under controlled conditions. • WSF will continue to support outfitters and professional hunters in South Africa who are committed to conservation through ethical hunting and the sustainable use of the country's incredible wildlife resource. 	
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Summary of position statements of organisations representing game farming/breeding/management and prominent conservation organisations that have been known to participate in the debate on intensive and selective breeding of game for pure commercial purposes.

Organisation	Type of Organisation	Summary of Statement Hunting / Conservation	Reference
Local			
Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA)	The association is dedicated to the advancement of zoos and aquariums in the areas of conservation, education, science, and recreation. AZA represents more than 230 institutions in the United States and overseas, which collectively draw more than 183 million visitors every year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional breeding to achieve rare colour-morphs may seriously compromise the welfare of individual animals and such breeding practices are also problematic from a population management and conservation perspective. 	AZA, 2011
Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)	A non-governmental, not-for-profit conservation organisation, dedicated to conserving threatened species and ecosystems in southern Africa to the benefit of all people. Member of the (IUCN).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selective and intensive breeding of colour variant animals does not directly contribute to biodiversity conservation, and does not allow for natural evolutionary processes to take place. 	Njobe & King, 2016
Game Rangers Association of Africa (GRAA)	An association that represents more than 1500 game rangers across Africa, from approximately 20 countries. It is a member of the International Ranger Federation (IRF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is against the manipulation of wild animals using hormones, artificial feeding and other selective breeding techniques to obtain animals with superior physical proportions and un-natural colour variations. 	GRAA, 2016
National Association of Conservancies/Stewardship of SA (NACSSA)	An association of environmentally conscious land-owners and land-users that choose to cooperatively manage their natural resources in an environmentally sustainable manner without necessarily changing the land-use of their properties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposes the selection of aberrant forms of wildlife for breeding purposes (e.g. colour variants). • Urges government to regulate against the breeding and distribution of genetically manipulated game (e.g. colour variants). 	NACSSA, 2015 Njobe & King, 2016

	NACSSA represents ±750 conservancies in South Africa that manage about 3 million hectares of land.		
NSPCA	The SPCAs are governed by the SPCA Act 169 of 1993 which is administered by the NSPCA, constituting us as a statutory body. Over 90% of all animal welfare investigations and prosecutions in SA is led by the NSPCA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the interest of human safety, animal welfare and biodiversity, we appeal to our government to ban the intensive and selective breeding of wild animals in South Africa. • This type of breeding or management of wildlife has absolutely no benefit to the individual animal, the species, biodiversity or conservation as a whole. • Due to the high financial value of these colour morph antelope farmers take extreme measures to protect them from their natural predators, including lethal control methods. 	NSPCA, 2015 Njobe & King, 2016
South African Predator Association (SAPA)	SAPA represent lion breeders in SA and coordinate and promote the interests of its members with the view of establishing and maintaining a healthy and profitable predator breeding and hunting sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the breeding and hunting of captive-bred lions according to specific norms and standards; • Differentiates between "canned hunting" that is not supported and the hunting of captive-bred lions (supported) • Provides standards for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – conditions deliberately aimed at preventing human imprinting for lions to be hunted; – size of the hunting area; – release period prior to the hunt; – hunting methods; and – misrepresentation of facts to hunting clients (hunters). 	SAPA, undated SAPA, 2017
Wildlife Ranching South Africa (WRSA)	A national association representing land-owners with an interest in game, game ranchers and breeders, professional hunters, hunting outfitters, taxidermists, game reserves and mixed farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WRSA supports intensive and selective breeding of game but prohibits its members from undesirable breeding practices such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – cross-breeding; – breeding animals with genetically detrimental conditions, such as albinism and dwarfism; – genetically manipulating species; – using artificial reproductive technologies such as artificial insemination; – embryo transfers and cloning – except where these can assist in the preservation of threatened species and with the explicit approval from the Department of Environmental Affairs. 	WRSA, 2016 Njobe & King, 2016

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