

In conclusion, the non-detriment finding undertaken for the white rhinoceros, as summarized in the analyses of the key considerations above, demonstrates that legal international trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and the export of hunting trophies poses a low risk to the survival of this species in South Africa (Fig. 1 and 2) and should be allowed to continue. In fact, legal hunting of white rhinoceros incentivizes the conservation and protection of the species in South Africa, and legal and illegal harvests combined are currently still within sustainable levels. It is however highly unlikely that current investment from government, external donors and private rhinoceros owners in the protection of this species can be sustained in the long term, and it is recommended that a legal trade in rhinoceros horn as an alternative source of funds be explored. The export, for primarily non-commercial purposes, of rhinoceros horn that has been legally sourced, either through natural mortalities and/or horn harvest from wild populations, or from captive breeding facilities, will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild provided that (1) the income derived from these exports contributes directly to the conservation of wild rhinoceros populations and (2) the captive breeding facilities meet the Scientific Authority's approved criteria for the captive breeding of white rhinoceros. Considering the data and information presented in this NDF, it is clear that *C. simum simum* does not meet the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I of CITES and a proposal to effect a straight Appendix II listing (i.e. without an annotation) can be considered. The registration of captive breeding facilities in accordance with CITES Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) in order to allow for the commercial trade in rhinoceros horn can also be considered.

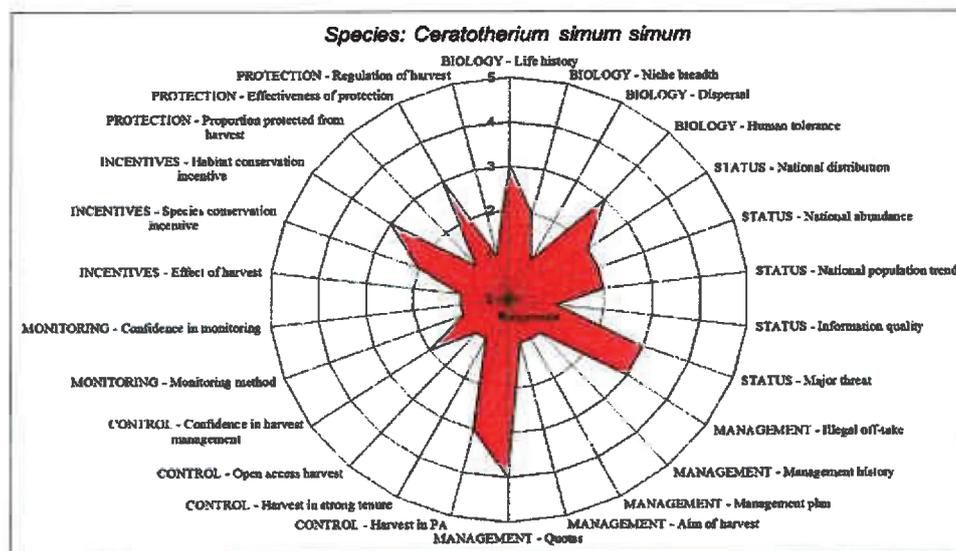


Figure 1. Radar chart summarizing the non-detriment finding assessment undertaken for *Ceratotherium simum simum* (southern white rhinoceros) in accordance with the CITES NDF checklist. Explanations of scores given are detailed in Table 1. Higher scores are indicative of higher risks to the species. The limited shaded area in the radar chart demonstrates an overall low risk to the species.