

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

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Twenty-first meeting of the Animals Committee  
Geneva (Switzerland), 20-25 May 2005

Transport of live animals

DECISION 13.88

1. This document has been prepared by Ms Katalin Rodics, representative for the European region.
2. The Parties adopted two new Decisions at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP13, Bangkok, 2004) regarding the transport of live specimens that need to be implemented by CoP14 in 2007.
3. Decision 13.88 is a continuation of work that the Animals Committee started in 2002 regarding the development of recommendations for transport of live animals by road, rail or ship, cost-effective options for containers and packing materials, and the identification of model practices for assisting exporting Parties. Decision 13.89 is dealt with in document AC21 Doc.16.1.2.
4. Decision 13.88, directed to the Animals Committee, states the following:

*The Animals Committee, in collaboration with interested non-governmental organizations and the Secretariat, shall:*

- a) develop recommendations regarding transport of live animals by road, rail or ship, and regarding cost-effective options for containers and packing materials for all means of transport to supplement, where necessary, the IATA Live Animals Regulations;*
  - b) assist in identifying model practices concerning the transport and preparation for shipment of live wild animals, and develop recommendations to the Parties regarding the proper preparation, proper handling and transportation of live animals, particularly in exporting countries; and*
  - c) report at the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the implementation of this Decision.*
5. Concerning paragraph a) of Decision 13.88, draft guidelines were circulated by the Chairman of Transport Working Group (TWG) last year (see the Annex to this document). The Animals Committee (AC) has to discuss these draft guidelines, concentrating specially on the need to develop guidance for transport by road, rail and ship. It means that the aim of this process is to produce a detail guideline like IATA Live Animals Regulation for air transport.

It should be noted that until now, the TWG has considered some species-specific studies (marine mammals; circus elephants), and relevant transport standards and legislation in the European Union and New Zealand. It has received information from the the Animal Transport Association (AATA) and the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA), Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society and the World Society for the Protection of Animals. It started to collect data on road transportation. However, prior to CoP13, insufficient information was collected and analysed for the AC to develop recommendations regarding transport of live animals by road, rail or ship. The TWG also experienced difficulties in involving or finding experts willing to advice on these particular aspects of transport.

6. Concerning paragraph b) of Decision 13.88, the AC has to develop practical advice and models of how exporters should prepare wild live animals for transport. It should be noted that until now, the TWG has been unsuccessful in obtaining any useful information for this process despite the fact that some organizations and experts promised to help.

#### Recommendations

7. The AC has to discuss the draft guidelines mentioned in paragraph 5, and adopt a realistic plan for further work of its Transport Working Group. A permanent Working Group on the Transport of Live Animals with sufficient regional representation of the Parties should be envisaged by the AC. It would be useful to involve reliable exporters with experience in preparing wild animals and plants for shipments.

# CITES guidelines for transport

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## Live Animals Regulations

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### ARG — ARGENTINA

**ARG-01** Prior to imports of live animals, poultry, birds, bees, fish, eggs for hatching, saman, livestock embryos etc The Argentina government through the Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASA- Argentina Service of Agri-food Health and Quality) requires the presentation and approval of the Import Application. The said application must be presented at:

SENASA  
Dirección de Cuarentena Animal  
(Animal Quarantine Bureau)  
Paseo Colón 367, 4º Piso  
(CP 1063) Buenos Aires – Argentina  
Telephone numbers: 54-11 4345 4110/12,  
ext. 1425, 1427 and 1428  
Fax number: 54-11 4345 4110/12, ext. 1428  
E-mail: cmasci@maicon.gov.ar

Application rules  
SENASA rules #1354/94, 221/95 and others

**ARG-02** Domestic dogs and cats travelling as pets protected by their pertinent Animal Health Certificate issued by the Health Authorities of the country of origin are excluded. Animals older than 3 (three) months of age must also be accompanied by the anti-rabies vaccination Certification.

This exception does not include domestic pet dogs and cats coming from Africa and Asia (except Japan). Those animals must get previously the authorisation of import at the above mentioned official address.

**ARG-03** The importation from any origin of birds belonging to the psittacidae group (parrots, parakeets, cockatoos, etc.) is absolutely forbidden.

### AUG — AUSTRALIA

**AUG-01** The Australian Government requires that all live animal, live avian and live aquatic species transported by air from any country are to be transported in packaging and containers as specified in the latest edition of the Container Requirements of the IATA Live Animals Regulations.

Containers containing dogs and cats must be sealed with a numbered seal and nose and paw proof.

Inquiry of veterinary services should be forwarded to:

Chief Veterinary Officer  
Office of the Chief Veterinary Officer  
Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service  
Department of Primary Industries and Energy  
G.P.O. Box 555  
Canberra, ACT 2600  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 (26) 272 5545  
Fax: +61 (26) 272 5597

### BNG — BRUNEI

**BNG-01(a)** The Government of Brunei prohibits the carriage of any live animals in the passenger cabins of aircraft operating into or in transit through Brunei.

**BNG-01(b)** The Government of Brunei requires that all consignments of animals destined for Brunei, but not in transit through Brunei, which are subject to rabies control regulations under the Quarantine & Prevention of Disease Enactment shall be labelled with a label not less than 15 x 20 cm bearing the following superscription:

#### RABIES CONTROL

Control of live animals consigned by air to Brunei. This crate contains a live animal which is subject to import controls. It must travel only as manifested cargo and after landing in Brunei may be moved only by or on the authority of the State Veterinary Officer or his duly authorised agent.

AWB NUMBER..... FROM..... TO..... VIA.....  
CONTENTS .....

Air Cargo  
Department of Agriculture  
Veterinary Section  
Brunei

**BNG-01(c)** The Government of Brunei prohibits the landing of any live animals destined for or in transit through Brunei unless a licence permitting such landing has previously been obtained from the State Veterinary Authorities, Department of Agriculture, Brunei.

Carriers should ensure that any live animals consigned to Brunei or which may be required to be landed are accompanied by valid permission from the State Veterinary Authorities.

### CAG — CANADA

**CAG-01** All birds of any type shall be accompanied by an import permit which shall be obtained prior to arrival. Non-passerines from the USA do not require a permit but need United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) health certification. Address for Import Officer is as follows:

Import Officer  
Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)  
59 Camelot Dr.  
Nepean, Ontario  
Canada K1A 0Y9  
Telephone: +1 (613) 225 2342  
Fax: +1 (613) 225 6630

**CAG-02** For import shipments of live animals requiring CFIA inspection at Canadian airports, when outside the regular hours of operation, 48 hours advance notification needs to be given to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency for these inspection services.

### CHG — SWITZERLAND

**CHG-01** Permits issued by the Swiss Federal Veterinary Office (see Chapter 10) are required in the following cases:

(a) Import — all mammals, except guinea pigs, golden hamsters, laboratory rats and mice, domestic dogs and cats when accompanied by a valid Rabies Vaccination Certificate, domestic horses, mules and asses from European

## Chapter 4 – Carrier Regulations

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## CHAPTER 3 — CARRIER REGULATIONS

### 3.1 GENERAL AIRLINE INFORMATION

In addition to the provisions of these Regulations, some airlines have their own specific requirements for the carriage of live animals.

*Note: States may require the physical inspection of the contents of shipments tendered by shippers meeting a specific state mandated criteria as determined by the transporting carrier.*

#### 3.1.1 Carriage of Domestic Pets in Passenger Cabins as Accompanied Baggage

The following airlines will not accept animals for carriage in passenger cabins as accompanied baggage, although some make an exception for seeing-eye, hearing-ear and service dogs accompanying a blind, deaf or physically impaired person. Carriers not listed may carry animals in passenger cabins under special conditions, as accompanied baggage. Advance arrangements must be made for their carriage on all segments of the journey.

Aer Lingus  
Aerolíneas Argentinas  
Aeromexico  
Air Botswana  
Air Guinée  
Air Malta  
Air Mauritius  
Air New Zealand  
Air Niugini  
Air Tanzania  
Air U.K.  
Ansett Australia  
Australian Airlines  
British Airways  
Cargolux  
Cathay Pacific Airways Limited  
Cubana  
Cyprus Airways  
Egyptair  
Garuda Indonesia  
Icelandair  
Iran Air  
Jamhuriya Libyan Arab Airlines  
Kuwait Airways  
LACSA — Líneas Aéreas Costarricenses  
Ladeco S.A.  
Mount Cook Airlines  
Philippine Airlines  
Polynesian Airlines  
Qantas Airways  
Royal Jordanian

Singapore Airlines  
South African Airways  
(into, or wholly within, the Republic of South Africa)  
☐ SriLankan Airlines  
Syrian Arab Airlines

*Note: See also Variations GBG-01, CMG-01 and ZAG-01.*

### 3.2 SPECIFIC AIRLINE VARIATIONS

*Note: Operator variations are identified by an alpha-numerical code. The first two characters designate the operator, as applicable in civil aviation and separated from the numerical sequence by a dash.*

#### AA — AMERICAN AIRLINES

**AA-01** Advanced arrangements are required for all shipments of live animals.

**AA-02** Live wild (exotic) birds will not be accepted for transportation unless:

- (a) the shipper, or the shipper's agent, certifies in writing on the shipper's letterhead, which must accompany the air waybill, that the birds being shipped were born or bred in captivity on special farms; or
- (b) the birds are being shipped from or to a zoological garden or governmental wildlife agency; and
- (c) transportation is restricted to AA on-line service.

**AA-03** AA will not transport non-regulated animals (mammals) which are not capable of eating solid food (bottle babies) unless they are in transit to a zoo, research facility, licensed wildlife habitat, are traveling with an attendant in the passenger cabin or are being transported to or from a veterinarian or medical facility for the purpose of health care.

**AA-04** Primate acceptance policy: primates will not be accepted for transportation unless:

- (a) The shipper, or his agent, certifies in writing on the shipper's letterhead which must accompany the air waybill that the primates being shipped were born or bred in captivity on special farms; or
- (b) The primates are being shipped from or to a zoo, sanctuary, preserve or rehabilitation center; and
- (c) The transportation is restricted to Carrier's on line service only.

**AA-05** Venomous snakes (as defined in CR 44) and lizards (Gila Monster, bearded lizard) will not be accepted for transportation.

#### △ AC — AIR CANADA

**AC-01** The shipper must acknowledge in writing (form ACF295G is provided by Air Canada) that Air Canada does not recommend the carriage of live animals on the A319, A320 and A321 aircraft during winter months from 01 Nov-Mar 31.

**AC-02** Live animals will not be accepted at all for travel in winter months between Nov 01-Mar 31 on any BAE 146 or CL65 aircraft as the cargo holds are not heated.

**AC-03** This policy is applicable to Air Canada and Air Canada Jazz. Carriage of pets in the cabin is not allowed on Air Canada Tango. Air Canada will allow small domesticated household pets such as dogs, cats, birds, rabbits, gerbils

4.3	General Road information	.....
4.4	Specific Road Variations	.....



4.5	General Ship information	.....
4.6	Specific Ship Variations	.....



4.7	General Rail information	.....
4.8	Specific Rail Variations	.....



## Chapter 6 – Listing, Description of species

### 6.1 CITES Appendices,

	<u>Appendix/Apéndice/Annexe I</u>	<u>Appendix/Apéndice/Annexe II</u>
Felidae (cont.)	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis bengalensis</i> ** +206 =333 <i>Prionailurus planiceps</i> =333 <i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i> ** +207 =333 <i>Puma concolor coryi</i> =333 <i>Puma concolor costaricensis</i> =333 <i>Puma concolor cougar</i> =333 <i>Uncia uncia</i> =335	
Otariidae	<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>	<i>Arctocephalus</i> spp. *
Phocidae	<i>Monachus</i> spp.	<i>Mirounga leonina</i>
PROBOSCIDEA		
Elephantidae	<i>Elephas maximus</i> <i>Loxodonta africana</i> ** -103	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> * +208 ° 604
SIRENIA		
Dugongidae	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	
Trichechidae	<i>Trichechus inunguis</i> <i>Trichechus manatus</i>	<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>

## 6.1.1 EU Appendices

	<i>Puma concolor coryi</i> (I) =340			Florida puma
	<i>Puma concolor costaricensis</i> (I) =340			Costa Rican puma
	<i>Puma concolor cougar</i> (I) =340			Eastern puma
	<i>Uncia uncia</i> (I) =342			Snow leopard
<b>Otariidae</b>		<i>Arctocephalus</i> spp.* (II)		Fur seals
	<i>Arctocephalus philippii</i> (II)			Juan Fernandez fur seal
	<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i> (I)			Guadalupe fur seal
<b>Odobenidae</b>		<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> (III CA)		Walrus
<b>Phocidae</b>		<i>Mirounga leonina</i> (II)		Southern elephant-seal
	<i>Monachus</i> spp. (I)			Monk seals
PROBOSCIDEA				
<b>Elephantidae</b>	<i>Elephas maximus</i> (I)			Asian elephant
	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> ** (I) -102	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> * (II) +207 °605		African elephant

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	Annex A	Annex B	Annex C	Common name
SIRENIA				
<b>Dugongidae</b>	<i>Dugong dugon</i> (I)			Dugong
<b>Trichechidae</b>	<i>Trichechidae</i> spp. (I/II) ×706			Manatees
PERISSODACTYLA				
<b>Equidae</b>	<i>Equus africanus</i> (I) =343			African ass
	<i>Equus grevyi</i> (I)			Grevy's zebra
	<i>Equus hemionus</i> (I/II) ×707			Asiatic wild ass
	<i>Equus kiang</i> (II) =344			Kiang
		<i>Equus onager</i> * (II) =344		Onager ass
	<i>Equus onager khur</i> (I) =344			Indian wild ass
	<i>Equus przewalskii</i> (I) =345			Przewalski's horse
		<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i> (II)		Hartmann's mountain zebra



## 6.2 Common Description scientific and common names of CITES listed Animals

**Class:** Mammalia  
**Order:** Proboscidea  
**Family:** Elephantidae


**Species:** *Loxodonta africana*

**Synonym:** *Loxodonta cyclotis* (Matschie, 1900)

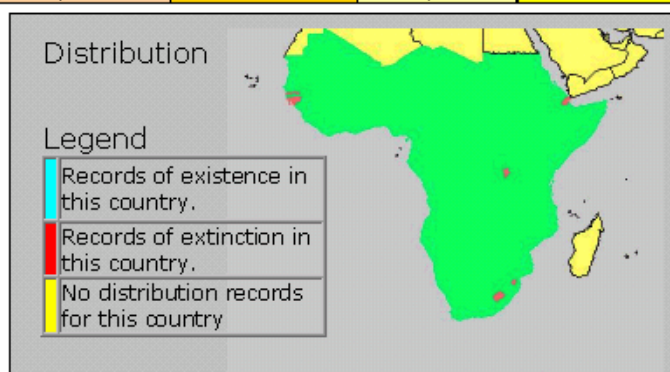
**Common:**

Danish - afrikansk elefant ;  
Dutch - Afrikaanse olifant; Olifant ;  
English - African Elephant;  
African Savannah Elephant ;  
Finnish - Afrikannorsu; Elefanti; Norsu ;  
French - Eléphant africain; Eléphant d'Afrique ;  
German - Afrikanischer Elefant ;  
Greek - Elefantas ;  
Hindi - Hathi ;  
Icelandic - Fyll ;  
Italian - Elefante africano ;  
Norwegian - Elefant ;  
Portuguese - Elefante ;  
Russian - Слон ;  
Spanish - Elefante africano ;  
Swedish - afrikansk elefant



Species information						
Ages	Body length		Body height		Weight	
	cm	inch	cm	inch	kg	pounds
Juvenil					500 kg	
Adult female	5 - 6,50 m		3 m		5,5 t	
Adult male	6 - 7,50 m		3,5 m		7,5 t	
Gestation Period	~ 1,5 years		<div>Distribution</div> 			
Weaning	~ 2 years					
Puberty	8 - 12 years					
Life span	50 - 70 years					

CITES information			
	App.	Listed as	Listed by
	I	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	All others
	II	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	RSA, Namibia, Botswana
EU	A	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	
Quotas			



Transport information	
Container requirement	General : IATA : AATA :
Additional informations	

## Chapter 8 – Container Requirements

### Container Requirement (IATA 71)

Applicable to:

Elephant

Hippopotamus

Rhinoceros species



See Country Variations (Chapter 3):  
for air transport: GBG-01/02/04 and USG  
Variations



See Airline Variations (Chapter 4.2): CO-04/05/09, QF-01 and SV-01



See Road Variations (Chapter 4.4):



See Ship Variations (Chapter 4.6):



See Rail Variations (Chapter 4.8):

## 1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

### Materials

Metal and hardwood.

### Principles of Design

The following principles of design must be met in addition to the General Container Requirements outlined at the beginning of this chapter.

### Dimension

In view of the diversity in size, strength and temperaments of these species of animal, the size and strength of the container must be sufficient to restrict the movement as well as restrain the animal in question. The animal must be able to stand naturally without being cramped but must not be able to move freely.

### Frame

Must be made of strong, metal welded or bolted together depending on the weight of the animal.

### Sides

Solid hardwood sides, with no internal projections, must line the outer framework for extra strength. All woodwork must be secured with either bolts and nuts that face the exterior so that they can be easily tightened from the outside. Spring steel weld mesh can also be used in combination with strong metal corner posts, together with a rigidly braced top and sides.

In either case the lower part of the sides must be solid and leak-proof. A heavy plastic foil or tarpaulin covered with sufficient absorbent material which is tied up half a meter around the crate, can be used.

### Floor

Must be made of thick tongue and groove of at least 2.5 cm (1 in) thickness or its equivalent and have a non-slip surface. It must be completely leak-proof.

### Roof

Must be solid over the animal's head and shoulders and slatted over the loins and hindquarters to give good ventilation.

### Doors

A series of metal bars must be bolted to the top and bottom of both the entry and exit of the container. Exterior to these bars sliding or hinged solid hardwood entry and exit doors must be made to completely cover the entry and exit. The doors must be fastened by a sufficient number of strong bolts which must be able to resist the weight of the animal. The upper third of both doors must have ventilation openings. Entry and exit must be clearly marked as such.

### Ventilation

Through the slatted or louvered upper third of both wooden doors and the slatted portion of the roof.

### Feed and Water Containers

The water container must be fixed in the front of the container, it must be made of strong metal and must be wide enough so that the animal's muzzle can enter. Outside access is from a low wooden flap, clearly marked FEEDING, at the base of the door. Food can be placed between the bars and the door, the access flap must be securely closed when not in use.

### Forklift Extrusions

Must be provided as an integral part of the design.

## 2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH

(see Chapter 5)

An ample quantity of absorbent material such as wood shavings is required for bedding. The animal must be watered before shipment.

## 3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

(for emergency use only)

Animals do not normally require additional feeding or watering during 24 hours following the time of dispatch.

If feeding or watering is required due to an unforeseen delay, instructions supplied by the shipper must be followed.

#### 4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING

(see Chapters 5 and 10)

The following weights for elephants are provided as a guide for age/weight relationship:

- 6 months old — 225 kg (500 lb)
- 12 months old — 225–450 kg (500–1,000 lb)
- 18 months old — 450–900 kg (1,000–2,000 lb)
- 18 to 36 months old — 900–1,800 kg (2,000–4,000 lb)

It is recommended that all shipments of these species be accompanied and go through crating training well before dispatch. Rhinos can also be tranquillised.

