CONVENCIÓN SOBRE EL COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL DE ESPECIES
AMENAZADAS DE FAUNA Y FLORA SILVESTRES

Vigésimo primera reunión del Comité de Fauna
Ginebra (Suiza), 20-25 de mayo de 2005

Transporte de animales vivos

DECISIÓN 13.88

1. Este documento ha sido preparado por la Sra. Katalin Rodics, representante de la región europea.

2. En 13ª reunión (CoP13, Bangkok, 2004), la Conferencia de las Partes adoptó dos nuevas decisiones sobre el transporte de especímenes vivos, que deben aplicarse antes de la CdP14, en 2007.

3. La Decisión 13.88 es una continuación de la labor iniciada por el Comité de Fauna en 2002 sobre la formulación de recomendaciones para el transporte de animales vivos por carretera, por ferrocarril o por vía marítima; el estudio de opciones eficaces en función de los costos para los contenedores y los materiales de embalaje; y la identificación de prácticas modelo para ayudar a las Partes exportadores. La Decisión 13.89 se aborda en el documento AC21 Doc.16.1.2.

4. La Decisión 13.88, dirigida al Comité de Fauna, dice como sigue:

   El Comité de Fauna, en colaboración con las organizaciones no gubernamentales interesadas y la Secretaría:

   a) formulará recomendaciones sobre el transporte de animales vivos por carretera, ferrocarril o barco, y sobre las opciones eficaces en función de los costos de los contenedores y los materiales de empaquetado para todos los medios de transporte con miras a complementar la Reglamentación para el transporte de animales vivos de la IATA, según proceda;

   b) asistirá a identificar prácticas idóneas sobre el transporte y la preparación para el envío de animales silvestres vivos, y formulará recomendaciones a las Partes sobre la debida preparación, el acondicionamiento y el transporte adecuado de animales vivos, en particular en los países de exportación; y

   c) presentará un informe en la 14ª reunión de la Conferencia de las Partes sobre la aplicación de esta decisión.

5. En cuanto al párrafo a) de la Decisión 13.88, la Presidencia del Grupo de trabajo sobre transporte distribuyó un proyecto de directrices al pasado año (véase el Anexo a este

documento). El Comité de Fauna examinará este proyecto de directrices, tomando en consideración especialmente la necesidad de ofrecer orientación sobre el transporte por carretera, por ferrocarril y por barco. La finalidad de este proceso es preparar directrices detalladas como la Reglamentación para el transporte de animales vivos de la IATA para el transporte aéreo.

Cabe señalar que hasta la fecha el Grupo de trabajo sobre transporte ha considerado algunos estudios sobre determinadas especies (mamíferos marinos; elefantes de circos), y las normas pertinentes de transporte y la legislación en la Unión Europea y Nueva Zelandia; ha recibido información de la Asociación para el Transporte de Animales (AATA), la Asociación Europea de Zoológicos y Acuarios (EAZA), la Sociedad para la Conservación de Ballenas y Delfines y la Sociedad Mundial para la Protección de los Animales; y ha comenzado a compilar datos sobre el transporte por carretera. Sin embargo, antes de la CdP13, no había compilado y analizado suficiente información para que el Comité de Fauna pudiese formular recomendaciones sobre el transporte de animales vivos por carretera, por ferrocarril o barco. Asimismo, el Grupo de trabajo experimentó dificultades para encontrar expertos dispuestos a dar su opinión sobre esos determinados aspectos del transporte.

6. En cuanto al párrafo b) de la Decisión 13.88, el Comité de Fauna debe preparar asesoramiento práctico y modelos sobre la forma en que los exportadores deben acondicionar los animales vivos silvestres para su transporte. Cabe señalar que hasta la fecha el Grupo de trabajo no ha podido obtener ninguna información útil al respecto, pese al hecho de que algunas organizaciones y expertos prometieron prestar ayuda.

Recomendaciones

7. El Comité de Fauna examinará el proyecto de directrices a que se hace alusión en el párrafo 5, y adoptará un plan realista para la futura labor del Grupo de trabajo sobre el transporte de animales vivos. En el Comité debería examinarse la posibilidad de establecer un Grupo de trabajo sobre el transporte de animales vivos permanente con suficiente representación regional de las Partes. Sería útil que participasen exportadores fiables con experiencia en el acondicionamiento de animales y plantas silvestres para su transporte.

Directrices CITES para el transporte

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ARG — ARGENTINA

ARG-01 Prior to imports of live animals, poultry, birds, bees, fish, eggs for hatching, semen, livestock embryos etc The Argentine government through the Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASA- Argentine 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. 1426
E-mail: cmasci@mecon.gov.ar

Application rules
SENASA rules #1354/94, 221/96 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 858
Canberra, ACT 2600
Australia

Telephone: +61 (26) 272 5848
Fax: +61 (26) 272 5697

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 × 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-pscittacines 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) 228 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

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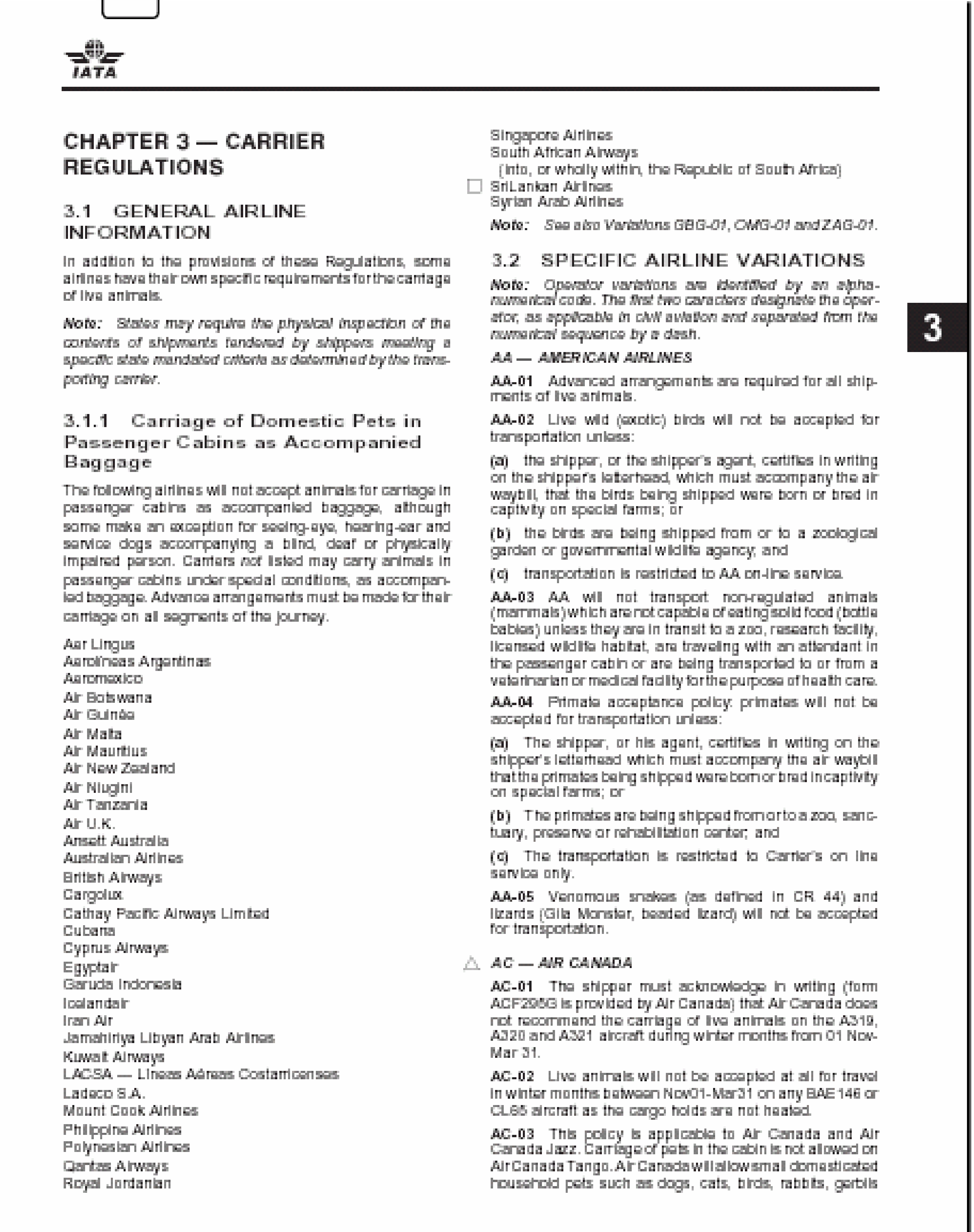

CHAPTER 3 — CARRIER REGULATIONS

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
Jamahiriya 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, OMG-01 and ZAG-01.*

3.2 SPECIFIC AIRLINE VARIATIONS

Note: *Operator variations are identified by an alphanumerical code. The first two caractors 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, beaded 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 Nov01-Mar31 on any BAE146 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

3

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4.5 Información general del transporte por barco..
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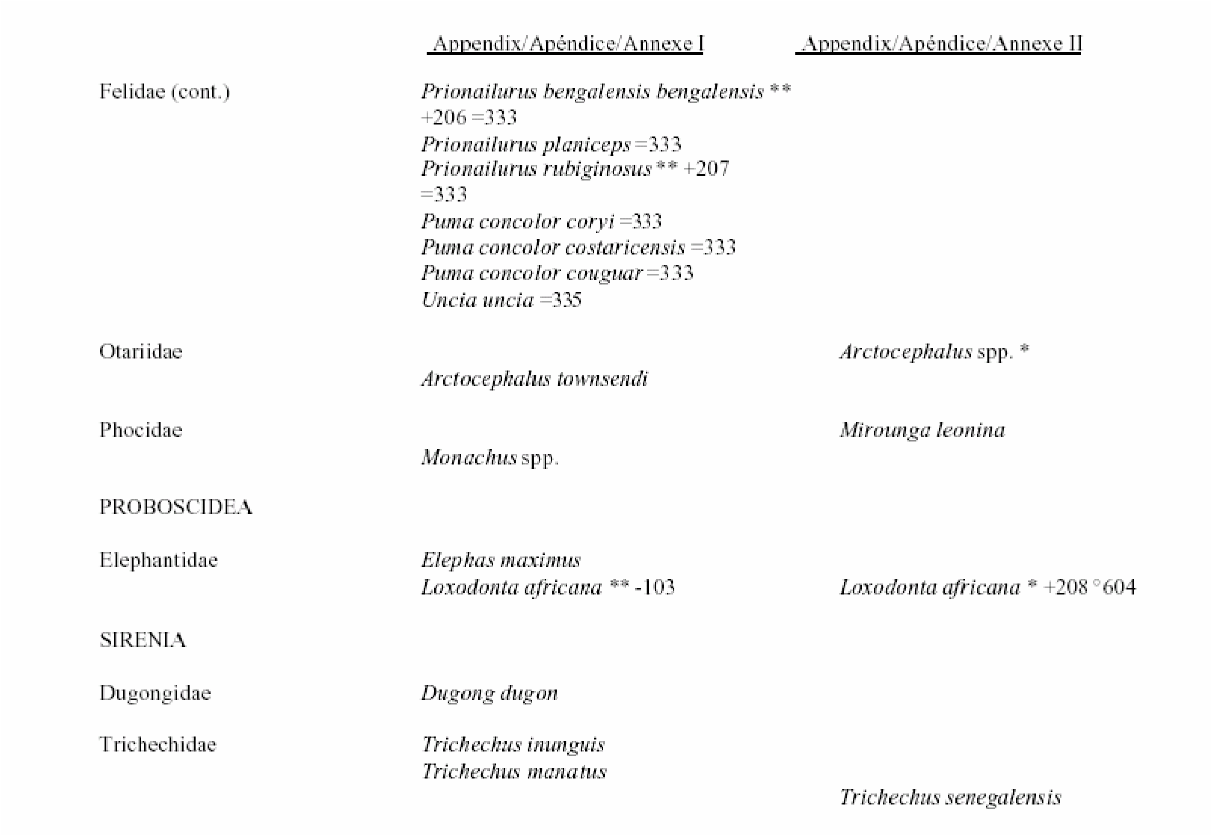
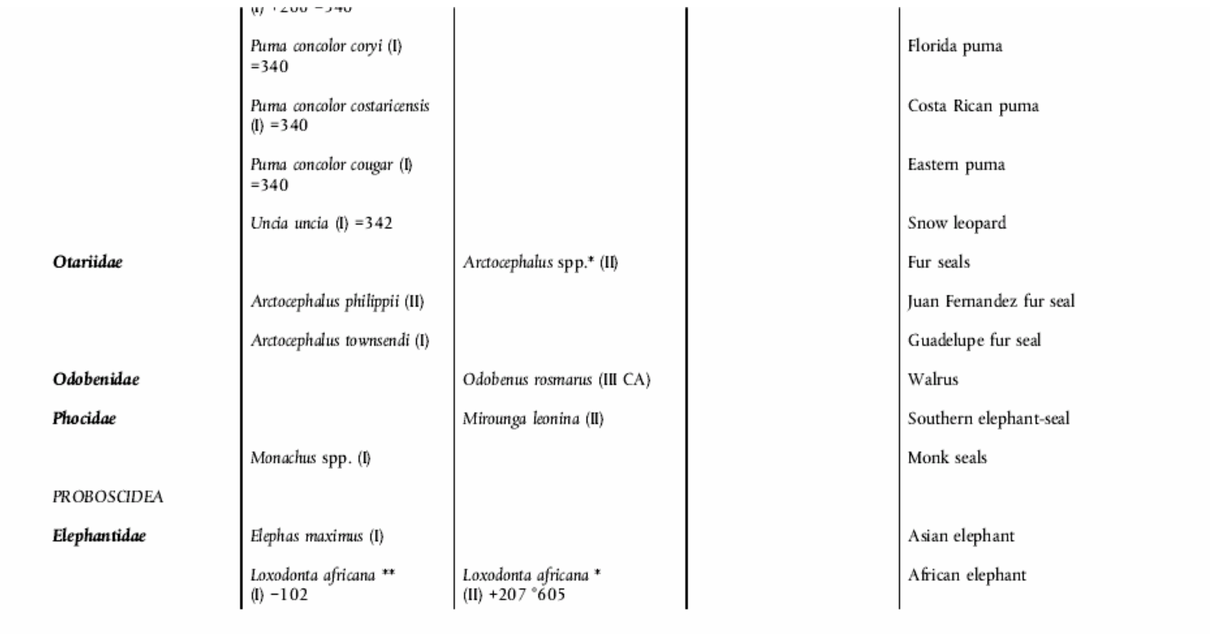
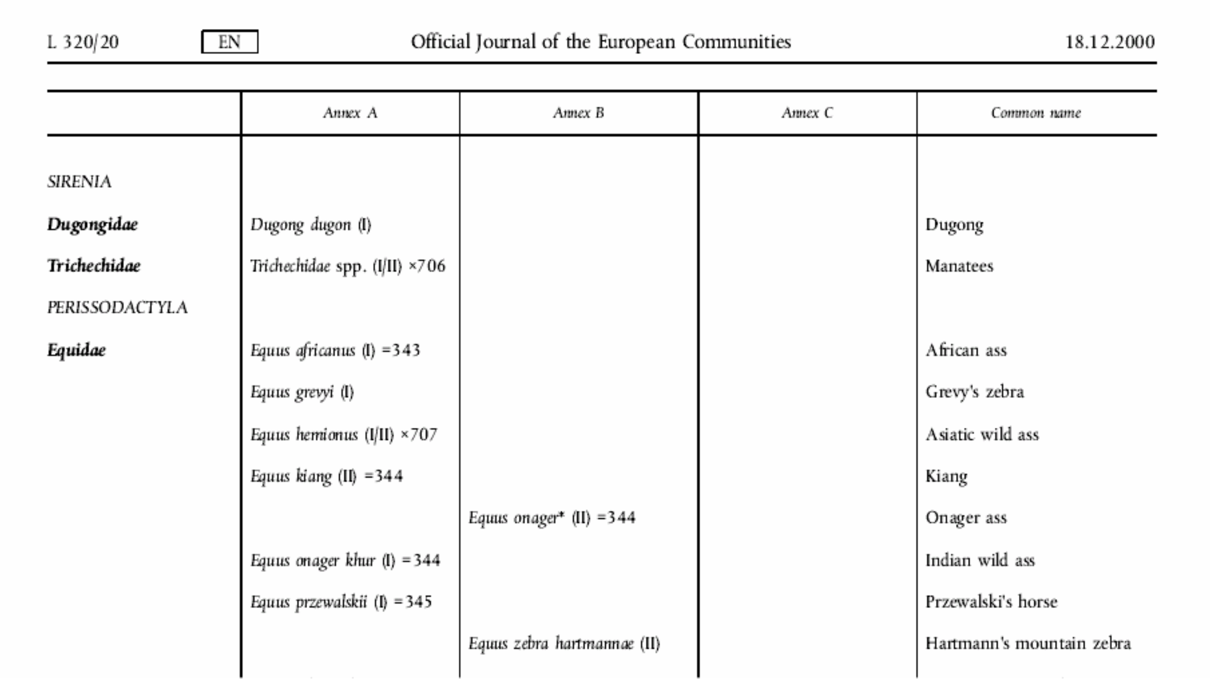


	Appendix/Apéndice/Annexe I	Appendix/Apéndice/Annexe II
Felidae (cont.)	*Prionailurus bengalensis bengalensis* ** +206 =333 *Prionailurus planiceps* =333 *Prionailurus rubiginosus* ** +207 =333 *Puma concolor coryi* =333 *Puma concolor costaricensis* =333 *Puma concolor couguar* =333 *Uncia uncia* =335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

6.1.1 Apéndices de EU



	(I) +206 =340			
	Puma concolor coryi (I) =340			Florida puma
	Puma concolor costaricensis (I) =340			Costa Rican puma
	Puma concolor cougar (I) =340			Eastern puma
	Uncia uncia (I) =342			Snow leopard
Otariidae		*Arctocephalus* spp.* (II)		Fur seals
	Arctocephalus philippii (II)			Juan Fernandez fur seal
	Arctocephalus townsendi (I)			Guadelupe fur seal
Odobenidae		*Odobenus rosmarus* (III CA)		Walrus
Phocidae		*Mirounga leonina* (II)		Southern elephant-seal
	Monachus spp. (I)			Monk seals
PROBOSCIDEA				
Elephantidae	*Elephas maximus* (I)			Asian elephant
	Loxodonta africana ** (I) −102	*Loxodonta africana* * (II) +207 °605		African elephant



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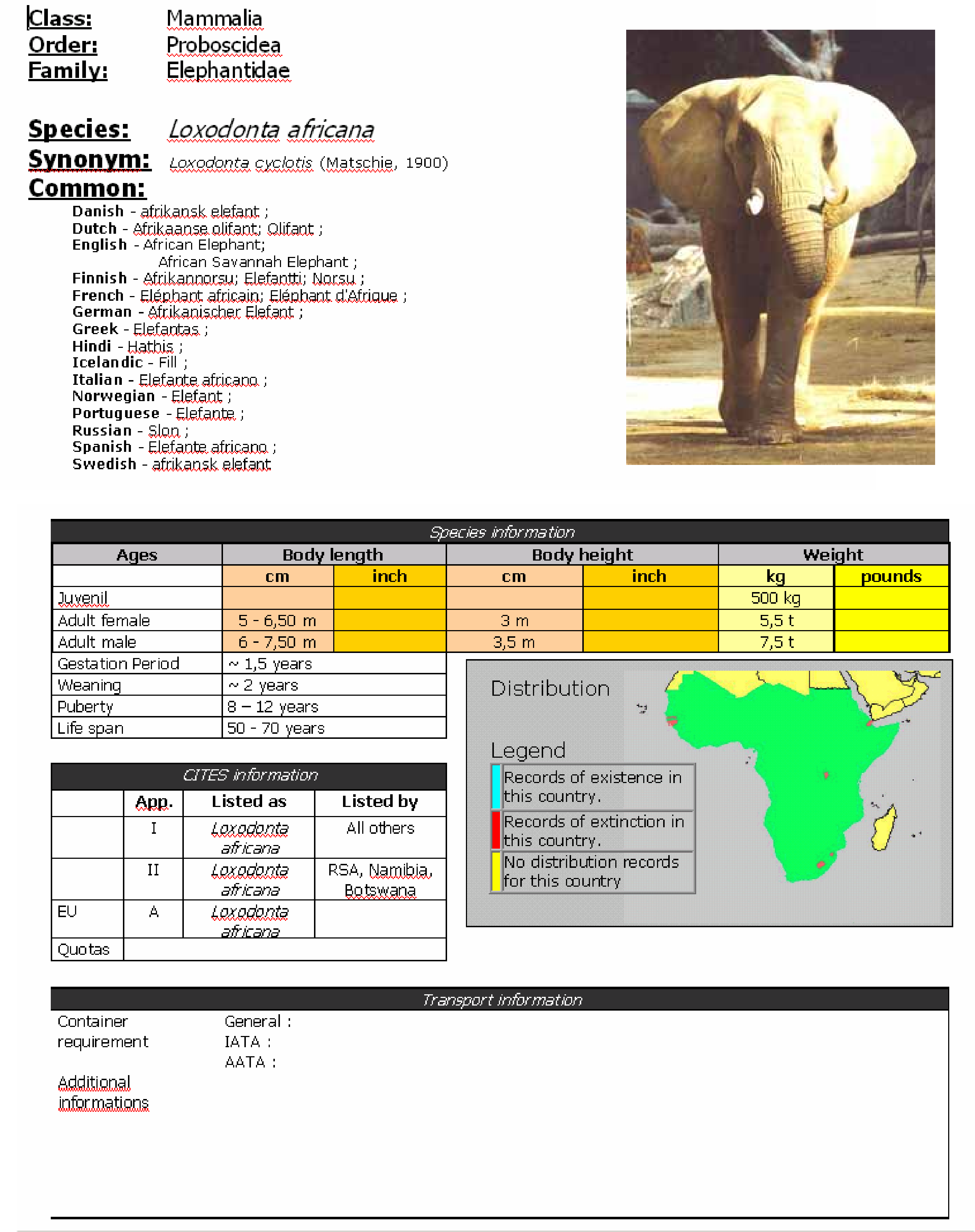
	Annex A	*Annex B*	*Annex C*	*Common name*
SIRENIA				
Dugongidae	*Dugong dugon* (I)			Dugong
Trichechidae	*Trichechidae* spp. (I/II) ×706			Manatees
PERISSODACTYLA				
Equidae	*Equus africanus* (I) =343			African ass
	Equus grevyi (I)			Grevy's zebra
	Equus hemionus (I/II) ×707			Asiatic wild ass
	Equus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

6.2 Descripción común, nombres científicos y comunes de los animales incluidos en los Apéndices de la CITES



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; Elefantti; Norsu ;
French - Eléphant africain; Eléphant d'Afrique ;
German - Afrikanischer Elefant ;
Greek - Elefantas ;
Hindi - Hathis ;
Icelandic - Fill ;
Italian - Elefante africano ;
Norwegian - Elefant ;
Portuguese - Elefante ;
Russian - Slon ;
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
Weaning	~ 2 years
Puberty	8 – 12 years
Life span	50 - 70 years

Distribution

Legend

🟦	Records of existence in this country.
🟥	Records of extinction in this country.
🟨	No distribution records for this country

CITES information

	App.	Listed as	Listed by
	I	*Loxodonta africana*	All others
	II	*Loxodonta africana*	RSA, Namibia, Botswana
EU	A	*Loxodonta africana*	
Quotas			

Transport information

Container requirement	General : IATA : AATA :
Additional informations	

Capítulo 8 – Requisitos de los contenedores

Requisitos de los contenedores (IATA 71)

Applicable to:

Elephant

Hippopotamus

Rhinoceros species

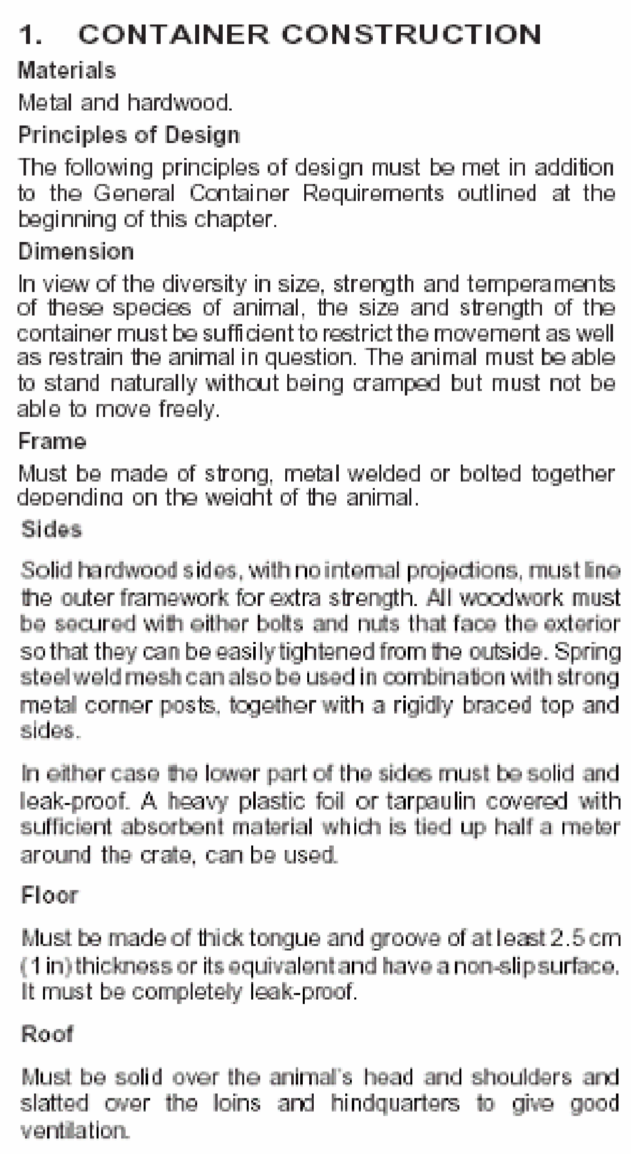
See Country Variations (Chapter 3): for air transport: GBG-01/02/04 and USG Variations

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.

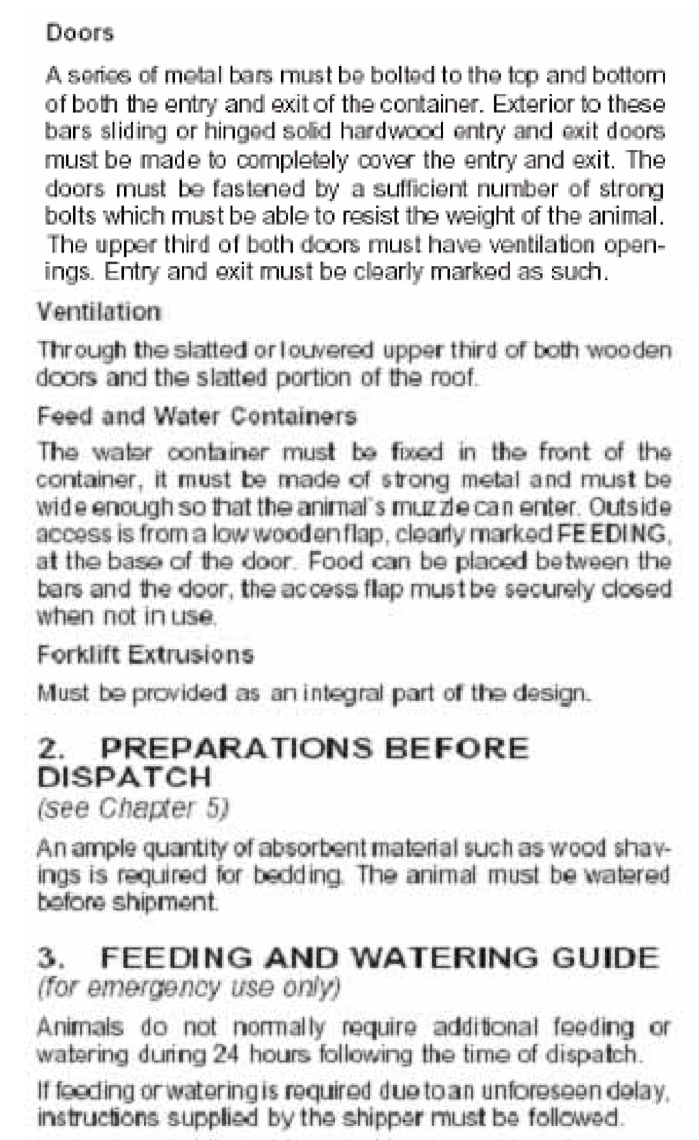
In either case the lower part of the sides must be solid and leak-proof. A heavy plastic foil or tarpaulin covered with sufficient absorbent material which is tied up half a meter around the crate, can be used.

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)

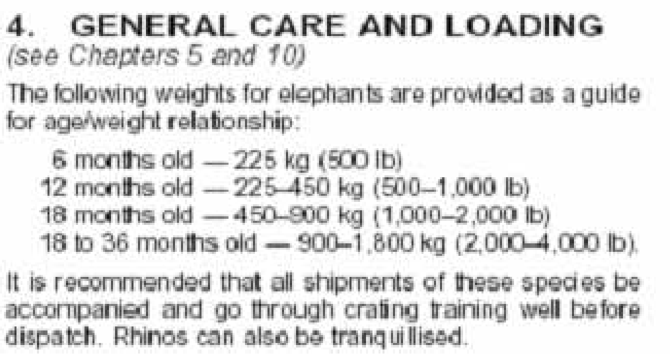
An ample quantity of absorbent material such as wood shavings is required for bedding. The animal must be watered before shipment.

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.



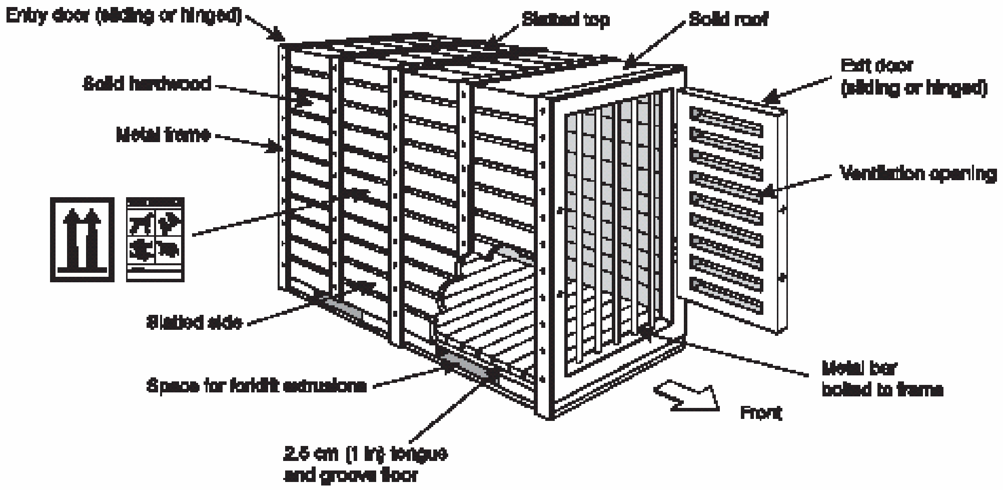
4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING

(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.


Entry door (sliding or hinged)
Slatted top
Solid roof
Exit door (sliding or hinged)
Solid hardwood
Metal frame
Ventilation opening
Slatted side
Space for forklift extrusions
Metal bar bolted to frame
Front
2.5 cm (1 in) tongue and groove floor

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