

CONVENTION SUR LE COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL DES ESPECES
DE FAUNE ET DE FLORE SAUVAGES MENACEES D'EXTINCTION



Vingt-et-unième session du Comité pour les animaux
Genève (Suisse), 20 – 25 mai 2005

Transport des animaux vivants

DECISION 13.88

1. Le présent document a été préparé par Mme Katalin Rodics, représentante de l'Europe.
2. A sa 13^e session (CdP13; Bangkok, 2004), la Conférence des Parties a adopté deux nouvelles décisions concernant le transport des spécimens vivants, à mettre en œuvre avant la CdP14 en 2007.
3. La décision 13.88 est le prolongement du travail entrepris par le Comité pour les animaux en 2002 sur l'élaboration de recommandations sur le transport des animaux vivants par la route, par le rail ou par bateau, sur des options d'un bon rapport coût/efficacité pour les conteneurs et les emballages, et sur l'identification de modèles et de pratiques pour aider les pays d'exportation Parties à la CITES. La décision 13.89 est traitée dans le document AC21 Doc.16.1.2.

4. Voici la décision 13.88:

Le Comité pour les animaux, en collaboration avec les organisations non gouvernementales intéressées et avec le Secrétariat:

- a) élaborera des recommandations sur le transport des animaux vivants par la route, le rail ou par bateau, et sur des options d'un bon rapport coût/efficacité pour les conteneurs et les emballages pour tous les moyens de transport afin de compléter, s'il y a lieu, la Réglementation IATA du transport des animaux vivants;*
 - b) contribuera à recenser les bons modèles et pratiques concernant le transport et la préparation au transport des animaux sauvages, et élaborer des recommandations à l'intention des Parties sur la préparation et la manutention correctes des animaux vivants et leur transport, en particulier dans les pays d'exportation; et*
 - c) fera rapport à la 14^e session de la Conférence des Parties sur la mise en œuvre de cette décision.*
5. Concernant le paragraphe a) de la décision 13.88, un projet de lignes directrices a été communiqué l'an dernier par le Président du Groupe de travail sur le transport (GTT) (voir annexe au présent document). Le Comité pour les animaux a discuté de ce projet en se concentrant sur la nécessité de mettre au point des orientations pour le transport par la route,

par le rail ou par bateau. Cela signifie que ce processus a pour but de préparer des lignes directrices détaillées comparables à la Réglementation IATA du transport des animaux vivants. Il est à noter que jusqu'à présent, le GTT a examiné certaines études relatives à des espèces données (mammifères marins, éléphants de cirques), et les normes de transport pertinentes et la législation de l'Union européenne et celle de la Nouvelle-Zélande. Il a reçu des informations de l'Association du transport des animaux (AATA) et de l'Association européenne des zoos et aquariums (EAZA), de *Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society* et de *World Society for the Protection of Animals*. Il a commencé à réunir des données sur le transport routier. Quoiqu'il en soit, avant la CdP13, trop peu d'informations ont été réunies et analysées pour que le Comité pour les animaux puisse préparer des recommandations pour le transport des animaux vivants par la route, par le rail ou par bateau. Le GTT a par ailleurs eu du mal à trouver ou impliquer des spécialistes prêts à donner des avis sur ces aspects particuliers du transport.

6. Concernant le paragraphe b) de la décision 13.88, le Comité pour les animaux doit préparer des avis pratiques et des modèles de la manière dont les exportateurs devraient préparer les animaux sauvages vivants pour le transport. Jusqu'à maintenant, le GTT n'a pas réussi à obtenir des informations utiles pour ce processus bien que certaines organisations et des spécialistes aient promis leur aide.

Recommandations

7. Le Comité pour les animaux doit examiner le projet de lignes directrices mentionné au point 5 et adopter un plan réaliste pour le travail de son Groupe de travail sur le transport. Le Comité devrait envisager un groupe de travail permanent sur le transport des animaux vivants ayant une représentation régionale suffisante des Parties. Il serait utile d'impliquer des exportateurs fiables, ayant une bonne expérience de la préparation des animaux et des plantes en vue de leur expédition.

Lignes directrices CITES pour le transport

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Live Animals Regulations

2

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, 4° 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, parakeats, 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

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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.

Air Lingus
Aerolíneas Argentinas
Aeromexico
Air Botswana
Air Guinea
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, 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 ACF208G 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

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4.5 Informations générales sur le transport par bateau.....	
4.6 Variations propres aux transporteurs par bateau.....	



4.7 Informations générales sur le transport ferroviaire.....	
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Chapitre 6 – Liste et description des espèces

6.1 Annexes CITES

	<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 Annexes UE

	<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
Otariidae		<i>Arctocephalus</i> spp.* (II)		Fur seals
	<i>Arctocephalus philippii</i> (II)			Juan Fernandez fur seal
	<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i> (I)			Guadalupe fur seal
Odobenidae		<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> (III CA)		Walrus
Phocidae		<i>Mirounga leonina</i> (II)		Southern elephant-seal
	<i>Monachus</i> spp. (I)			Monk seals
PROBOSCIDEA				
Elephantidae	<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				
Dugongidae	<i>Dugong dugon</i> (I)			Dugong
Trichechidae	<i>Trichechidae</i> spp. (I/II) ×706			Manatees
PERISSODACTYLA				
Equidae	<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 Description, noms scientifiques et noms communs des animaux inscrits aux annexes CITES

Class: Mammalia
Order: Proboscidea
Family: Elephantidae

Species: *Loxodonta africana*

Synonym: *Loxodonta cyclotis* (Matschie, 1900)

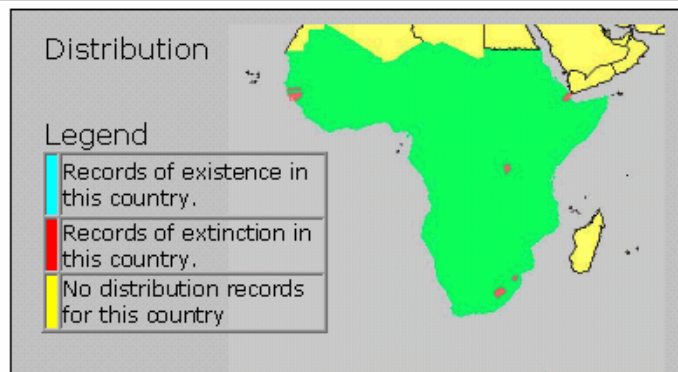
Common:

Danish - afrikansk elefant ;
Dutch - Afrikaanse olifant; Olifant ;
English - African Elephant;
African Savannah Elephant ;
Finnish - Afrikannorsu; Elefanti; Norsu ;
French - Éléphant africain; Eléphant d'Afrique ;
German - Afrikanischer Elefant ;
Greek - Elefantas ;
Hindi - Hathis ;
Icelandic - Fill ;
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					
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	

Chapitre 8 – Instructions concernant les conteneurs

Instruction concernant les conteneurs (IATA 71)

Applicable aux:

Eléphants

Hippopotames

Espèces de rhinocéros



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



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



See Road Variations (Chapitre 4.4):



See Ship Variations (Chapitre 4.6):



See Rail Variations (Chapitre 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.

EXAMPLE:

